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EMINENT AND SELF-MADE MEN.

MISSOURI VOLUME.

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PREFACE.

BIOGRAPHY, in all ages of the world, has formed a most interesting and profitable part of history, both national and local. Aware of this important truth, and desiring to contribute something to the history of the great commonwealth of Missouri, the publishers of this volume have spared no pains to make it as complete as possible. They have endeavored to select men from all parts of the State, representative of the various leading professions and callings in life, and have labored assiduously for one year in collecting the material and preparing therefrom reliable, life-like sketches of those who have done so much for the prosperity and true glory of the State. That the volume is perfect, the publishers do not flatter themselves. That all are not represented in this volume, is not simply for want of space, but also because our efforts have failed to reach them, or because the parties themselves not being familiar with the importance of the work, have omitted to furnish the necessary information. The extreme modesty of some, and the peculiar pride of others, have also been serious obstacles in the way of obtaining valuable data for sketches of many worthy citizens. Yet this volume, containing about six hundred double-column pages of letter-press, interspersed with numerous fine steel portraits, durably and elegantly bound, will be deeply interesting to thousands of the best families of this great and growing State; and, as each year passes by, it will become still more valuable and highly prized, especially by the friends and relatives of those enrolled upon its pages.

This work, as its name implies, contains concise accounts of citizens of Missouri, who by character and position, social, commercial, political or professional, are entitled to a record upon its pages.

It has not been designed to invade the sanctity of private life; and the several biographies, in order to render the book an entertaining companion for a leisure hour as well as an historical authority, deals only with that portion of each man's career which properly belongs to the world. Not only is mere laudation rigidly proscribed, but whatever should be legitimately used as an ascertained and publicly acknowledged fact, has been impartially recorded. Neither the admission nor the omission of any name, nor the character of any article, has been influenced by pecuniary or any other motives than those above stated.

The value of such works, when free from the glaring defect of mercenary eulogy that too often lowers them beneath criticism, consists in their character as family heir-looms; in their instructiveness and usefulness as incentives to youth; in the facilities they offer as works of reference for students, public men, journalists and mercantile agencies; above all in their accuracy as contemporary history, the enduring popularity of which, under whatever title, is too well known among scholarly men to require the citation of particular instances.

To those necessarily represented in their pages such books are also valuable. The desire to be remembered is a natural instinct of all enlightened men, the stronger in proportion to the degree of their enlightenment. As such records must bear the scrutiny of contemporaries, they have been accurately and justly written, and the men of the future will from these volumes learn of the men of the past—know them individually—and from their portraits recognize them.

J. W. HODGE, MANAGING EDITOR.

Engraved by J.C Buttre

Thomas H. Benton.

THE UNITED STATES

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

MISSOURI VOLUME.

HON. THOMAS HART BENTON.

THOMAS HART BENTON was born near Hillsborough, Orange county, North Carolina, March 14, 1782. The father died when Thomas was eight years old. He attended for a short time a grammar school, acquitting himself with credit, and entered the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, but quitted that institution without receiving a degree, and commenced the study of law in William and Mary's College, Virginia, under Mr. St. George Tucker. His mother removed to Tennessee, and settled on a tract of land belonging to her late husband's estate. But young Benton had no taste for agricultural pursuits. He was fond of books, and devoted his time to reading, the better to prepare himself for his profession, and in 1811 commenced the practice of law in Nashville, Tennessee, and soon rose to eminence. He was elected to the legislature, but served only one term, during which time he secured the passage of a law reforming the judicial system, and one giving to slaves the benefit of a trial by jury. Andrew Jackson, at that time a Judge of the Supreme Court of Tennessee and afterward a Major-General of Militia, was Benton's personal friend and patron. He served as aide-de-camp on Jackson's staff, and during the war of 1812 commanded a regiment of volunteers, whence the title of Colonel, which he always retained. Jackson and Benton continued their intimacy until a sudden quarrel separated them. Jackson attempted to strike Benton with a horsewhip, and was severely wounded by a pistol-shot fired by Mr. Benton. For a long time they were bitter enemies, and though a partial reconciliation afterward took place, they were never again intimate.

When the volunteer militia was disbanded, in 1813, President Madison appointed him a Lieutenant-Colonel in the 39th Infantry; but while *en route* to join his command in Canada, peace was declared, and he resigned in 1815. He removed to St. Louis and resumed his profession, and was soon in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

A man of decided opinions and aggressive disposition, his activity could not be restrained. He entered the field of politics, and established the *Missouri Inquirer*. Fierce and outspoken in his denunciations, he was the principal in many disputes, altercations and personal encounters. The "code" was in vogue, and in a duel with Mr. Lucas he killed his opponent, an act he sincerely regretted to the day of his death.

The *Inquirer* strongly urged the admission of Missouri with a slave constitution, and in 1820 Mr. Benton was elected one of the Senators from the new State. His colleague was David Barton, a man of ability, who was president of the convention which formed the State Constitution.

Colonel Benton at once took front rank in the national councils. In the prime of life, of vigorous intellect, large and liberal culture, studious, temperate, and resolute, he rapidly rose to distinction, and was soon an acknowledged leader in a body

which contained some of the foremost men of the nation. He presented a bill granting the right of preëmption to actual settlers, a periodic reduction in the price of public land in proportion to the time it had been in market, and a donation of homesteads to certain persons. He urged it in the Senate with tireless energy. His speeches in this behalf attracted the attention of the country, but failed of their effect on Congress, which favored a distribution of the public lands among the States. His steadfast support of the administration of General Jackson gave him great influence with the Democracy, and he succeeded in inducing the President to embody the substance of the bill in one of his messages, which secured its final adoption. To Colonel Benton also is due the credit of causing to be thrown open to occupancy the saline and mineral lands of Missouri. During the session of 1829–30 he was instrumental in securing the repeal of the salt tax.

Colonel Benton early favored a railroad to the Pacific, and advocated the opening of trade with New Mexico, the establishment of military stations in Missouri and throughout the interior, and warmly advocated the policy of cultivating friendly relations with the Indians, and fostering our inland sea commerce, the importance of which he fully comprehended. He secured an appropriation for marking out and maintaining post-roads, the benefit from which is everywhere acknowledged.

In the currency disputes which followed the expiration of the charter of the United States bank, its re-charter and veto by Jackson, he urged a gold and silver currency as the only remedy for the financial difficulties which embarrassed the country, and the only true medium which the Government had a right to use, and made many elaborate speeches in its support, which attracted the attention of Europe, as well as his own country, and added to his already well-earned fame as a statesman. His attitude on the financial problem obtained for him the *sobriquet* of "Old Bullion," which he retained to his dying day.

He supported the financial policy inaugurated during Van Buren's administration. During the terms of Tyler, Polk and Taylor, Colonel Benton took an active and leading part on the questions relating to the annexation of Texas, the boundary of Oregon and various other matters growing out of our foreign relations. He differed from Mr. Polk in regard to the proposed line of 54° 40′, and succeeded in securing that of 49° as the northern boundary of Oregon. He urged a vigorous prosecution of the Mexican war, and aided by his counsel the administration in maturing a plan for compelling a peace. Such was the confidence reposed in Mr. Benton that President Polk proposed to confer upon him the rank of Lieutenant-General, with full power to carry out his conceptions. It was never done. The House passed a bill creating the rank of lieutenant-general, but the Senate refused to concur; thus the measure was defeated.

Colonel Benton opposed the compromise measures offered by Mr. Clay, in 1850, for a settlement of the disputes in Congress on the slavery question, growing out of the acquisition of Mexican territory. He stigmatized the legislation as vicious and fraudulent in regard to Texas, and defective as to the fugitive slave law. Although the acts failed as a whole, they passed separately. He espoused the cause of President Jackson in his controversy with Mr. Calhoun in regard to nullification, and became the leading Democratic opponent of Calhoun in the Senate on this question. A bitter personal enmity was the result, which lasted throughout their lives.

In February, 1847, Mr. Calhoun introduced a series of resolutions expressive of his views in regard to the admission of States, the territorial powers of Congress, and the use of common property, all bearing upon the slavery question; and the issues raised by the "Wilmot proviso," which proposed to exclude slavery from all new territory to be acquired by the United States. Colonel Benton denounced them as "firebrand resolutions." They never came to a vote in the Senate, but were sent to the Legislatures of the slave States, and were adopted by some. Manipulated by the enemies of Mr. Benton, these resolutions were passed by both branches of the Missouri Legislature, and made the basis of instructions to her Senators. Colonel Benton denounced them as not expressing the views of the people, as countenancing the doctrines of secession and nullification; refused to obey them, and made a direct appeal to the people. He made a thorough canvass of the State, and his speeches in that campaign added new lustre to his already brilliant fame as an orator. But public sentiment was against him, and Mr. Benton received his first defeat at the hands of the pro-slavery Democracy. At first he received encouragement from the Whigs, but hoping to secure their own success by reason of a divided Democracy, they coalesced with the opponents of Mr. Benton.

As a consequence, the Legislature of 1849–50 was largely Democratic, but of opposite factions, the Benton men having a small plurality. A spirited but unsuccessful contest for the Senatorship ensued. Finally a bargain was made between the Whigs and anti-Benton men, which resulted in the election of Henry S. Geyer, a Whig, who had previously committed himself to the opponents of Mr. Benton. The close of his term ended thirty years of service in the national councils, and he withdrew from the Senate, of which he had been an active and prominent member

In 1852 he was elected to Congress over all opposition, and exerted himself to destroy the influence acquired by the nullification party, and gave his support to the administration of President Pierce; but, thinking it had fallen under the influence of the followers of Calhoun, he withdrew it; in return for which the administration displaced all of his appointments in Missouri.

He opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and denounced the Kansas-Nebraska bill in a remarkable speech in the House, which aroused the country against the measure, but failed to defeat its passage.

At the election in 1854 he was defeated by Mr. Kennett, and retired to devote himself to literature. His friends prevailed upon him to accept the nomination for Governor in 1856. But the new American party had a ticket in the field, and although many of them sympathized with Mr. Benton, those who did not voted for his opponent in preference to their own candidate, and Trusten Polk was elected.

In the Presidential contest of 1856, Colonel Benton supported Mr. Buchanan in preference to Colonel Fremont, his own son-in-law, having confidence in Mr. Buchanan's ability to restore the principles of the Jacksonian Democracy, and fearing that the election of Colonel Fremont would endanger the safety of the Union. He subsequently changed from this opinion.

After his defeat for Governor, he resumed his literary labors, and completed his "Thirty Years' View," a comprehensive narrative of the times from his entry to the close of his official life. At the age of seventy-six he began the laborious task of condensing the debates of Congress, from the foundation of the Government to the close of the compromise debates in 1850, in which he had taken a prominent part, concluding the work upon his death-bed, dictating in whispers when so low as to be unable to speak aloud. Previous to this he had written a review of the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case which attracted universal attention.

Colonel Benton was a man of positive character, strong intellect, capable of great labor, ambitious, and exerted all his energies to accomplish the success which he ultimately achieved. He had the faculty of appreciating men, and was thereby enabled to exercise a controlling influence in the councils of both Nation and State, and for years his power in Missouri was almost unlimited. During the later years of his life he was actuated by a desire to rise above mere partisanship, and seek only the general welfare. His unfaltering devotion to the Union will ever be remembered, and gratefully acknowledged by the friends of Liberty and Progress. In official intercourse Colonel Benton was austere and reserved, but in the home circle pleasant and companionable.

Sarah Mytton Maury, in her book entitled "The Statesmen of America in 1846," says of him:

"In his public deportment, and especially when speaking, he has much senatorial dignity—is rarely excited; his action and gestures are expressive; is of robust and muscular frame, slightly inclined to corpulency. His features have, also, more of the English than of the American character; the nose is broader, the nostrils more expanded, the lips more full, and the mouth less wide, than is usual in the American contour. The habitual expression of his countenance is calm and elevated. * * * He has that gentle self-possession of manner which is so usual in those who are conscious of superior strength."

Colonel Benton was married, after becoming Senator, to Elizabeth, daughter of Colonel James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, by whom he had four children: Mrs. William Carey Jones, Mrs. Jessie Ann Fremont, Mrs. Sarah Benton Jacob, and Madam Susan Benton Boileau.

Mrs. Benton died in 1854 from the effect of a stroke of paralysis received in 1844, and from the time of that calamity her husband was never known to go to any place of festivity or amusement.

Mr. Benton died in Washington, April 10, 1858, and was mourned by a nation. His remains were taken to St. Louis and buried by the side of his wife in the family lot in Bellefontaine cemetery. A colossal statue, by Harriet Hosmer, has been erected to his memory in Lafayette Park.

GENERAL THOMAS LAWSON PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THIS distinguished citizen of Missouri was born near Danville, Virginia, January 19, 1809. His ancestors were English and settled in Virginia in the sixteenth century, and being possessed of means, engaged in tobacco culture and general traffic, and were esteemed among the most influential families of the Colonial epoch. His grandfather, William Price, was born in Henrico county, Virginia, in 1730 and served with distinction during the Revolutionary War. His father, Major Price, was a tobacco planter, and not foreseeing the eminence of his son and his adaptation to public life, as well as his early developed qualifications for ordinary business, did not see the importance of giving him educational advantages other than such as were furnished in the old field schools of that day. Like many of the sons of neighboring planters, his minority was consequently passed in pursuits which neither cultivated a taste nor afforded leisure for books.

When he was about twenty years of age his father died, leaving him and a sister considerable property, consisting chiefly of land and negroes.

At the early age of twenty-one he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Botton, of Casewell county, North Carolina.

A short period thereafter he was seized with the desire which then prevailed in his section of his native State, to seek a location in the West In 1831 he visited Missouri, and was so much delighted with the country that he at once determined to make it his future home. Upon his return to Virginia he disposed of his land, and in 1832, in company with his wife, sister and several of his wife's relatives, he set out upon the long, and at that period, tedious and fatiguing journey to the land of his choice. When he arrived at St. Louis he concluded to make that city his permanent abiding place, but the Asiatic cholera soon after appearing therein with alarming violence, his concern for the safety of his family and negroes (some of the latter having fallen victims to the fearful malady) induced him to change his purpose and remove to Jefferson City, in the vicinity of which several of his Virginia friends and relatives of his wife had already settled. In this location his active spirit prompted him to embark in mercantile pursuits, in which, by his untiring energy and close attention to business, his accumulations were so rapid as to enable him to make extensive and profitable investments in real estate in St. Louis and Jefferson City, and in farm lands in the vicinity of the latter place.

In 1838 he obtained the contract for carrying the mail between St. Louis and Jefferson City, and started the first stage line between those points for the accommodation of the traveling public. At a subsequent period he became the operator of all the important stage routes in the State, and also one of the lessees of the State Penitentiary, and so continued for nine or ten years. Employments thus multifarious would certainly have been an overtask for any ordinary intellect, as their successful prosecution necessarily demanded indefatigable energy and close personal attention to minute and innumerable details. The qualities, however which characterized General Price not only fitted him, in a preëminent degree, for work thus varied, but made him one of the first and most prosperous business men of the State. Being prompt and punctual to the hour in meeting all his liabilities and engagements, he enjoyed an unlimited credit, which, being utilized to the fullest extent, greatly aided him in securing an ample fortune, accompanied with the satisfactory reflection that it was honorably earned and well merited.

A mind so active as that of General Price, and alive to every thing having a bearing upon the public interest, could not be indifferent to the political issues which agitate the minds of a free people; hence, he invariably took an active part in the elections of his State and county, either as a candidate himself or as the earnest supporter of other parties. As in such contests merit, however superior, cannot be always successful, his aspirations were subjected, as usual, to occasional defeats. In the canvass for State Treasurer in 1838-9 he was defeated by Judge McClelland, on whose side was enlisted the patronage and influence of his brother-in-law, L. W. Boggs, then Governor of the State. In 1839 Jefferson City was incorporated and he was elected its first mayor, and re-elected the succeeding year. In 1845 he was defeated for the State Senate. In 1847 he was appointed Brevet Major-General of the sixth division Missouri militia, from which time he bore the title of General. In 1849 he was elected Lieu-

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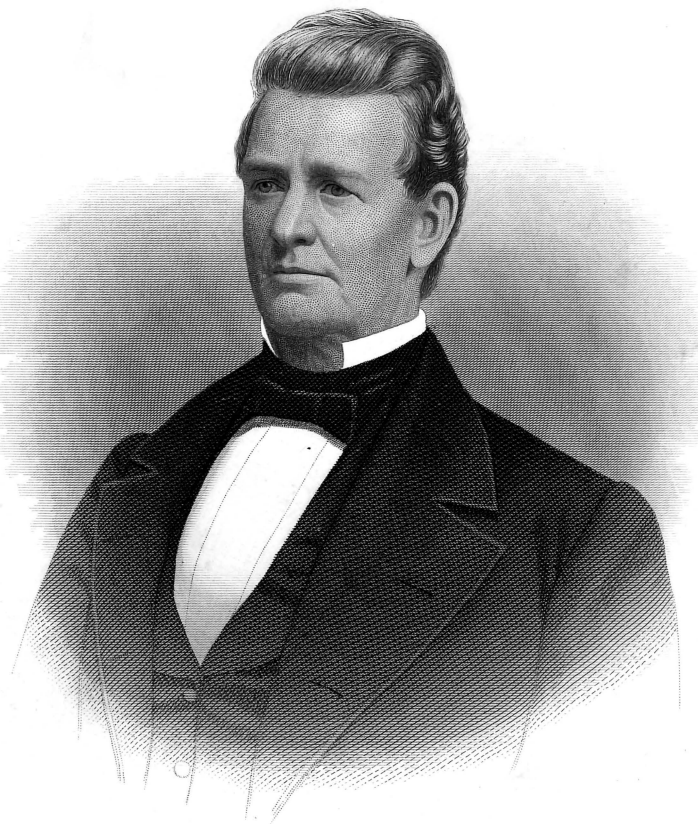

Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

tenant-Governor, having been nominated for that office on the Democratic ticket, which was elected by a largely increased majority. It was during this canvass that he became widely known as a public speaker and able political debater.

His early education being limited, it might have been supposed that his position before the public would have subjected him to considerable embarrassment, but his long and frequent intercourse with gentlemen of culture and enlarged and comprehensive views, his familiarity with the current politics of the day, as reflected by the public press, and his own practical knowledge of the wants and resources of his State, made him, in all respects, fully equal to the requirements of the occasion. He indeed proved himself a clear, forcible and logical speaker; ready at repartee, abounding in useful information, and fully imbued with the spirit and principles of the great party which he represented. In his installation address as president of the Senate, he urged upon that body the importance of such legislation as would be calculated to develop the latent and hitherto neglected resources of the State, and was directly instrumental in causing the Legislature to lend the aid of the State to the construction of the Iron Mountain and Hannibal & St. Joseph railroads.

In 1850 a United States Senator was to be elected. Colonel Benton, who was then serving his fifth term in the Senate, was again before the Legislature as a candidate for re-election. Hitherto that eminent statesman had commanded the undivided support of the Democratic party of Missouri, of which he had always stood as the acknowledged head. Unfortunately, however, for the unity of the party, the political views of the great South Carolina Senator (Calhoun) had been imbibed by many of its prominent and influential leaders, and had found expression in the adoption, by the Missouri Legislature, of the famous Jackson Resolutions. These had been adopted in view of the known sentiments of Colonel Benton, as uncompromisingly opposed to the principles embodied therein, and were intended to force him from the position which he had so long and creditably occupied in the councils of the nation. Not being a man to shrink from a contest thus forced upon him, he had assailed with unparalleled bitterness, and equally unparalleled power, the reputed author and supporters of the resolutions, and thus incurred their hostility to an extent which impelled them to resort to any expedient calculated to secure his defeat. A coalition between them and a number of Whig members, naturally hostile to the great Democratic leader, resulted in the election of Henry S. Geyer, an able Whig leader and prominent lawyer of St. Louis. In this contest, memorable for the rancor and excitement which it produced, General Price remained a firm and steadfast supporter of Colonel Benton. He looked upon the Jackson resolutions as embodying heresies fraught with danger to the Federal Union, and consequently adhered to the great statesman, who could not contemplate any contingency under which it should be abandoned.

During this exciting contest it was with great difficulty that order was preserved in the Legislature; yet General Price, as presiding officer of the joint convention of the two houses, managed, by his firmness and never-failing presence of mind, to remain complete master of the situation. Particularly did he deserve credit for the impartiality of his rulings, in view of his impulsive disposition and his warm personal and political attachment to Colonel Benton. When, however, it became his duty to announce the final result of the ballot in the election of Mr. Geyer, it could not be otherwise than with a faltering voice.

Having been for years alike the political and personal friend of Colonel Benton, and one of his most zealous supporters and confidential advisers, it was but natural that the defeat of the justly renowned statesman should fall heavily upon him. When Colonel Benton subsequently became a candidate for Governor, in 1856, General Price advocated his views, and supported him with undiminished zeal. In the same year the Democratic party being divided upon the issues growing out of the Jackson resolutions into the Benton and anti-Benton factions, each of the hostile factions sent delegates to the National Democratic Convention, held in Cincinnati. As a matter of course, General Price headed the Benton delegation. The great struggle in the convention for the Presidential nomination was between Douglas and Buchanan. The former had sympathized with the war made upon Benton in Missouri, and was consequently very obnoxious to the Benton delegation. General Price, as its head and spokesman, was in close consultation with Benton himself, who attended the convention as the advisor of his friends. It became evident that the contest would be a very close one, which made the preliminary organization of the convention a matter of great importance. The national committee who had charge of the subject, either sympathizing with Douglas, or fearing to

countenance a delegation from a slave State charged with free-soil proclivities, as was Benton himself, determined, through its sub-committee, to grant tickets of admission to the hall of the convention to the anti-Benton delegation, and refuse them to the Benton delegation. The announcement of this decision precipitated a crisis which was but little expected. General Price at once communicated with Colonel Benton on the subject, called his delegation together for consultation, and inspiring them with his own indomitable pluck, urged a resolution which was unanimously passed; in pursuance of which they were to meet the next morning at 11 o'clock, proceed in a body, demand admittance to the hall, and, if refused, force their way in, regardless of consequences. Yet, with a chivalry characteristic of his nature, he announced that he would take it upon himself to go and notify the chairman of the national committee of what they had determined to do, so that no man could say that an unfair advantage had been taken in the premises. He did so notify him, and orders were consequently given to doubly guard the doors of the hall inside and out, and refuse admission to the Benton delegation.

In the morning, punctual to the hour designated, the delegates, fourteen in number, mustered at the Burnett House and marched two abreast to Smith & Nixon's Hall, where the convention was assembling. Waiting until the members were nearly all in, they proceeded to the west entrance, which was a long, narrow passage-way, barred by three doors, the last opening outward and locked.

General Price and Jacob Hall, of Independence, led the column, and making up to the *posse* of door-keepers demanded admittance. It was refused. They then asserted that they only desired to go in and lay their claims before the convention itself, and would abide its decision. Their request, thus explained, was again refused. They then stated, in a manner so emphatic as to be clearly understood, that *go in they would, dead or alive.* The door-keepers replied that they could not enter without passes. At this, General Price, firing up, replied, that where he came from passes were only required from slaves; and with that, calling out, "come on, boys, we'll see about this," the whole delegation went at the entrance with a rush which quickly threw aside the door-keepers. Proceeding rapidly along the hall, they soon came to the second door, where another *posse* and another committee awaited them. Their advance, however, was only checked for a moment; the guard was unceremoniously tumbled over and the door forced open, and they then proceeded to the third and last door, which opened outward. Here was a pause, but preparation was immediately made to break it down, when, the disturbance having communicated itself to the interior, some of the officers opened the door slightly in order to ascertain the progress of the fray, whereupon it was immediately seized, thrown open, and the delegation in a body rushed into the hall. It was at this last entrance that one of the guard gave General Price a blow on the head, which felled him to the floor; but immediately recovering, he sprang to his feet, saying, "that was very handsomely done, my friend; but one good turn deserves another," and paid back the overthrow, with interest. No weapons were used in the melee, but many were drawn. The dash was too impetuous for resistance.

As soon as they were in the hall they formed, marched quickly down the aisle and took the first vacant seats which appeared. The scene within was a most extraordinary one; members from other States leaping the benches, and a confused crowd making for the opposite entrance under the cry, raised by some one, that the "Border Ruffians" were upon them. After some little time order and confidence were restored, when Richardson, of Illinois, arose, and saying that he did not like to interfere in disputes of another State, but the convention owed it to its own dignity to resent this intrusion upon itself, was about moving to have them expelled, when General Price arose and stated that they were there to ask a recognition of their claims at the hands of the convention itself. On this the president arose and courteously remarked that he could not recognize, as members of the convention, the gentlemen from Missouri; but if they had claims, as delegates, they should present them to the committee on credentials, which would be at once announced. General Price, again arising, said that they willingly bowed to the decision of the convention as declared through its president, and that they would now retire to await the adjudication proposed. Taking their hats they marched back in even line through the hall, every one giving them a wide berth, and returned to their hotel. General Price and Gratz Brown were then selected to represent them before the committee. Messrs. Phelps and Green appeared for the anti-Bentons. The case was ably and earnestly argued on both sides, but the antipathy and apprehension which had dictated their exclusion in

the first instance, on the score of Free-Soil proclivities, were too strong to be overborne, and the committee reported against the Benton delegates. It is proper here to say that General Price was never a Free-Soiler, and although many of the friends of Colonel Benton, after this event, organized themselves into a quasi Free-Soil party, General Price took no part in such organization. The further action of the convention is a matter of history. Douglas was defeated and Buchanan nominated; Benton himself coming to his support in powerful speeches, hoping through his election to secure peace to the country. The part taken in the proceedings of the convention by General Price is fitly illustrative of the indomitable nerve which he ever exhibited in the face of opposition, however imposing or formidable.

In 1860 he was elected to represent Cole county in the State Legislature, notwithstanding the county had been represented in three successive sessions by adherents of the anti-Benton party. When, at length, in 1861 the long continued dissentions between the North and South, growing out of the slavery question, culminated in civil war, General Price, ever true to the Federal Union as existing under the Constitution, was appointed by General Fremont Brigadier-General of Militia, then organizing in the State. After the retirement of General Fremont, he was again commissioned Brigadier-General by President Lincoln. Early in 1862 he resigned his military commission, having been elected to fill a vacancy in Congress. In the November election of that year, he was defeated by McClurg (afterward Governor of the State). He was very confident that his defeat had been effected by gross frauds in the election, and was impelled to contest the right of his competitor to the seat thus obtained. In the contest, however, he was unsuccessful, as was every Democrat who, during the war, ventured to contest the right of a seated Republican. Although a Union man in the true sense of the term, he could not recognize the right of the Federal authorities to interfere with the legal institutions of the States; deeming such interference not only a palpable violation of the Federal Constitution, but an equally palpable violation of the plighted faith of the nation, given in the solemn declaration by Congress "that the war was not waged on our part for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or for the purpose of interfering with the legal institutions of any of the States, but solely to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, with all the rights, equality and dignity of the several States unimpaired." To the policy announced in this pledge, General Price remained faithful during the war, and while he gave a cordial support to all measures of the Federal administration looking to the suppression of the rebellion, he boldly denounced those which were directed against institutions legally existing under State authority and guaranteed by the Federal Constitution. He and all others thus true to the principles upon which our government was based, naturally incurred the bitter hostility of the Radical or Abolition party, whose power became absolute in Congress during the war, and was exercised without scruple in the promotion of their own ends, regardless of the rights of their conservative opponents. The same party having control also of the army, military interference for the purpose of maintaining their power and preventing the free exercise of the popular will in the border slave States which remained true to the Union was encouraged, and permitted to an extent which made it dangerous for any citizen to oppose the extreme Radical measures of the Federal administration.

General Price, however, was not the man to succumb in the presence of any peril; and though often surrounded with the bayonets of a reckless and demoralized soldiery, and threatened with personal violence, he was ever foremost among the few able men of the State who possessed the courage to denounce those policies, the disastrous results of which have blurred our national history and humiliated and burthened with debt the people of the South, by subjecting them to the infamous rule of Northern adventurers and an ignorant and debased population.

Near the close of the war, in 1864, the Democratic party in Missouri was virtually dead, in consequence of the enforcement of an unjust and tyranical registry law, which deprived a large portion of the most worthy and intelligent citizens of the State of the elective franchise.

Notwithstanding this paralyzed condition of the party, the Union men of the State who were opposed to this proscriptive Radical dominition, placed a ticket in the field, headed by General Price for Governor, although at such a time and under such circumstances no hope could be entertained of its success, the purpose being mainly to keep alive an organization for future service under more favorable auspices.

About this period his health began to fail, and he subsequently participated but little, except as a voter,

in political affairs. He was, however, a delegate to the Democratic National Convention which nominated Governor Seymour, of New York, for the Presidency in 1868; and, as one of the vice presidents of the convention, was presiding when Governor Seymour was nominated.

Notwithstanding General Price was one of the firmest and most consistent Union men during the war, his kindness of heart and sense of justice was exhibited, on various occasions, by using his influence with the Federal officers in behalf of non-belligerent friends who were in sympathy with the Confederate cause, and also in behalf of many who had been his political and personal enemies.

As relates to the material advancement of the State, his active and enterprising spirit made him more largely identified with the railroad interests of Missouri than any other citizen. He participated in the construction, both of the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific roads. In the construction of the former, particularly, he was one of the first and largest contractors; and, with the exception of one or two years, continued to aid in its construction from the time the earth was first broken in St. Louis until its completion. When he undertook his work, as contractor, such business was entirely new and untried in Missouri, yet so well did he manage the work undertaken by him, that he not only carried out his contracts to the perfect satisfaction of the companies employing him, but also made it very lucrative to himself.

In addition to his being one of the largest contractors on the Kansas Pacific, he was also one of the fund commissioners and directors of the road; and, as a private enterprize, united with other capitalists in continuing the road from Denver to Cheyenne. As a contractor he was also interested in several other roads, the last of which was the road extending from Cedar City, opposite Jefferson City, to Mexico, in Audrain county.

Notwithstanding his great wealth and close attention to the business by which it was accumulated, he was not only just, generous and kind-hearted, but made these qualities doubly attractive by an extremely social disposition, and many are the citizens throughout the State who can bear testimony to the liberal and generous hospitality which characterized his elegant mansion in Jefferson City.

Though often impelled, under political excitement, to denounce in language of the most caustic bitterness those who opposed him, yet the excitement being over, he was as tender in his feelings as a child, and never permitted political differences between himself and fellow-citizens to degenerate into personal animosity. It is true that his forcible and earnest manner as a debater was sometimes subjected to criticism as exhibiting arrogance and a want of due respect for the opinions of his opponents, yet it was but the result of his own positive convictions of the soundness of the cause which he advocated and his enthusiastic devotion thereto.

His personal courage, as exhibited in the Democratic National Convention in 1856, never forsook him, under circumstances however perilous. When surrounded with a threatening and reckless soldiery licensed for outrage, and thus in constant danger of assassination, there was no faltering or tremor in his voice. What would have intimidated to silence and submission inferior men, only drew forth his anathemas with greater emphasis and power. On one occasion, having an appointment to speak at Chamoise, where the inhabitants were almost to a man arrayed against him, and where as he was duly informed an arrangement had been made by the most desperate and unprincipled men of the place to prevent him from speaking, by hurling eggs at his person, he very composedly, on taking the stand, drew forth his pistol, and placing it before him, informed the audience that he was aware of the purpose thus to insult him; but gave due warning that the first rascal who engaged in the disreputable attempt should pay the penalty of his life, unless powder and ball had lost their efficacy. It is needless to say that the eggs were not thrown, and that a wise selfishness on the part of the enemies of free speech permitted him to proceed without the slightest interruption. Many additional instances might be given of his coolness and nerve under the most trying circumstances, placing his courage beyond doubt, and fully warranting the assertion made, after his death, by a distinguished politician and member of President Lincoln's Cabinet, "*that he was the most fearless man he ever knew.*"

He was a man of magnificent personal appearance, being six feet two or three inches in height, and faultlessly proportioned. His life was one of untiring industry and activity; and although endowed by nature with extraordinary strength and an iron constitution, his health at length gave way under the severe tax of mind and body, exacted by his varied interests, and at his residence in Jefferson City, on the 16th day of July, 1870, his active and useful

T. F. Oakes

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life, after a long and gradual decline, was brought to a close.

General Price was twice married. His first wife died in Jefferson City in 1849, leaving two children, a son and a daughter. His daughter, Celeste B. Price, unfolded into a woman of extraordinary attractions and superior intellectual culture, and was married to Captain Celsus Price, son of General Sterling Price, in January, 1867. She died in less than a year after her marriage, leaving no issue.

Thomas Benton Price, his son, resides on his splendid estate in Pettis county, devoting his energies to stock breeding and the management of his extensive patrimony.

General Price, after the death of his first wife, remained a widower until April 20th, 1854, when he was married to Miss Caroline V. Long, daughter of Mr. Isaac Long, of Page county, Virginia. Miss Long, in addition to her many womanly virtues, sound judgment and unusual business capacity, brought into the union a fortune equal to that of her husband, which contributed greatly to his financial success in after life. In November, 1873, she was married to Colonel J. B. Price, cousin of her former husband.

General Price, though not a member of any church, was a firm believer in the great truths of the Bible, and a frequent attendant upon divine worship. He was a strong Protestant of the anti-ritualist school, having no tolerance for empty forms or sham pretension, and his family and family connections were nearly all communicants of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches. He left the bulk of his large estate to his wife and son, his only surviving child; remembering, however, in his last will many who had no claims upon him beyond personal attachment. During his life he contributed liberally to schools, churches and charities of every kind. As a public benefactor, consistent politician, faithful friend and most enterprising citizen, few equal in his State, and no superiors survive him.

THOMAS F. OAKES.

KANSAS CITY.

GENERALLY age and experience are essentials to success and promotion. Public men seldom rise to distinction suddenly. But in the example before us, we have a man without any special fortuitous circumstances rising by his own force of character, great energy and good judgment to the head of one of the most important lines of railroad in the West, and one which but for unfortunate litigations would have been the great trunk line from the Missouri river to the Pacific. The subject of this sketch, at the age of thirty-four, has the general superintendency of a line of more than one thousand miles of railroad, the building of which he largely controlled, and is to-day the youngest man holding such a position in America, if not in the world.

Thomas Fletcher Oakes was born in Boston, Massachusetts, July 15, 1843. His father, Francis Garaux Oakes, was a Boston shipmaster in early life, and in later years was a merchant; a man of high character and intelligence, universally esteemed, but living a quiet, useful business life. The grandfather of the subject of this sketch was an officer in the Revolutionary war, resided at Lexington and was in that engagement, and was believed to have been at Bunker Hill. He was an active soldier through the entire Revolutionary war. The family was originally from England. His mother, Comfort (Paige) Oakes, was a woman noted for her personal beauty; a lady of education and acquirements; was a Congregationalist and of Puritan descent. Her father, Jonathan Paige, was the founder of Burlington, Maine, originally called Paige's Mills, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. Her grandfather, also Jonathan Paige, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Boston, graduating from the common schools, and afterward attending the high schools for several years; adding to his education by application as a student in all the capacities of life.

Leaving school at the age of about fifteen years, he went to Burlington, Maine, visiting relations and for his health, and while there taught school for several months. From there he went to New York, and was engaged in the banking business in the house of Samuel Hallett & Co., which eventually brought him to Kansas and connected him with the Kansas Pacific Railway in 1863, coming to this State with Mr. Hallett.

He remained with Mr. Hallett until this gentleman was killed in 1864, having charge of the purchase and transportation of materials for the construction of the road. Although a young man, he was entrusted with the most responsible business. He purchased of the celebrated bridge builders, Boomer & Co., of Chicago, the original Howe truss bridge which spans the Kansas river, saw it shipped to Kansas, at Chicago, and delivered on the bank of the Kansas river above Wyandott, which at that time, in the midst of the war, and with the difficult modes of transportation through almost an enemy's country, and with transhipment by boat on the Missouri river, was a feat of skill and business enterprise worthy of note. Unfortunately the death of Hallett led to litigation and the suspension of the construction for upward of a year, and retarded the work, or the Kansas Pacific road would have reached the hundredth meridian, and under the terms of the national charter have become the main trunk line with its connections across the continent.

On the conclusion of the litigation, Hon. John D. Perry took active control of the work, he and his associates having previously furnished most of the money to Mr. Hallett. Mr. Perry was a man of eminent ability and high character as a gentleman, but was rather drawn into the railroad business as a necessity than as a choice. He at once recognized in Mr. Oakes the energy and capacity of a first-class railroad man, and was quick to avail himself of his "go-aheadativeness" in important positions in the work, and appointed him general purchasing and forwarding agent. This was one of the highest, most responsible and arduous trusts ever bestowed upon so young a man, involving the expenditure of not less than eight millions of dollars; embracing all the iron, rails, locomotives, cars and in fact everything pertaining to the work, except ties and such other material as were supplied along the line of the road, on a road over six hundred miles through a wilderness from the Missouri river to Denver. It involved indomitable exertions, requiring organization, patience, powers of endurance, quick perception, and in every relation the highest executive ability. In all this he was ably directed by the clear mind and good judgment of Mr. Perry, to whom he always recognized his obligations for his confidence and friendship. During all this time he was Secretary of the Board of Contractors, Shoemaker, Miller & Co.; keeping the construction accounts during the construction of that part of the line from Junction City to Sheridan, and later kept the accounts of the Denver extension from Sheridan to Denver, as well as the accounts of Evans & Carr, the contractors who built the Denver Pacific road from Cheyenne to Denver.

The real object of Mr. Perry and his associates in thus entrusting Mr. Oakes with all these duties, was evidently to educate him for future usefulness, as well as marks of confidence in his ability, and to prepare him for the higher duties which they no doubt looked forward to bestowing upon him as the great work should progress; accordingly, as soon as the work was completed, they transferred him from St. Louis, the base of his operations, to Kansas City, as General Freight Agent. That important position he held from November, 1870, till June, 1876, when he was elected Director and Vice-President. In this capacity he had the general management of all the property of the Company until the road went into the hands of a Receiver in November, 1876, when he was made General Superintendent, a position which he still holds.

The success of Mr. Oakes as a railroad man has secured to him frequent offers of other important positions at even better salaries than he was paid, but his identification with this work from its beginning led him to prefer remaining at the head of a road of which he had aided in the construction and management from the removal of the first shovel full of dirt to its completion.

He believes in the principles of the Christian religion, and with his family attends the Episcopal Church.

Although distinctively a business man, never actively meddling in politics, he has always been a Republican.

He was married in New York, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, of Grace Church, January 27, 1864, to Miss Abby Haskell, a daughter of Captain Henry Haskell, of Gloucester, Massachusetts; a retired manufacturer, now spending the evening of his days on a small farm, in happiness and comfort, respect-

Engd by A H Ritchie

Jas. B. Eads

ed as an upright business man and a true Christian, having many years held the position of Deacon in the Congregational Church, and being noted for his philanthropy, humanity and active charities. Mrs. Oakes is a lady of beauty, cultivation and refinement, having graduated at one of the best institutions in New England. They have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The names of the surviving children in the order of their ages are Walter, Grace, Zillah, and Georgiana.

PHILIP ALEXANDER DENT, M. D.

MAYSVILLE.

PHILIP ALEXANDER DENT was born in Charles county, Maryland, April 11, 1835. His parents, John and Amanda Dent, *nee* Herbert, were born and reared in the same county and State, and had three children, Lavinia, Virginia, and the youngest, Philip A., the subject of this sketch. While yet a very young child, Philip's father died, and his mother with her three children, moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where Philip was educated in a private classical academy. On completing his literary studies he selected the medical profession, entered Louisville University, and, in 1858, graduated with the degree of M. D.

About this time, he made a tour of the northwestern portion of the United States, and, in the same year, settled in Maysville, his present home.

In 1860 he married Miss Maria Grace Hewitt, eldest daughter of Judge Eli Hewitt, one of the earliest settlers, and formerly a prominent merchant of the county, since dead. By this marriage they have seven children: Eli, Virginia A., Frederick Hewitt T., Albert L., Frank Covell, and Winifred. Of these children, all except the three last died in infancy.

Shortly after settling in Maysville Doctor Dent united with the Christian Church, of which he is still a member. He was at one time an active Odd Fellow, and is at present a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars in Maysville. He has been, all his life, an unswerving Democrat, but has never manifested any desire for office, being devoted strictly to his profession, in which he has achieved great success and an excellent reputation.

Doctor Dent is a man of studious though active habits, cultivated tastes, and pleasing address. He is six feet one inch in height, and weighs 162 pounds. His general appearance conveys the idea of a younger man than he really is.

WILLIAM MARION RUSH, JR.

GALLATIN.

WILLIAM MARION RUSH, Jr. was born in Saint Joseph, Missouri, February 27, 1849, when that locality was little other than an Indian trading post. His father, William Rush, D. D., is a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. His mother, Olivia C. Birch, is a daughter of Hon. James H. Birch, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri. They are both natives of Missouri. The subject of this sketch is he second of a family of eight children. He was educated almost exclusively by his mother, a lady of great force of character and of rare literary attainments. At the age of twelve years he began life as a newsboy in St. Joseph. At fourteen he went to St. Louis and entered a commission house as messenger boy. Here he remained three years. In 1865 he returned to St. Joseph, where he studied law in the office of Judge Henry Vories, afterwards of the Supreme Bench. In 1868, at the age of nineteen, he was admitted to the practice of law, by

William Heron, of the Buchanan Circuit Court. For a year after, he filled the position of Assistant City Attorney of St. Joseph. He then embarked in commercial business in Maryville, Missouri, where he resided one year. In 1869 he engaged in sinking a coal shaft at Utica, Missouri, where he exhausted a fortune of $16,000. Bankrupt in means, he moved with his family to his present residence, Gallatin, where he was unacquainted, and began the practice of law, of which he has made a success. In 1874 he was elected to the office of prosecuting attorney of Davies county, and in 1876 re-elected to the same office, which he now holds.

He was never a member of any secret society. He was reared by his parents in the teachings of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he is still a member. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

March 3, 1869, he married in St. Joseph, Missouri, Miss Adah A. Wrinkle, only daughter of the late Russell A. Wrinkle, a prominent and well known Western pioneer. They have three children.

William Rush is five feet ten and one-half inches high, and weighs about 160 pounds. His social qualities are agreeable and he is recognized as a popular citizen.

WILLIAM PARSON MOORES.

KANSAS CITY.

IN these days of money-making, when life is a constant struggle between right and wrong, it is a pleasure to lay before an intelligent reader the unsullied record of an honorable man. To the mature in years, it will be a source of pride; and to the youthful, a useful lesson—an incentive to honest industry. Social and financial success is not the result of chance; it is the crowning effort of integrity and untiring industry.

William Parson Moores, the subject of this sketch, is the son of Thomas G. Moores and Loxanna Parson, and was born in New York City, November 29, 1820. In 1827 he removed with his parents from the home of his nativity to Detroit, Michigan, where he received an excellent education. His habits were industrious and moral while his tastes had a decided tendency toward mechanism. After leaving school, his first enterprise was to engage in a grocery store, it being the most favorable employment that presented itself at the time. After one year, he became tired of this sedentary occupation, and desired something more energetic. Having decided upon wood work, he left Detroit at the early age of sixteen years, and proceeded to the city of Buffalo, in his native State, where he engaged in the mechanical labor of pattern making for machinery, which eventually made him master of the several branches in the brass and iron business. After having worked seven or eight years in this occupation, both as journeyman and foreman, he launched forth for himself in the brass and bell founding, together with the hose and belting business, with a partner named Adam Good, the new firm being Good & Moores. This firm continued in existence for about seven years, employing in the different branches about thirty men. At the expiration of this time, having accumulated a competency in this world's goods, Mr. Moores sold his interest, for the purpose of settling up his affairs, and was prevailed upon by Mr. George W. Tifft to accept the superintendency of the Buffalo Steam Engine Works, which was then closed. In 1858 it was re-opened, with Mr. W. P. Moores at the helm as superintendent; commencing with only twenty-five men, and gradually increasing until there were one hundred and seventy-five employés in the several departments. He was successfully engaged in this business for some years, when he acceded to the proposition of his son-in-law, Mr. W. C. White, and opened a boot and shoe store, under the name of Moores & White. Here, indeed, he seems to have found his *forte*. His enlistment in the boot and shoe trade proved a success in every particular. During this time, in 1861, he was elected alderman and represented the third ward in the city council for two years; at the conclusion of the first term he was re-elected. The prompt and faithful manner in which he attended to his official duties being a

W. P. Moores

matter of enviable record. It was at this time that he engaged in the manufacture of shoes for the Western market. At the end of the third year in the manufacturing business, Mr. White—the junior partner—died, having sold his one-half interest just previously for $2,500.00 above cost of goods and machinery, as a bonus. The interest of Mr. White was purchased by Mr. Theodore Smith, and the firm which had been so well managed and so much respected, was continued under the name of Moores & Smith until 1870, when Mr. Moores closed the business for the purpose of coming West to Kansas City. The history of Mr. Moores in Buffalo is one of which any business man might feel proud.

During his residence of seven years in Kansas City, no man has more fully won the respect and esteem of his fellow-citizens than Mr. W. P. Moores. He has been a judicious dealer in real estate, and on December 15, 1873, was appointed Water Works Commissioner by Mayor Martin, and served in that capacity during the building of the Water Works. At the completion of the Works he resigned. In 1876, at the request of his son, and associated with him, Mr. Moores opened a first-class boot and shoe store. This beautiful establishment is a model of order and skill in arrangement. The store and its proprietors are an honor to the community and a credit to this growing young city of the West. Mr. Moores possesses a business ability rarely surpassed. He has a most wonderful faculty for building up a trade, while in all his transactions he is prompt, mathematical, systematic and exact, and a man of his word on every occasion. His industry has given him a handsome competency, and the future smilingly invites him to rest from his labors.

Mr. Moores is now in his fifty-seventh year—healthy, courteous, and dignified in appearance. He has a military bearing, and those who have seen him in the Knight Templar uniform dress of his Lodge—he being a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity—pronounce him an ornament to the parade. When a child he attended the Methodist church and Sabbath school, but is now a Universalist. In politics he was formerly an old-line Whig, but now is a Democrat. He was married in 1842 to Miss Helen M. Pierce, and has two children—Ellen Stuart and Thomas Frederick. Mrs. Moores is a lady of fine, majestic appearance, and though in the meridian of life, with "silver threads among the gold," she is still beautiful to look upon. To her admirable virtues and refining influence, no doubt, is the community indebted for much of her husband's steadfast worth, and her son's extraordinary excellence. Thomas Frederick Moores, the junior member of the firm of W. P. Moores & Son, is a remarkably prepossessing young man—gifted in mind and person, and an honor to his parents.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. FORD.

ST. LOUIS.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. FORD was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17, 1822; his father, Joseph Ford, then being an active boatman. The boy was sent to school at an early age, having for his first teacher the wife of "Drift-Wood Johnson," at that day a celebrated character in Cincinnati. In the fall of 1831, when only nine years of age, our young boatman made his first trip to New Orleans, going with his father in the steamboat Andrew Jackson. They went first to Memphis—then a small village, with more Indians than white inhabitants—and thence to New Orleans on a flat-boat, or, as often styled, a "broad-horn," loaded with flour, whisky, bacon, etc. This flat-boat had been loaded at Cincinnati and brought to Memphis by Captain Warwick, better known as "Three-Fingered" Warwick. After spending the winter South, the boy returned to Cincinnati, and in the fall of 1832 the family moved to Newport, Kentucky, opposite Cincinnati, where he was sent to school in the "old academy" under William Crutchfield, and was kept there several years, but always making a trip to New Orleans each year, only missing the season of 1838. Next he was sent to the Atheneum, a Catholic college of Cincinnati, then under charge of Bishop Purcell. From there he was sent to the Cincinnati College,

then under the Presidency of Prof. W. H. McGuffy, author of the Eclectic Series of School Readers. Here he had as classmates George H. Pendleton, George E. Pugh, Samuel Schooley and many others who in after years became eminent statesmen.

August 30, 1839, he started on a trip to New Orleans. This proved to be one of the sickliest seasons ever known, the mortality being simply terrible among rivermen

In 1840 he located in Bayou Sara, Louisiana, and for four or five years did a successful business there. In 1844—the great high-water year—he had the yellow fever, and, failing to recover his health as rapidly as desired, went home to Kentucky. During all these years, although having a business on shore, he was almost constantly on the water. In 1845 he bought an interest in the single-engine steamer Neptune, and took charge of the office. On this steamer, in August, 1845, he made his first appearance at St. Louis. In the fall of 1845 the Neptune sunk, and he went on the steamer Art, and in her navigated the Red, Ouichita, Black Mason, Texas and Bouef rivers. While absent in New Orleans, the Art sunk at the mouth of Little river.

Returning to Cincinnati, on the 30th day of April, 1846, he married his present wife, Rebecca J. Jones, by whom he has had thirteen children.

In 1846 he shipped on the steamer Alhambra, and remained on her for six consecutive years—first as second clerk, then first clerk, and at times captain. In 1852 he bought the steamer United States, and commanded her for two seasons, and then built the steamer Glendale of the Star Line of packets. In the middle of the third season he sold her to the Memphis Packet Company, and went to St. Louis to take charge of the Nebraska, then running in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade; run her a season and sold her to the New Orleans and Memphis Packet Company, after which he went on the J. E. Woodruff and stayed on her two seasons, when he was transferred to the Great Imperial as chief clerk and, half of the time, commander.

In 1858 Captain Ford took up his permanent residence in St. Louis, having left the Great Imperial, and become General Western Passenger Agent of the Ohio and Mississipi Railroad. He afterward went on the steamer J. C. Swon and remained on her one year, when he was elected Secretary of the Steamboat Captains' Association at St. Louis, which office he held until the breaking out of the war.

Captain Ford took a deep interest in the events of the day throughout the war, and went into the United States service as chief clerk in the Quartermaster's Department under General William Myer, but was soon appointed Captain and Acting Quartermaster by President Lincoln, having charge of the Department of Land Transportation at St. Louis. In this capacity he served three years, buying and having the care of thousands of heads of horses and mules for the Government. He handled in that time over $36,000,000 of United States funds. He resigned to go back to the river in command of the steamer Mollie Able, but before taking charge was appointed by Major-General Rosecrans, Department Commander, Military Harbor Master for the port of St. Louis, with almost regal powers. After seven months he resigned this position, and accepted an Iron Agency for $12,000 per annum.

Having with others leased the since celebrated Southern Hotel at St. Louis, on September 6, 1865, he opened that establishment and continued therein eleven years. (Since burned.)

Whether as steamboatman or citizen, Captain Ford has ever been enterprising far beyond his compeers, stretching forward to the unattained in his professions, and seeking to elevate and ennoble his calling. There has always been a literary vein of no mean order in his nature, which has cropped out from time to time in his different vocations. While at college in Cincinnati he published a daily paper, for which he did all the type-setting, engraving and presswork. While on the steamer J. E. Woodruff he printed and published a daily journal, known as the *Woodruff Bulletin*—a spicy sheet, devoted to river interests. This was the first paper ever printed afloat.

As an instance of progress by personal determined effort, the career of Captain Ford is full of encouragement to young men. In the thirty years of his calling he has filled every position from deckhand to captain and owner, and one who knows him says, "Gad, sir, he honored each." He was attached to and interested in the following steamers: Neptune, Art, Alhambra, Nebraska, Yorktown, Europa, Memphis, Brooklyn, United States, Pike No. 9, North River, J. E. Woodruff, Imperial, J. C. Swon, Lady Franklin and others.

Nor was steamboating his beginning. In the early days of flat-boating he began as cook, became a pilot, and finally supercargo of the fleet that annually started from Cincinnati for New Orleans—

which trips consumed from five to seven months of every year.

Although still interested in river matters, Captain Ford remains on shore, and in his office on the levee at St. Louis is as active as any clerk in the establishment. No steamboatman of merit comes to him in vain for help, and no enterprise of river interest fails to find in him a champion and a friend.

GEORGE J. KEATING.

KANSAS CITY.

TO her noble, pushing, hard-working business men is due the great prosperity, wealth and advancement of the Great New West in commercial importance. To their zeal, energy and integrity will its future greatness be indebted, as it has been in the past, and among those names prominent in the promotion of solid trade in the vast country tributary to, as well as in Kansas City itself, none will stand higher, or occupy the position more justly, than does that of the subject of this sketch.

George J. Keating was born at Halifax, in the Province of Nova Scotia, January 7, 1840, of English lineage—a line of ancestry readily traceable to the Twelfth century, his ancestors in fact, having existed in Britain before the advent of the Norman.

His father, William H. Keating, is a lawyer by profession, and during his legal career occupied the Bench as Judge in Kings county, and at Yarmouth, in Nova Scotia. That he was an able man, with his ability and integrity recognized, may be inferred from the fact that he to-day, in his advanced years, holds a prominent official position in the Provincial government.

The maternal parent of George J. Keating was Eliza Walford Forbes, a daughter of Captain Forbes, of the 64th Regiment British regulars, who married William H. Keating in 1838, a union from which resulted a family of eighteen children, of which George J. was the second, the eldest also being a son.

The subject of this sketch received his early education at Halifax, eventually becoming a student of Dalhousie College, where he completed his studies; seeking, however, a more practical knowledge in commercial pursuits at the age of seventeen years.

Leaving home in August, 1857, he sailed for the West Indies, where, from some social or family relations, he was for a considerable period guest of the great Spanish house of De Castro & Lindregen.

Leaving the Indies, toward the close of 1857, Mr. Keating sailed from Porto Rico for New York, arriving at that port some time in November. Here he was seized with a desire to see the great "West" of "the States," then not so far removed from the Atlantic coast as now, and without returning to Nova Scotia, with his characteristic determination he pushed out westward, making Springfield, Illinois, his objective point. There he remained for a short time, going thence to Peoria, in the same State, where he began to experience some of the realities of "a new settler" in a strange land, and his aspirations were soon lowered to the level of an empty pocket. But he was not discouraged while there was labor to be had. So without loss of time he sought and obtained it as a farm laborer at ten dollars per month and "found." This vocation he followed during the summer months, going into that temple of relief for poor young aspirants—the country school house—during the winter season, improving his mind and his finances as well, by the more responsible but not less irksome employment of teaching a country school.

By keeping "an eye to the main chance," Mr. Keating steadily bettered both his position and prospects, and finally, among his other good fortune, married in November, 1862, Elizabeth Hill Smith, only daughter of James Perry Smith, of Rockland county, New York, one of the most respected citizens of that State. Mr. Keating's home circle is gladdened by the presence of one child, a bright, beautiful little girl—Edith Frances Keating—born June 7, 1875.

After his marriage, Mr. Keating took a position with the Furst & Bradley Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, Illinois, in the capacity of General

Traveling Agent for the concern, a connection which he maintained for two years with mutual advantage to himself and the Company.

In 1866, he became one of the founders of the great agricultural implement firm of Smith & Keating, in Kansas City, one of the largest and undoubtedly one of the most popular concerns of the kind west of the Mississippi. From a small frame building on their present site, an immense brick block has arisen, and from the supply of a local trade in the vicinity of Kansas City, their trade has grown, advanced, spread all over Kansas, into Nebraska, through Colorado, into New Mexico, the Indian Territory and Texas, an immense field—to supply which branch houses at Fort Scott and Wichita, Kansas, were necessitated and established, the main concern and branches giving employment to a large force of clerks, traveling men and assistants.

The financial standing of the house of Smith & Keating may be safely inferred when it is stated that it is one of the very few agricultural implement houses which are prepared to make advanced cash contracts with manufacturers. Smith & Keating have made contracts for as many as fifteen hundred farm wagons at one time, and offered cash in advance, with the proposition to receive interest thereon during the fulfilment of the pending contract, making the manufacturers virtually borrowers of the concern instead of creditors of the house, and securing the most advantageous contracts in consequence.

Although not the leading name in the firm title, Mr. Keating is acknowledged by his partner and recognized by the public as the "wheel-horse" of the concern; strong, always ready, lifting at the right time, making things move with magnificent success.

In personal appearance, Mr. Keating is of medium height, compactly and strongly built, dark complexioned, has a keen eye and decided cast of countenance. His manner in business is always brief, to the point and determined, leaving no doubt of his intentions or decision. Socially he is very genial, always frank, and exhibiting to his friends a summery warmth of humor scarcely dreamed of by those who only encounter him in strictly business affairs.

No man more loyal in his citizenship, more earnest in his business affairs, more faithful in friendship or devoted in home life; none worthier the regard of his personal friends, or more deserving the high esteem of his fellow-citizens at large, than George J. Keating.

COLONEL ROBERT H. HUNT.

KANSAS CITY.

IT is not the nursling of wealth or fortune, who has been dandled into manhood on the lap of prosperity, that carries away the world's honors, or wields the mightiest influence; but it is rather the man whose earlier years were cheered by scarcely a single proffer of aid or smile of approbation, and has drawn from adversity the elements of greatness. Everywhere in human experience, hardship is the vestibule of the highest success. Such has been the experience of the subject of this sketch.

Robert H. Hunt was born near the river Shannon, county Kerry, Ireland, in 1839. His father was a well-to-do farmer, who was ever ready to strike a blow for Ireland's freedom; and becoming disgusted with the corrupting influence of English gold and oppression, immigrated to America in 1847, there to enjoy the blessings of liberty.

Robert was then but eight years old, but soon began to earn his own living. He first engaged as water-boy on the railroad; he not only desired, but he deserved promotion, and from this date we see our hero constantly advancing, and "each to-morrow finds him farther than to-day."

At the age of seventeen, he entered the celebrated academy at Canandaigua, New York, and during his entire course supported himself. He was self-reliant, discreet, and modest; kept his own counsel, and the counsel of his friends, persevered, and the time soon came when he could venture to let the world catch glimpses, few and far

off; but glimpses, nevertheless, of the sustaining power within him—that unquenchable and magnificent self-reliance which to the great man is another soul.

In 1859 he came to Kansas City, but inheriting his father's hatred for slavery, he removed to Western Kansas, and engaged in farming and stock-raising. In the same year he married Miss Hoyne, sister to Thomas, Philip and M. A. Hoyne, well-known citizens of Chicago.

At the first call to arms in the spring of 1861, he entered the army as private, and served four years and eight months. He had no political influence, and his promotions were secured in consequence of his conspicuous energy and executive ability. He served with Rosecrans, Thomas and Grant, while at Corinth; also with Ewing, Chief of Artillery and Ordnance on Curtis's staff; took a very active part in the campaign of the Border, the history of which especially mentions him.

He directed the charge of Mine Creek, when General Marmaduke was captured and Price defeated with a loss of all his artillery. His conduct on that occasion was so conspicuous that the candidate for Governor, Colonel Crawford, rode up to him and said, with enthusiasm, "If I am elected Governor of Kansas, I will make you Colonel."

In 1873 Colonel Hunt, being a resident of Kansas City, was elected its Mayor, and during his administration did much to build up and beautify the city, and thereby assisted in gaining for it the reputation it enjoys of being one of the most attractive cities of the Missouri Valley.

He was the father of the Midland Road, which made Kansas City the terminus of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad. He has been active in inaugurating the new Exchange building, and in every enterprise tending to build up the city. He was, without his solicitation or knowledge, appointed Superintendent of the Arkansas Valley Elevator, which position he still holds.

Colonel Hunt was a gallant soldier, and served his country well. He is an honored citizen, esteemed for his many admirable characteristics and upright life.

MEREDITH MARTIN, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

MEREDITH MARTIN was born in Madison county, Kentucky, December 13, 1805. His father, Tyree Martin, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, and his mother, Mourning Jones, was born in Greenbrier county, in the same State. Their parents immigrated to Kentucky in 1787 or thereabouts, and located in Madison county, where Tyree Martin and Miss Mourning Jones were married, and where they remained until 1816, when they removed to Missouri and settled in Boone county. The father was a farmer, to which occupation our subject was brought up until nearly grown, when, after receiving a common school education, such as was to be obtained at that early day in a backwoods school, he entered for a short time the office of a country physician, Dr. David Doyle, of Boone, Missouri, as a student of medicine. He came to St. Louis in 1828 and remained for about three years in the office of Dr. B. G. Farrar. In the latter part of 1830, he went to Philadelphia and entered the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1832. Immediately after graduating he was appointed by the Hon. Lewis Cass, then Secretary of War, to vaccinate the Indians, and was ordered to the Sioux country, in the neighborhood of what was then called Fort Pierre, a trading post of the American Fur Company. He spent the summer and fall among the Sioux Indians, and returned to St. Louis in November, 1832. Soon after his return to St. Louis, he was taken into partnership by his former preceptor, Dr. B. G. Farrar, and remained with him until he retired from active practice.

Dr. Meredith Martin married Elizabeth M. Gay, daughter of John H. and Sophia M. Gay, of St. Louis, in the year 1838. They had seven children—four sons and three daughters—of whom three sons and two daughters are now living. His

wife died in 1862, and in 1864 Dr. Martin married Mrs. Ellen M. Tracey, daughter of the late George Morton—an early resident of St. Louis. Their home life is very pleasant, with this worthy lady to preside over its interests.

Dr. Meredith Martin is now the oldest living physician in St. Louis, and only a few years ago he retired from practice. He was one of the original members of the St. Louis Medical Society, which Society was organized in 1833. He was its president three different terms, and is still a member, though he does not attend its meetings regularly.

In politics, Dr. Martin has always been an "Old Line Whig," but since the dissolution of that party has voted with the Democrats. Personally, he is a man of rare qualities; courteous and affable in manners, generous and benevolent in disposition, he is yet prompt and decided in all his dealings, and by an upright, honorable life, has not failed to leave upon all with whom he has had to do the impress of his own manhood.

JOHN HENDERSON GAY,

ST. LOUIS.

THIS Dictionary proposes to give a sketch of the oldest citizens, as well as those of later years, who are self-made men and successes in any of the callings or walks of life. Such characters in St. Louis could not be more appropriately headed than with the name at the beginning of this article, for he is now about the oldest one living; was one of the early merchants of the city, and is respected, beloved, revered by all.

John Henderson Gay, son of Henry and Jane (née Henderson) Gay, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, near Staunton, on the 7th of October, 1787—hence, is now in his ninety-first year. (The writer conversed with him November, 1877, and was surprised at the undimmed lustre of his intellect, and the remarkable clearness of his memory.)

His father and mother died when he was very young, leaving him in the care of a grandmother and an uncle, in Augusta county, Virginia, with whom he remained until he was about sixteen years of age, when he started out to make his own way in the world. His education had been all that the schools of that State and day afforded, but that was comparatively meagre. He had become familiar with hard work in his farm-life, acquiring those habits of industry, economy and integrity which were the foundation of his after success, and they have clung to him through his long life, in which he was ever abstemious, temperate, frugal and moral.

In 1809 he left Staunton with $13 in his pocket, the entire amount of his worldly possessions. He went to work as a tanner and currier (a trade which he had already learned), in Amsterdam, Botetourt county, and by perseverance and industry soon had a good business and a thriving store in that town.

In 1813 he married Miss Sophia Mitchell, daughter of Rev. Edward Mitchell, of Botetourt county. [History like this work would be incomplete without a passing notice of this noted divine. The brothers, Edward and Samuel Mitchell, were noted local preachers of the Methodist-Episcopal Church in that portion of Central Virginia, and, as men of intelligence, strict integrity and unswerving patriotism, were recognized as among the leading men of the day and section. Edward was the older, residing in Botetourt county, and Samuel near Salem, Wythe county. In early life they had become Methodists, both possessing unusual mental endowments, and exercised them as local preachers in that Church. They served in the Revolutionary army as American Minute Men; and, although they remained in service throughout the entire struggle, neither would ever accept any office or emolument. Having inherited a fortune, they had no need of help from their struggling country. Both married and had large families, all of whom they reared, and who afterward occupied high positions in society—the males as professional men and merchants, the daughters marrying prominent merchants, agriculturists and physicians—whose descendants still occupy high positions. After the war the brothers returned to

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Yours Truly,

John H. Gano

their farms, and, having numerous "servants," cultivated their lands extensively, but occupying most of their time as local preachers, in which capacity they were unusually successful and prominent. At the close of the war of 1812, having conscientiously embraced Rev. Mr. Wesley's general ideas on the subject of domestic slavery, the two brothers, with the families of their children, determined to remove to a free State. They accordingly, about 1818, sold their possessions in Virginia and emigrated to Illinois, settling in the neighborhood of Belleville, St. Clair county—a settlement then known as Turkey Hill—whither, also, a number of Methodists from Virginia and Georgia had removed and settled. The Mitchell brothers, however, had manumitted all such of their slaves as could be settled in Virginia, and, at their own expense, brought the rest to Illinois, where they furnished most of them with homes. In their new home they soon became prominent for the same qualities which had ever distinguished them; and their superior abilities as preachers were so recognized that their clerical services were in constant demand in St. Clair and contiguous counties. Their wives, too, were of the true old Virginia stock, celebrated as house-wives in all that constitutes that term, and all lived to ripe old age, having seen their children all settled in life, most of them highly prosperous, and all beloved by their neighbors. Among the members of this family who removed to Illinois, came John H. Gay and his wife Sophia, in 1819.]

To return to our subject: In the spring of 1815 he removed to Bedford county, Virginia, where he returned to his old trade, and also carried on a store, besides trading profitably in cattle. In 1819 he followed his wife's people to St. Clair county, Illinois, where he purchased a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits A brother in the South having died in 1823, it became necessary for Mr. Gay to go down and settle up the estate. In doing so, he received a large amount of sugar, coffee, etc.; to realize on which he concluded to open a grocery house in St. Louis. He returned to that city the same year, and in 1824, in partnership with his brother-in-law, Mr. Estes, with the firm name of Gay & Estes, opened a grocery and dry goods establishment on Main, near Market street. The city then (1823–24) contained four or five thousand inhabitants, and extended but three or four squares back from the river, with some few scattering houses on Fourth street. The Market House was then the eastern end of the main thoroughfare going West, and from which the street took its name. Their custom was principally from Illinois, as far back as one hundred miles—then the populated portion of that State. As a business man he had few equals at that day—not in the store, with its minutiæ, so much as general solicitor and trader. He had a superior judgment, kept his eye and mind constantly on his business, and with his suavity, kindness and attention brought in an extensive and profitable custom. His partner, a perfect merchant, meanwhile attending to the indoor concerns of the house. The combination proved a fortunate one, and enabled them to build up a very extensive business. The business continued in that manner until the death of Mr. Estes; but, the business having grown large, and Mr. Gay not being used to close confinement, as such a business demanded, found his health giving way to the pressure, and in 1833 sold out his entire business to two young men who were engaged in the store. Mr. Gay furnished them with capital and credit, and enabled them to continue the business on the original plan.

Mr. Gay's sagacity and judgment induced him to invest his profits in real estate in Illinois and St. Louis, which he purchased at a low figure. So judicious were his investments here, that the growth of the city made him very wealthy. He established his sons in mercantile pursuits, and materially assisted them in building up commercial names and houses as honorable as his own.

Mr. Gay continued to reside in the business portion of the city until 1866, when he moved to his present residence on Union avenue, where he has every comfort surrounding him.

In all the enterprises calculated to build up and bring permanent prosperity to St. Louis, Mr. Gay has always taken an active interest. He has been a heavy stock owner in the various railroad lines, in the "Wiggins Ferry" (where the bridge now crosses) and in the St. Louis Gas Company. He was also a stock-holder in the earlier insurance companies, and was director in the United States Bank, which so favorably wound up its business when those old financial land-marks sank in the money sea. He was one of the original company that formed the Centenary Church of St. Louis, then located on Fifth and Pine, and was one of its first Stewards and Trustees. He was regular in his attendance there at all public and private meetings, and was one of the largest pecuniary contributors to both its inception and progress, being always ready, when necessity required, to give his money; and when

negotiation was resorted to, his name was always on its paper, and, in reality, gave it its credit.

For sixty-three years he has been an active, pious, zealous member of the Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, and, until old age prevented, a faithful Steward. He is now a member of St. John's Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, corner Ewing and Locust streets, where, even yet, he is a regular attendant at the day service, if the weather will at all permit; the familiar sound of his crutches (which a painful affliction in his hips for years rendered necessary) being almost as regular as the Sabbath bell; his fine white head is always looked for, and seen, with his reverenced form, in his own chair, immediately in front of the altar and pulpit. He has served his Master well nigh a hundred years; is still full of faith and piety; and now, like a ripe sheaf full of fruit, is ready for the harvest—waiting.

In politics Mr. Gay is what is generally termed "an old-line Whig," having been raised such; but, since that party has ceased to exist, he has generally voted (and he makes it a point to vote) with the Democrats, reserving the right of an honest citizen to select a good man, without regard to party.

For the past eight years the old pilgrim has trod the upward path alone. Mrs. Sophia Gay went home before him. She died October 14, 1869, leaving two sisters—Mrs. Susan Dennis, of Belleville, Illinois, and Mrs. Sarah Glasgow (widow of the late Wm. Glasgow), of St. Louis county—and two brothers—Dr. William H. Mitchell, of Decatur, Illinois, and Samuel Mitchell, Esquire, Normal, Illinois—surviving her. She was a rare woman; literally, a "keeper at home," devoted to her church, her husband, her children and her household; reverencing the memory of her parents, whom she loved with an unusually ardent affection; a sister as well as "a mother in Israel." Her house was ever open to the Ministers of the Gospel, their special rooms being always ready, and it was her delight to make them feel it was home.

Mr. and Mrs. Gay have reared six children, only two of whom are now living: Edward J. Gay, their eldest son, was born February 3, 1816, and married Miss Lavinia Hynes, daughter of Colonel Andrew Hynes, of Nashville, Tennessee. He is now living on his large plantation, in Iberville Parish, Louisiana, and has accumulated a vast fortune by the same qualities of head and heart which made his father a success. Mr. William T. Gay was born October 15, 1828, and married Miss Sallie Bass, daughter of Mr. Eli E. Bass, of Boone County, Missouri. Their eldest daughter, Eliza M., married Dr. Meredith Martin, of St. Louis (until lately a practicing physician there), and died August 1, 1862, leaving five children, John G., Meredith, Foster T., Sophia G. (now Mrs. A. C. Stockton) and Elizabeth L., all now living in St. Louis.

In his long and not uneventful career, John H. Gay has left not a line, a speech, a word or an act recorded against his integrity as a merchant, or against his character as a man. Few centenarians leave their century with as few sullied days as he will leave his. Relying upon himself, he has made himself and family an honored name; has made for his children a handsome fortune, and will leave the world to say, when he departs, "it was good for us he was here."

WILLIAM CRAIG McFARLAND.

TROY.

WILLIAM C. McFARLAND was born January 29, 1846, in Lowinville, Lincoln county, Missouri. His father, Marcus H. McFarland, M. D, was a native of Tennessee, and immigrated to Missouri, locating in Lincoln county, in 1819. He was a man of great ability, and represented his county for two terms in the Legislature, and his State one term in the Senate. His mother, whose maiden name was Lucilla C. Bell, was a native of Stanford, Kentucky, and daughter of John T. Bell, who moved to Missouri in 1820, settling in Pike county, where he was engaged for many years in farming, and where he died in 1848.

The subject of this sketch was educated at the University of Michigan. In the fall of 1866 he entered the Law School of this institution, and grad-

uated in two years. After leaving school he chose as his home Clarkville, Pike county, Missouri, where he began the practice of his profession. Success was his, and the young lawyer won for himself a place among the leading men of the State. In 1872 he removed to Troy, Lincoln county, where he still resides, enjoying the fruits of his knowledge for which he labored so earnestly while at school. Politically, he is a Democrat, having cast his first presidential ballot for George B. McClellan.

Mr. McFarland is a member of the Church of England. In 1873 he married Miss Lucretia E. Hutt, daughter of Colonel T. S. Hutt, who was a native of Virginia, but settled in Missouri while it was yet an infant State. Mrs. McFarland is a lady of culture, and their family relations are of the most pleasant kind. Mr. McFarland's personal appearance is very pleasing, and he has many friends and well-wishers in the community where he was born and raised.

HON. JOHN HOGAN.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUISIANS delight to call him "Honest John," and few ever more merited the appellation. Now past his three-score and ten, the greater part of his life has been spent in securing the commercial prosperity of St. Louis, enriching others, but only a meagre share of the wealth he has drawn to the city fell to him.

John Hogan was born in the town of Mallow, County of Cork, Ireland, on the 2nd of January, 1805, where his father, Thomas Hogan, was extensively engaged in the bakery business—supplying that and the surrounding towns, as also the British troops, with bread. His mother's maiden name was Mary Burke. She was a native of Ireland, and died when John was quite young. The father emigrated to America and settled in Baltimore in 1817, where he died soon after. But he had made provisions for his son by binding him an apprentice at the boot and shoe business, under Mr. James Hance. Being poor, he had been unable to give his son any education—indeed, when the boy entered the shoe shop he did not know the alphabet. With rare precocity he recognized the need of an education, and set to work zealously to acquire it. The daily newspaper was his primer and a workman in the shop taught him the letters after work-hours at night. John soon could make out to read by "spelling out" the words; but by perseverance, and under difficulties that would have discouraged almost any other boy, he soon became a good reader. Every spare moment was devoted to his book; at night after work was done, with his piece of candle, or lying upon his back on the roof utilizing the moonshine, he read while others were asleep or at play. He bought what books he could, but he had, also, access to the Apprentices' Library in Baltimore; besides this he attended regularly a course of lectures delivered for the benefit of apprentice boys in the city. A young comrade induced him to attend the Calvert Street Asbury Sunday School, and there twice each Sabbath he received great help in his endeavors to learn. Mr. Hogan looks upon that step as fixing his destiny, for it turned his attention to the more sober realities of life, improved and settled his habits and finally led him to become a christian. He became a teacher himself, and eventually superintendent of one of the country Sunday schools of the organization.

Mr. Hogan united with the Methodist Church in 1821, and in Baltimore was licensed to preach, July 5, 1826. In August, of the same year, he came West, in company with Bishop Soule and others, and joined the "Illinois Conference" at Bloomington, Indiana. He was appointed to the "Salem" circuit in Washington and parts of the contiguous counties in Indiana. He continued in the Itineracy four years, traveling in Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, when he located in St. Louis, August, 1830—having been in the Missouri conference and on the St. Louis circuit during the previous year.

In the fall of 1830 he married Miss Mary West, near Belleville, Illinois. This lady was the daughter of Tilghman and Mary West, and the last named was the daughter of Rev. Edward Mitchell, of St.

Clair county, Illinois. By this marriage he has two children, Sophia E. and Mary A.; Sophia married Mr. Simon L. Boogher, of the house of Bradford, Bro. & Co., of St. Louis. This gentleman, besides being one of the best men of St. Louis, and a very promising young merchant, comes of an old English and Holland family. He was born in Frederick county, Maryland, 1836. His father, Nicholas Boogher, and his grandfather, Jacob Boogher, were also natives of that county. His great-grandfather, of a noble Holland family, came to America about 1650. His mother's maiden name was Rebecca Davis Combs, born in Montgomery county, Maryland, in 1805. Her mother was a grand-daughter of William Richardson, the son of an English nobleman of that name in England, whose family record appears in "Sharpe's Peerage of England." The last named was the son of John Richardson, a Quaker preacher who died in England in 1753. A history of his life, written and printed in the quaint old style of a hundred years ago, has been shown the author of this sketch. After coming to America, the last mentioned William Richardson was a Commissioner with William Penn in the Colonial Government of Pennsylvania, and assisted in the location of all the roads in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware, and in the survey of lands. He died leaving an immense estate in what is now the heart of Baltimore city, which was leased for ninety-nine years. It is now worth many millions of dollars, and for the recovery of which the Boogher family, as lineal heirs, have instituted suit, with a legal appearance of success. Mr. Boogher has six children living — Frank, John Hogan, Hillory Hayes, Olive Carleton, Lawrence, and Clinton — all bright, intelligent children, with countenances promising honor to their grandfather's name in their maturity.

In 1830 Mr. Hogan commenced a general merchandizing in Edwardsville, Madison county, Illinois. In 1833 he removed to Alton, Illinois, and greatly enlarged his mercantile business, which became extensive and profitable.

During this and the subsequent period, he continued local preaching, and was, also, prominent in the politics of the country as an advocate of the principles of the Whig party.

1836 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature from Madison county, although the county was strongly Democratic and both of his colleagues were of that party. But Mr. Hogan was universally beloved by the people among whom he had labored as a minister, traded as a merchant and ever acted as an honest political citizen.

That session of the Legislature was one of the most important ever held in Illinois, and Mr. Hogan was especially active in its important measures. It devised, perfected and inaugurated the State System of Public Works, embracing the turnpikes, railroads and the Illinois & Michigan Canal, which connects Lake Michigan, at Chicago, with the Illinois River. Mr. Hogan being the champion of the bill was put forward as its leader, and was zealous in its behalf. In his speeches, some of his suggestions were then characterized as utopian and impracticable, but have since been adopted and carried out by the State.

Many gentlemen, who have since filled eminent positions in the nation, were members with Mr. Hogan of that session of the Illinois Legislature; among whom were Lincoln, Douglas, Shields, Edward D. Baker, James Sample, Robert Smith and others, and nearly all of them for the first time — Mr. Lincoln had served one term before.

In 1837-8 the Legislature elected Mr. Hogan a member of the Board of Public Works. All the other members elected on the Board of that Legislature were Democrats and the Legislature was largely of the same political complexion. But recognizing in him one of the founders of the system, and his fitness for the work, they wisely agreed to ignore party politics and place him where he could be of most service to the State. 1338 the same body elected him President of the Board of Public Works.

In the financial crash of 1837 Mr. Hogan, by reason of the failure of others, went down with the many who failed in that year. Everything he had went to pay his own and security debts, and he consequently closed his commercial business.

In 1838 his party made him their standard-bearer as their nominee for Congress from the First Illinois District. The Whigs were greatly in the minority, having been beaten in the preceding contest 8,000 or 10,000; yet Mr. Hogan was only beaten 1,200 or 1,500 votes, in the district composed of the seventeen southern counties, and tha too by one of the most popular men in the State Governor John Reynolds. Mr. Hogan carrie counties in which there had never before been Whig vote cast.

In 1840, being regarded as one of the most prominent of the Illinois Whigs, he was put to work in the State and National party organizations and

labored zealously and efficiently in Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, and was regarded as having contributed greatly to the success of the party that year.

By appointment of President Harrison, Mr. Hogan served as Register of the Land Office at Dixon, Illinois, from 1841 to 1844, and during his term all the public lands in Northwest Illinois were brought by him into market and sold.

He was repeatedly pressed by his friends to be their candidate for Congress; but the state of his wife's health forbade, and in 1845 he removed to her father's house in Belleville, where she died.

In the same year he moved to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale grocery business in the firm of Edward J. Gay & Co.

In 1847 Mr. Hogan married Miss Harriet Garnier, a native of St. Louis, but whose father, Joseph V. Garnier, was a native of France and emigrated to St. Louis in 1803. This gentleman's wife was a daughter of Charles Sanguinette, whose wife was a daughter of Dr. August Condé—one of the earliest settlers of St. Louis and surgeon of the Post settled by Laclede. He has four sons in business in St. Louis.

In 1851 he abandoned active business on account of failing health, but continued his concern for the welfare of St. Louis. In 1853-4-5 he wrote a series of letters for the St. Louis *Republican* and in 1854 published them in pamphlet form entitled "Thoughts about St. Louis." The work met a large demand from the merchants of the city for gratuitous distribution, the first edition of 10,000 being taken at once. These letters were the first publication directing attention to St. Louis as a great commercial center and manufacturing point. The book was translated into German and reprinted in Germany.

He also wrote for the St. Louis *Christian Advocate* a series of papers, being a succinct history of Methodism in the West. And also another series on the "Resources of Missouri." He also published a series of papers being a review of "Helper's Impending Crisis." Also another review on the "Agricultural and Commercial Resources of the Southern States."

In 1855, Mr. Hogan preferring Democracy to Knownothingism, and his old party being dead, began his connection with the Democratic party, and has been an active member of it ever since. In 1857 he was appointed Post Master of St. Louis by President Buchanan, but was removed on the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, on account of his political views. Notwithstanding the old and strong friendship which had existed between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Hogan, party demands could not allow him to retain his position.

In 1864 he was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Missouri. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he served on the Committee of Ways and Means, on the Committee of Investigation of Gen. Rosseau, besides several others.

In 1866 he was again the nominee of the Democrats for Congress, but, as was claimed, was fraudulently defeated, and his party demanded he should contest the seat in Congress. But the Republicans were largely in the majority that session, and their decision was against his claim. He has since seen no public service.

The financial crisis of 1873 found Mr. Hogan actively engaged in developing valuable coal and iron lands, in which he had invested all of his available means. The enterprise was of the most promising character—it having been demonstrated that the coal was inexhaustible in quantity, and of a quality peculiarly adapted to the manufacture of iron—but before the anticipated profits could be realized, the storm came, sweeping out of existence the fortunes of thousands of our best business men, Mr. Hogan among them, wresting from him the fruits of many years of toil and economy.

Notwithstanding this reverse of fortune he retains at the ripe age of seventy-two, the hopefulness, the energy, activity and industry which have characterized all his life. His mental powers are as vigorous, his memory as perfect, and his command of language as remarkable, as in the days when he was regarded as fully competent to enter the lists as a public speaker with the ablest of Illinois and Missouri statesmen. His oratorical efforts, we are informed by those who have known him intimately for many years, have been at all times powerful and convincing, and frequently brilliant and eloquent, yet, like his whole life and character, remarkably unpretentious. Having a full, strong and melodious voice, and a pleasing manner, he never fails to command the attention of his audience at the commencement of his remarks, and hold them as willing, if not sympathetic, listeners to the conclusion even of a three-hours' speech. His manner is entirely unstudied. No effort is ever made to introduce any of the artificial graces of oratory—whatever may be exhibited in that way are nature's own. No strain-

ing for effect is ever apparent. His language, always choice, is manifestly chosen at the moment of utterance. His memory is stored to overflowing with statistics, with interesting historical facts, with an inexhaustible fund of anecdote, and, without any apparent effort, he advances his ideas, supports them by facts and figures, illustrates them by happily told incidents—sometimes of a humorous character—and even when he fails to convince, always pleases his hearers.

He possesses, to an eminent degree, that rare faculty of maintaining his own convictions, even to the discomfiture of his opponents, without exciting their personal animosity. This accounts for the fact that, although firm in his opinions, fearless, open and able in his advocacy of them, he has made in the course of his long service in political life but few, if any personal enemies, and has surrounded himself with "troops of friends."

Approaching toward the close of a long, active, industrious and useful life, he has the satisfaction of knowing that, although not blessed with a fortune in the way of earthly possessions, he is enviably rich in the esteem of a host of fellow citizens and a character for unimpeachable integrity.

ENOCH M. MARVIN, D. D., LL. D.

ST. LOUIS.

"BISHOP MARVIN IS DEAD!" So the St. Louis journals and the telegrams to the four quarters of the globe stated, November 26, 1877. Bishop Enoch M. Marvin, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, died at 4:15 a. m., November 26, 1877, at St. Louis. He was sick but a few days; a week before, he preached two sermons, the first in the forenoon at the Centenary Church, corner of Sixteenth and Pine streets, and the second in the afternoon at Kirkwood, dedicating a new church there. He appeared to be in the best of health that day and also the next, but on the Tuesday following he had a chill. The chill was followed by an attack of pleurisy, and this gradually changed to pleuro-pneumonia, of which he died.

Enoch Mather Marvin was born June 12, 1823, in Warren county (then Montgomery), Missouri, and, as his clerical record shows, was an old resident of St. Louis and a pioneer preacher of the State. His father, Wells Ely Marvin, of Lyme, Connecticut, was a farmer in the New England States. He married Polly Davis, of Massachusetts, a lady of Welsh descent. Bishop Marvin's old friends often claimed that he inherited from his excellent mother his talent for speaking and also a poetic turn of mind. In his public ministrations he sometimes alluded with deep pathos to the early teachings of that mother, and the inspiration which he caught from her pious and exalted mind.

[The Marvins intermarried with the Davises early in the colonial history of this country. Marvin Davis, born April 3, 1804, was descended from the Guilford Davises. James Marvin Davis was a descendant of the same family. They were related, it is said upon high authority, to John Davis, LL. D., a Judge of the United States District Court of Massachusetts for more than forty years, and among other things author of a celebrated eulogy on George Washington. Another of this family, John Davis, was a member of the United States Senate, and twice Governor of the State of Massachusetts. It is an opinion of very considerable prevalence, both in this and other countries, that great men are generally indebted to their mothers for such mental endowments as distinguish them in after life. Bishop Marvin possessed physical and moral courage of a very high character. Such courage is an essential quality of a great mind, and is as befitting a church dignitary as a hero in any other walk of life; and when tempered and modified by a due sense of dependence upon God, and that love which above all things distinguishes a truly christian man, is one of the brightest traits of christian character.]

Wells Ely and Polly Marvin removed to Missouri and settled first in St. Charles county, in 1817. They had four children—Elisha, Nathaniel Davis, Enoch Mather and Marcia—a daughter and the youngest child. Elisha and Marcia died soon after maturity; Elisha was married and had one child—Helen. Within the space of a few months, himself, wife, child and sister Marcia died. Wells Ely Marvin was not a member of any church. He died

E. M. Marvin

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December 30, 1856. His wife was a devout woman and a member of the Baptist Church. She instructed her children in the principles of Christianity from the earliest moment that they could comprehend her words. She taught school in a small house that was built for the purpose in the yard, and there she imparted to her own children, and the youth of the neighborhood, the elements of an English education. She died January 1, 1858.

The family of Marvin is an ancient and respectable one, as is shown by an old English record, dated April 15, 1635, showing that "the Marvin family were registered to imbarque in the ship Increase," for America. Matthew and Reinold Marvin, two brothers, were among the original settlers of Hartford, Connecticut. Reinold moved to Saybrook, and his will is recorded among the Colony Records. They held good position as intelligent and useful citizens. The great grandson of this Reinold, Elisha Marvin, was born in Lyme, Connecticut, in 1717, and died in 1801. He married Catharine Mather daughter of Timothy, who was a member of the celebrated Cotton Mather family. Cotton Mather, D.D., wrote a great deal for the press —his publications amount to three hundred eighty-two, some of them voluminous. He died in 1828, with the reputation of having been the greatest scholar and author America had then produced. Enoch, son of Elisha Marvin, was born in 1747. He married Ruth Ely, and removed to Berkshire, Massachusetts, where his son Wells Ely was born. In 1817 he came to Missouri with his son, and died in 1841.

Enoch Mather Marvin at an early age was subject to deep religious convictions, and in August, 1839, he joined the church at Bethlehem Camp Ground, in St. Charles county and in December, 1840, he dates his conversion in Warren county. He was ordained in Palmyra, Missouri, and his first preaching was done in the Grand River country. A couple of years afterwards he was transferred to St. Louis county, but at the division of the State into two conferences, the Missouri and the St. Louis Conference, separated from each other by the Missouri River, he was assigned to the Missouri Conference, north of the Missouri River. The same year that he left St. Louis he was appointed financial agent of the St. Charles College, at St. Charles. He succeeded in raising an endowment fund for the College in one year, and in 1855 he was transferred to the St. Louis Conference and returned to the city of St. Louis. He took charge of the Centenary church, at that time on the corner of Fifth and Pine streets.

When the unhappy war of the Rebellion broke out, Bishop Marvin was a sympathizer with the Southern cause, and in 1861 went South from St. Louis to join the General Conference which was to assemble in May, 1862; but the General Conference never assembled. For nearly two years he served in Texas, as Chaplain, with General Price's army. Some of the time he spent in Arkansas.

On disconnecting himself from his army chaplain duties, he took charge of the church at Marshall. At the General Conference in New Orleans in 1866, he was elected to the Episcopacy, with Drs. W. M. Wightman, D. S. Doggett and H. N. McTyiere. Both he and Dr. Wightman were elected on the first ballot, he receiving seventy-three votes and Doctor Wightman seventy-five, the whole number cast being one hundred and forty-four. Since then, or during a little more than eleven years, he exercised the functions of the Episcopacy in the various Conferences of the Church. He was the youngest but one of the most earnest and successful Bishops of the connection.

In May, 1876, he was delegated by the Bench of Bishops of the Church to make a visit to China for the special purpose of ordaining a number of ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in that country. He was also to visit Japan, Ceylon, India, Turkey and other Asiatic countries to look after the missionary interests. Bishop Marvin started on his trip around the world in August, 1876, visiting the several established missions of the church in China and Japan, and ordaining a number of native preachers, stopping on the Island of Ceylon and also at several points in India. In Turkey a number of halts were made and the Holy Land was visited. Egypt was the next objective point of the Bishop, and after spending a few weeks there he proceeded to Greece, then to Italy and Switzerland, stopping a short time in each country. He also got a glimpse of France and Germany, and crossed the British Channel in the month of June, 1877, just in time to attend the British Conference of the Wesleyan Church, held at Bristol, England. Bishop Marvin delivered an address before the Conference on the progress of Methodism in America and Asia. His book of these travels— "To the East by way of the West,"—has just been published; and already the second edition has been

sold and another called for, showing the popularity of the man as a scholar and observer.

Bishop Marvin was a tireless worker and during the thirty-six years of his life as a Methodist preacher he had only two weeks' recreation. He was a regular contributor to several magazines, and was also the author of two or three religious works, the principal one being, "The Work of Christ."

He was also a great debater. In the autumn of 1859, a priest of the Roman Church commenced in St. Louis a course of lectures on questions at issue between Romanism and Protestantism. These lectures were widely circulated. The propriety of meeting the attack was felt, and the pastor of the Centenary Church began a series of replies, which ran into twenty-three lectures. Protestants welcomed, with increasing applause to the last lecture, his able defense of the faith, and the public verdict would have been flattering to an older polemic. Thus came his first book, Marvin's Lectures, a 12mo. of three hundred eighty-three pages.

His book, "The Work of Christ," issued a few years ago, deals in the highest reaches of christian thought. A biographical tribute to a true yokefellow and co-laborer—The Life of Caples—gave occasion for the utterance of some of his best thoughts, unconsciously revealing himself to us, as well as the friend who was the theme of the book.

The Church has lately given hearty welcome to a volume of his Sermons—the more prized because we shall hear him no more. His Addresses and Sermons before Annual Conferences, and on other occasions, have more than once been called for in print, and a few have appeared.

In speaking and writing he was exceptionably fluent and perspicuous, often rising into elegance and eloquence.

Enoch M. Marvin married, September 23, 1845, Miss Harriet Brotherton Clark, of St. Louis county, Missouri, and daughter of John Clark and Annie Clark. She was reared, as an orphan, in the family of her uncle, Llewelyn Brown, an old settler of St. Louis county. By this marriage the Bishop leaves four grown daughters and one son.

Bishop Marvin stood high in the Masonic order, and was Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Missouri during the years 1857 to 1861, inclusive. But whether as Mason, friend, citizen, christian, or pastor, it was a blessed privilege to counsel with him. His mental uprightness, his candor and charity, gave meaning to these words: "We took sweet counsel together." He was not given to judging his fellow-men, but he judged himself severely. He dealt closely with his own conscience.

To those who knew Bishop Marvin, and saw him daily, it was wonderful the amount of mental and physical labor he underwent. He was tall, slender, of feeble physique, black hair and whiskers, an eye (between hazel and gray) that looked at and divined you; thin, white, slender hands; not in any way rugged—hardly hearty. Yet there was elasticity in that mental and physical man, and recuperative powers wonderful in their results. No labor wearied, no fatigue wore, no task daunted him—he was always ready for duty, and performed all incumbent upon him even to the last Sabbath before his death, upon which day he preached two sermons, traveled some, superintended Sabbath school, besides his study labors and home duties. The autopsy showed the heart and lungs to have been diseased some time before death, and that, aside from these, dissolution was probable at no distant day.

As men think, Bishop Marvin could not be spared from earth's labors. But he was the servant of THE MASTER. We cannot look upon the tasks before him in the Great Beyond; but with abiding faith can say, "Thy will, not ours, be done!"

EDWIN HAYDEN.

ST. LOUIS.

AT the very foundation of the greatness and growth of cities, lie the facilities for the transportation and exchange of products and the movement of money. It is, therefore, in accordance with a principle as old as civilization itself, that those who have created new lines of traffic, or who have built up and perfected the means of intercommunication between different communities, should be assigned a prominent rank in dignity and usefulness among their fellows.

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Edwin Hayden has now for a considerable period represented in St. Louis, as resident director, one of the most extensive and successful of the great associations of our country — the American Express Company. In looking now at the ramifications and the magnitude of the business conducted by the various express companies of the United States, and considering how important their use, alike to the metropolitan merchant and the dweller at some obscure country station, we find it difficult to realize that everything has been organized and perfected within a period spanned by the life-time of men now living.

The wonderful growth and the present enviable position which the leading companies hold, prove that there was an underlying necessity for just such a service as the companies perform, and that they have been managed by men who planned and worked with the highest skill and fidelity.

It would be unjust to the subject of this sketch to withhold from him the credit of performing a high service for the commercial and social growth of St. Louis, in managing with so much care and so much ability the important concerns of the company which he so fitly and so fully represents.

A fact having a strong bearing, too, in a true consideration of the duties imposed upon him and the manner in which he met them, is that within the time he has managed in the Mississippi Valley, methods of business have been almost wholly re-organized and the map representing our railroad lines has been subject to constant and striking changes. In the changes that have gone forward he has kept his company at the front in doing effective and satisfactory work for the many people it had to serve, and has held for it a front place in kindly regard and absolute and unwavering confidence.

Edwin Hayden was born in Western, Oneida county, New York, October 21, 1822. His descent, as the name would indicate, is German, and although the date of the arrival of the family in this country is a little obscure, events point to its having been some time prior to the Revolutionary War. His father was a miller, and although a man of moderate means, gave his children good early advantages in the public schools. The boy was educated in the public schools and in academies not distant from his birth-place. As he reached manhood he assisted his father in the mill, and later he and a brother conducted the milling business on their own account.

In 1836 he went to the city of Utica, New York, entering the law office of Hon. Chester Hayden, at that time Chief Judge of the county and Master in Chancery. Here he spent about three years, performing clerical duties and reading law, at the end of which time he was obliged to abandon his studies on account of ill health. But though he turned his back upon a professional career, the time thus spent in the association of so eminent a jurist had grounded him in the great principles of law and introduced into his education an element destined to have a strong bearing upon his future success in the business with which he has been so long identified.

In 1851 he went to Brooklyn, New York, where for about a year he held the position of agent for a gentleman of large property named Anson Blake, and was employed chiefly in renting houses and collecting rents. In 1853, he became an employé of the American Express Company, then in its infancy, and has, since that time, given his undivided energies to the interests of that gigantic organization, receiving promotion from time to time, and now, as one of its oldest laborers, filling one of the most important posts in the great machinery which it has put in motion. At his first connection with the company, he was for some months a messenger between New York and Elmira, then clerk in the Elmira office, and in August, 1854, was transferred from the latter post to the Chicago office, where he rose to the position of chief clerk, with general charge of the inside office business. From Chicago, in June, 1855, he was ordered to Dubuque, Iowa, and there made his first record as an independent agent of the company. In the fall of 1857, a general extension of the business of the whole Northwest led to his being ordered to Prairie du Chien, where he inaugurated the office and fixed its system. His withdrawal from the latter place was owing to his being sent to Milwaukee to settle the affairs of the local agent, who died there.

While at Dubuque, an incident occurred which eventually raised him higher in the estimation of the company. The land officer at that point was then making frequent shipments of gold to the United States Treasury, in New York City. The boxes uniformly contained $25,000 each. In September, 1856, the contents of two boxes ($50,000) were stolen, and they were refilled with lead and bullets. The first impression of those engaged in ferreting out the robbery, was that this substitution had taken place in the office at Dubuque, and Mr. Hayden was

in a very uncomfortable position until the bottom of the matter was reached. The clearing up of the robbery strengthened Mr. Hayden's hold upon the confidence of the officers of the company, and led to more substantial proofs of their esteem.

Returning to Chicago again, he became private secretary of the general manager of the Northwest territory, and soon thereafter was given full power and authority over all the local business, and acted as local agent. It 1859, he was appointed superintendent of the Illinois division, and held the position until 1863, when he was sent to St. Louis as local agent. He remained in St. Louis, transacting the affairs of the company, until 1871, when he went to Buffalo, New York, and assumed the duties of assistant general superintendent of the Southwestern division. In January, 1876, he was appointed managing director for the Southwest, with residence at St. Louis, and still holds that position.

Mr. Hayden was married in 1859 to Mrs. Jennie Smith née Potter, of Buffalo, New York, a refined and cultivated lady, celebrated for musical talents and culture of a high order. From this union there are two children now living.

Among those of our citizens who have developed a high order of ability in connection with the material interests of St. Louis, and whose rare personal and social qualities have given them a deserved and added prominence, Mr. Hayden is conspicuous. With steady purpose, energy, and a full comprehension of the many bearings of the business he has managed for the common benefit of the company he represents, and of the people who are to be served, he has seen the American Express Company grow up from a somewhat unpretentious beginning to an organization that ramifies over the whole North American continent, giving employment to many thousands of men, and transacting an aggregate of business that it would be difficult to estimate. Through this career that is so full of change to our country, and to this association a period of extraordinary development, the company has shown its estimate of Mr. Hayden's integrity, by never making mention of a bond in connection with his service. Nor is it simply by prudence and trustworthiness that he has held his position, for his executive ability and correct estimate of affairs combine to make his services invaluable.

DR. ALEXANDER M. DAVISON.

JEFFERSON CITY.

ALEXANDER M. DAVISON was born in Winchester, Frederick county, Virginia, December 13, 1813. His father, William Davison, was a prominent merchant in Winchester, and for some years was Collector of Internal Revenue for the United States Government, also Postmaster. His grandfather was a banker in Ireland, but taking part in the political troubles with England, and a reward of five hundred pounds sterling being placed upon his head, he escaped to America, and landed in Philadelphia under an assumed name. He learned the saddlery trade. After five years he resumed his name. His mother, whose maiden name was Miss Maria Smith, was a daughter of General John Smith, of Frederick county, Virginia, who represented his district in Congress for sixteen years, and served as general of militia in the valley of Virginia, under General Washington. The father and mother of Alexander M. Davison were married in 1799, and had five children, he being the youngest. He was educated at the Winchester Academy, and then commenced the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. William A. Davison, late of Cole county. After three years study, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in March, 1835. In the fall of that year he removed to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he now resides, and commenced the practice of his profession. When the State Prison was located at Jefferson City, he was its first physician, holding that position for eight years. In 1851 he removed to Saline county, Missouri, and engaged in farming, dealing largely in live stock, which he generally found a market for at his farm; although, in later years, he was extensively engaged in shipping to New Orleans. He remained on his farm during the civil war, and, like many others, lost largely by military excursions, and the emanci-

pation of the negroes. In 1868 he sold his property in Saline county, and again took up his residence in Jefferson City, engaging in banking. In 1871 the First National Bank was established, he being one of its first directors. In 1875 he was elected its president, and continues to hold that important position.

Dr. Davison has never been a speculator, but by legitimate transactions and strict integrity has not only acquired a competency, but the respect and confidence of the community in which he resides. He is a Democrat of the old school, and while not considered an active politician, feels a deep interest in the success of the country. He is of an Episcopal family, but not connected with any church. He is, however, a liberal supporter of the churches of Jefferson City.

It was his intention in early life to have entered the United States navy as a surgeon, and for this purpose he visited Washington, bearing testimonials as to his fitness and character from Dr. Chapman Bell, and other eminent professors of the University of Pennsylvania, also letters from several eminent judges of the Virginia courts; but while his appointment was pending, he was attracted by one of Virginia's fairest daughters, and came to the wise conclusion that a domestic life was preferable to sailing the ocean as surgeon in the United States navy. In 1838 he was married to Miss Matilda Madison Hite, whose father's first wife was a sister to President Madison. By this marriage he had six children, four sons and two daughters. Mrs. Davison died in 1853, greatly respected and beloved. In 1855 he married Miss Mary C., daughter of Dr. Thomas Powell, of Kentucky. They have had six children, four daughters and two sons.

Dr. Davison was one of the founders of the Medical Society of Missouri, but since retiring from active practice has taken no part in its deliberations. Although his hair and full beard are whitened with the frosts of age, he is as active as many younger men, and daily attends to his official duties as president of one of the staunchest banking houses of Missouri.

Of his ancestry, he dates back to the time of Queen Elizabeth, Thomas Davison being her private secretary, and custodian of the paper condemning Mary, Queen of Scotts, to be beheaded; and on his mother's side to John Smith, who was condemned to death by Powhattan, and saved by Pocahontas, whose history is so well known by every American reader.

CHARLES T. A. LOHMAN.

ST. LOUIS.

CHARLES T. A. LOHMAN is one of the early and respected merchants of St. Louis, to which city he came from Germany, and began business as a book-binder and fancy paper box manufacturer, in 1846. In 1851, he began a large picture frame establishment on Walnut street, opposite to where Barnum's Hotel now stands. Here he did a very extensive business. His was the first house in this trade opened in St. Louis, and for twenty-four years he has conducted it in an unostentatious way, safely weathering the successive financial storms that have swept over the city and Union since then.

Mr. Lohman was the first to introduce into the West the German silver molding for picture and looking-glass frames. When Mr. Lohman began he imported the molding first from Germany, from which, and the city of Berlin, the world is indebted for the best article; then its manufacture began in New York and other cities in the Union, from whence Mr. Lohman shipped it for fifteen years, until a factory was started in Cincinnati, which supplied the western trade until 1877, when one was started in St. Louis, and has drawn the trade to that city.

In 1874, Mr. Lohman took his oldest son into partnership, and the firm of Lohman & Son still exists, but since 1862 the place of business has been on South Fourth street, opposite the Southern hotel, lately destroyed by fire.

Desirous of perpetuating his business after he should retire, he apprenticed his youngest son, Charles, to the trade in the St. Louis molding factory, where he has spent six years. Thus by fitting one for the store-room, under his own supervision,

and the other for the mechanical department, he is now ready to leave it in their hands, when he lays it aside to rest in old age.

The subject of this sketch was born in Hanover, Germany, in the city of Goslar-am-Harz, March 27, 1816, so that he is now in his sixty-second year; but is still a vigorous and industrious business man. His parents, Christopher and Charlotta Lohman, were natives of the same city and died there.

In 1845 Mr. Lohman married Miss Dorathea Landgraf, daughter of Frederick and Josephine Landgraf, and a native of the same city with himself. By this marriage he has had six children, only three of whom are now living, William, Charles, and Alvina. Immediately after his marriage, he, with his young wife, emigrated to America, landing in New Orleans, and in November, 1845, reached St. Louis. He was well fitted for business in the western world; as, besides his trade, he had graduated in the German higher schools, and was a proficient in the languages. He has ever held a respectable position with all the different elements of the St. Louis population. Although never taking any active part in politics, he has been a consistent defender of the Government he came to as a home, and is a staunch Republican.

The writer of this sketch asked an old and wealthy citizen of St. Louis, one who has known Mr. Lohman since he first came to the city, for his personal characteristics and social qualities. The answer was, "A No. 1, sir, in every walk. As a man, he is all that could be asked; as a merchant, prudent to a fault, and of strict integrity; as a friend, true in the needed emergency; as an associate, full of life and fond of society, enjoying a good story or a pointed joke with keenest zest. And yet, in all and everywhere, quiet, unobtrusive and retiring. Notwithstanding some severe storms he has passed through, he has preserved his sound name as a business man of unimpeached honor, and amassed for his family a competency. He is A No. 1, sir."

COLONEL JAMES BARRY PRICE.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, January 19, 1830. His paternal ancestors were among the early English colonists, and were prominent for their enterprise, thrift and outspoken declaration for American independence. On his mother's side, he is directly descended from a family rich in heroes and scholars. Among his not distant collateral relations were the late Admiral Barry, of the English Navy, and Sir Edward and Sir David Barry, of London, brother and uncle of his scholarly grandfather, Dr. James Barry, who died soon after locating in America.

Mr. Price, at an early age, emigrated with his parents to Middle Tennessee. His maternal grandfather, James Sanders, Esq., in 1790 emigrated to Tennessee from Virginia, carrying with him a large fortune, consisting of over 100 slaves and other property, and, with the foresight of a truly wise man, selected and located large tracts of rich land throughout the Cumberland valley, much of which is held by his offspring to this day. His palatial homestead was located on the north bank of the Cumberland, opposite the Hermitage, the home of Jackson. Few men, during the past forty years, have figured more prominently in the business industries of his State than his remarkable father, Colonel A. M. Price, of Lebanon, Tennessee. Mr. Price has, from his youth upward, enjoyed all the advantages that wealth, education and high social position could give. As the *compagnon de voyage* of the distinguished scholar and lawyer, Hon. Edwin H. Ewing, he visited all the countries and courts of Europe, traveling through Egypt, Nubia, Arabia, Palestine and the remote East; and his travels in America are probably more extended than any man in the States. In April, 1833, he married Miss Mary Murphy, a lady of rare beauty and grace — daughter of John Barrett Murphy, (and Lucy C. Bashear), a wealthy sugar planter, of St. Marys Parish, Louisiana — since which time, Mr. Price has been engaged in sugar culture and general business. In the transportation of the United States mails by steamboat and stage-coach he has been more extensively engaged, for the past twenty-five years, than any man in the South.

Engd by R. Dudensing, N.Y.

Faithfully Yours
Price

Mr. Price has not confined himself to any specialty, but has taken a leading part in many enterprises, with a large measure of success. His bold, enterprising spirit, stimulated by a large brain and a vigorous body, is constantly projecting new enterprises.

Notwithstanding Mr. Price supported Bell and Everett for the presidency, in 1860, and opposed the separation of the States, regarding secession a great heresy, yet when Louisiana seceded, he seceded with her; cheerfully and liberally aiding the Southern cause till the war closed. Mr. Price was more than once offered high military rank, but by reason of greater usefulness in the civil service, was prevailed upon to serve his country where he could serve her best. He enjoyed the most confidential relations with the Confederate rulers, and has evidence of the high esteem in which he was held. Mr. Price is accredited, by those familiar with his record, as having contributed as much material aid to the Confederacy as any other man in the land. He was largely interested in the introduction of munitions of war from foreign ports. He sent out the first blockade runner from New Orleans, in 1861, and was largely interested in the steamer, Arcadia, the last blockader which attempted to enter a Confederate port. She was beached on the foot of Galveston Island and was shelled by the Federal fleet in May, 1865.

At the close of the war he accepted the situation, and at once went to work to aid in restoring the prostrate interests of Louisiana, particularly his own section, as the local papers published at that time abundantly testify.

Like every citizen of the South, his fortune was greatly impaired by the war; his large slave property was freed, his steamboats burned and his sugar property sadly out of repair. Being a practical man of business, noted for intellectual activity and general knowledge of men and things, he rose, phœnix-like, from the effects of the war. Not given to repining, never looking back, immediately after the surrender he went to Washington, and was speedily restored to the rights of citizenship by the old friend of his father, President Johnson, and soon became a leader in the most important enterprises of the State.

In 1867 he associated himself with General Hersey, of Maine, and capitalists of New Orleans and other cities, and organized the "Louisiana Petroleum and Mining Company of Calcasion Point," of which organization he was chosen President. In 1868, he was connected with his kinsman, General Thomas L. Price, and Charles P. Chouteau, in operating and marketing the Avery Salt Mine. In 1867 he was appointed, by Governor Wells, Special Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and he doubtless deserves a considerable share of credit for the distinction which Louisiana there enjoyed.

In 1872 he was chosen President of the Louisiana Homestead Company, supported by General Beauregard as Vice President, and did much to enlighten the outside world of the attractions and inducements offered to those seeking homes in her genial climate.

In June, 1872, the delegates of the Democratic and Reform Conventions of the Third Congressional district met in New Orleans, and paid him the compliment of inviting him to run as an independent candidate, stating in their communication "that his character for intelligence and integrity, was all the declaration of principle required." His letter of acceptance elicited the most complimentary notice from the Press of the State, one of which, the New Orleans *Times*, stated: "The friends of Mr. J. B. Price, of St. Marys Parish, have requested that gentleman to announce himself as the candidate to represent the Third Congressional district. We have no hesitation in saying, that we regard the announcement as favorable to the public welfare. The personal record of Mr. Price is above reproach. He is a man of high moral character, his hands are unstained with any participation in the ring and robberies which have dishonored the State. A man of wealth, and culture, and energy, identified with all the varied interests of his district, whether he be elected or defeated, the announcement of a candidate having such qualifications, must have a favorable effect upon politics."

Another newspaper says: "No man is better acquainted with the wants and necessities of Louisiana, or more capable of relieving the same and promoting her welfare. He is much loved by his old servants, and is highly esteemed by his employés. He is a good citizen, a thorough gentleman, a kind neighbor and a true friend."

The wisdom of the delegates in their nomination of Mr. Price, was fully vindicated at the polls. Notwithstanding the fact that two-thirds of the votes of the district were negroes and radicals, he received almost the entire white vote of the district, defeating his radical opponent at his own precinct by a large majority; but under the then corrupt carpet-bag regime, no democrat could have obtained his certificate, howsoever great his majority.

Colonel Price (as he is familiarly known) has five children, four sons and one daughter, upon whom he is lavishing all the advantages of American and European culture, believing that education of youth is of paramount importance to a country, especially to one like this; that should be governed by the intelligence of its citizens, for upon knowledge is based the beautiful temple of liberty. His first wife died in 1870, and in 1873 he married the estimable widow of his kinsman, General Thomas L. Price, a lady possessed of all those sterling traits of mind and heart, which have ever characterized Virginia wives as the most queenly of matrons and devoted of mothers.

Colonel Price has adopted Missouri as his future home, and already is a recognized leader in many of the largest enterprises in the State.

Reference to his business connections are simply made to indicate that the subject of this sketch is one of that bold, active, enterprising and intelligent class of men, whose life sparkles with the vitalized thought of executive genius.

From parental influence, liberal education, a large-hearted and broad-minded nature, with much travel and mixing with men, both in the Old and New World, he is expanded in his feeling, liberal in his views, and thoroughly cosmopolitan in his tastes. He is truly an example of temperance, never having tasted a drop of wine, beer, nor spirituous liquor of any kind, nor tobacco in any form.

In religious views he is a Methodist, his sainted mother having been an exemplary member of that church for nearly forty years, and in commemoration of her many virtues, a beautifully tinted memorial window fills an opening in the church building in which she worshipped the greater part of her life; and in the family Bible can be read the day and date when each of her grand-children were christened, by bishops of the M. E. Church, with water brought from the River Jordan by their father.

In social life he is genial and companionable, illustrating the contentment and happiness which springs from a grateful heart, in the faithful discharge of manly duty.

[NOTE.—We are chiefly indebted to Jewell's Illustrated Crescent City, for the foregoing sketch of Colonel Price.—EDITOR.]

ISIDOR BUSH.

ST. LOUIS.

ISIDOR BUSH was born in 1822, in Prague, Austria, the only son of an estimable rich cotton merchant, Jacob I. Bush and Frederica, his wife, *nee* Edle Von Hönigsberg, her grandfather having been raised to nobility (the first Jew ever thus honored in Austria) and made Privy Counselor (geh hofrath) by Emperor Joseph I. Isidor B., who showed inclination for literary attainments, received a careful home education by the best private teachers money could procure, studied ancient and modern languages, music, painting, mathematics, etc., until 1837, when the great crisis (the failure of the American banks and consequent decline in cotton) induced his father to withdraw from the cotton trade, and to purchase the large Oriental publishing house and printing establishment of Von Schmidt, in Vienna. This suited the literary tastes of young Isidor; there he came in contact with scholars and poets, especially those of his co-religionists, Israelites. When but eighteen years old he became publisher, and four years later editor of valuable works and periodicals. Enjoying special privileges and almost entire exemption from the oppressive laws under which the Jews of Austria then yet suffered, he devoted himself with zeal and youthful fervor to the cause of their emancipation, and when the great revolution of 1848 broke out, he was among the Liberals. Besides the "Jahrbücher für Israeliten" and the "Central Organ für Glaubensfreiheit," which he edited himself, the "Radical," the "Gegenwart," Ludwig A. Frankel's "Sontagsblatter," etc., were published from his Vienna office; the "Hirnök," "Szasadunc," and "Pressburger Zeitung" from his Hungarian branch house. It was natural, therefore, that when on November 1, 1848, Windishgratz entered Vienna, and the Reactionists were victorious for a time, when Robert Blum and Messenhouser were shot, Isidor Bush, like many others, had to seek his safety by

flying to America. With his wife, having married in 1844 a Miss Taussig, of Prague, his native city, and with one child, a boy four years old, and with but ten dollars in his pocket, he arrived on January 8, 1849, at New York.

Aided and encouraged by some of his co-religionists, he opened a small book and stationery store on Grand street, and commenced to publish a German weekly, "Israel's Herald," devoted to Judaism; its reform movement, its benevolent institutions, especially the new benevolent order, "Bnai Brith," (sons of the covenant), of which he became a zealous member. Drs. Märzbacher, Wise, Liebnthal, Gutheim, now celebrated as leading American Israelites, were among its contributors, under the editorship of young Bush. But he felt, after struggling and finishing its first quarter, that his want of means and insufficient knowledge of the language and affairs of the country, were too great obstacles for such an enterprise in the great city of New York. Attracted by better prospects and the invitations of his wife's parents and brothers, (the family Taussig), he moved, in October, 1849, to St. Louis, Missouri.

In vain he looked for a situation in some good American book store, and finally, though regretfully, resolved to turn to a different business. In partnership with his brother-in-law, Charles Taussig, senior, he opened the first grocery store on the then new Lucas Market; but unable to get a lease from Mr. Lucas, who advanced the rent every year, and foreseeing that Carondelet would become the great manufacturing suburb of St. Louis, they removed, in 1851, to "Vide Poche," (Carondelet), and opened there a general store, under the firm name of Bush & Taussig. In 1852 old Mr. Bush came from Europe, to spend the evening of his life with his only beloved son, bringing with him several thousand dollars, saved from his former wealth; then, with increased capital, they established, beside the Carondelet business, a hardware store in St. Louis; and in 1856, after the death of their brother-in-law, Mr. Adolph Abeles, (killed at the great railroad disaster on Gasconade bridge, November 1, 1855), became the successors of the old grocery business, Abeles & Taussig, (established in 1842 in St. Louis). Bush's enterprising spirit and faith in the future greatness of St. Louis, induced him to become, about the same time (1857), the founder of the "People's Savings Bank," and under his Presidency it became one of the most popular and flourishing savings institutions of the city. But his successful career as a merchant had also its reverses. With the rapid, wonderful growth of St. Louis, competition also increased, profits were declining and the credit system, carried to excess, caused serious losses already in the fall of 1857, and when the political troubles, the civil war, (1861) commenced, Bush & Taussig, after struggling for a long time, after paying off every dollar of their accommodation paper discounted in banks and reducing their business indebtedness, had to withdraw from business. Bush had previously resigned as President of the "People's Bank," and handed it over, in sound, excellent condition, to his successor. In February, 1861, Bush had been elected one of the Representatives of St. Louis to the great Constitutional State Convention which kept Missouri in and with the Union, deposed Governor Jackson and the Legislature, and which formed the provisional government of Missouri. In 1864 he was again elected a member of the State Convention, which passed the Emancipation Ordinance and the "Drake" Constitution. The latter he opposed, and predicted that it would not last long, but would first kill the Republican party, to which Bush belonged, instead of keeping it in power, as it intended.

The large majority which Bush received in the election to the first convention, and the increased popularity which he gained during its sessions, made his name sought; but he firmly and consistently refused all appointments or nominations for public offices, except one for Alderman of his ward in the City Council, where he served during the years 1866 and 1867 and which was then an unpaid office.

In 1862 when Major-General Fremont took command of the Western District, Bush accepted a position on his staff as aid-de-camp, with the rank of captain, doing only office work, however; and when General Halleck succeeded Fremont, he resigned and went to Washington to submit a financial plan to the Secretary of the Treasury. His plan could not be adopted under the circumstances, but it gave Governor Chase so favorable opinion of its author, that he gave him, unsolicited, a position in his department. Bush had to return, however, to Missouri to attend a special session of the Convention, called by Governor Gamble; and being offered at the same time the position of General Agent of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad, preferred to remain in the State of his adoption. This latter position he filled up to 1866, when the Iron Mountain Railroad was sold by the State and surrendered to Mr. Thomas Allen.

While holding this position he gained the true friendship of Mr. S. D. Barlow, the President of the road, and the esteem of the distinguished members of that Board, prominent among whom were the Hon. Henry T. Blow, Jules and Amedé Vallé, C. S. Greeley, and George Partridge, and these years were among the happiest of his life. His income was more than sufficient for his modest and unostentatious mode of living; his savings and some means which his old father yet received from Europe, he invested with such sagacity that, under the favorable circumstances of that period, he soon acquired a competency. His official duties left him sufficient leisure time to devote to literature. Well versed in political economy and finance, he urged the State Government, from the end of the war, to re-establish the State credit; and though his pet measure, a Premium Loan, was not adopted, the Legislature accorded him a vote of thanks for the valuable aid he had given the Committee on Finance.

At the same time he prepared and laid the foundation to his present great wine business. Desirous that his only son, Raphæl, should not experience the cares and vicissitudes of commercial life, he tried to educate him as an agriculturist; and, believing that grape culture offered a new, pleasant and profitable field, he sent him to his friend Husmann, at Herman, and afterwards (after having served as volunteer in the army, but discharged on account of sickness) to old Mottier, near Cincinnati, both pioneers of American grape culture, to work and learn under them; nor did Isidor Bush think himself too old to learn all he could about this, to him, new but very interesting branch of horticulture. In February, 1865, he bought a large tract of forest land, on the line of his railroad and bordering the Mississippi, specially adapted to grape growing, which is now famed even beyond the limits of this country, as "Bushberg," the largest grape nursery in the United States, and one of the best vineyards in Missouri. Mr. Husmann, who about the same time tried to establish a grand wine company, also obtained the co-operation of Bush in forming the Bluffton Wine Company, with a capital stock of $100,000. This enterprise proved a failure, the lands were finally sold under mortgage, and the stock of their wines was purchased by Mr. Bush, in January, 1870, who henceforth carried on a wholesale native wine business at St. Louis, in partnership with his son, under the firm name of Isidor Bush & Co., while the vineyard and nurseries at Bushberg, were successfully carried on under the firm name of Bush & Son & Meissner.

Their depot and wine cellars in St. Louis, in the central part of the city, corner Fourth and Elm streets, are among the largest and finest of the kind, (cellars and sub-cellars each 50 by 150 feet). Neither foreign wines nor whiskies are there kept for sale. The wine producers of Missouri, Illinois, the islands of Lake Erie and even of California, send there a large portion of their productions, from where they are sold and distributed all over the states of the Mississippi Valley, from Minnesota to Texas, amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars per annum. Prompt attention to every detail of the business, careful handling of the wines by intelligent and competent hands, and the lowest prices that the market and competition demand, combined with the promptest fulfillment of all obligations, have gained to his house the comparatively large trade and high reputation which it possesses.

But Bush's favorite enterprises are the Bushberg Vineyards and Grape Nurseries, comprising 240 acres, in which a capital of $40,000 is invested, and as many as twenty hands are employed. Every variety of grapes adapted to this climate are grown there and propagated, if of any value. It is there, therefore, that Prof. Riley made his valuable studies and observations on the insects of the vine, and especially on the Phylloxera, which makes such terrible havoc in the vineyards of Europe. The discovery that some American grape roots resist it, or are at least unharmed by this insect, led Bush to send a lot of young plants and cuttings of these kinds to France, gratis, to be tested there, and their success was such as to induce a considerable export of them to that country. It is by making one thing a specialty, persevering at it under all difficulties, undeterred by unfavorable seasons, and thus enabled to produce that one article in the best and cheapest manner; understanding every detail and giving it the most careful attention; securing both the satisfaction and confidence of customers,—that Bush's grape nurseries succeeded whilst most others gave the same business up as unprofitable. Bush's Manual of Grape Culture and Descriptive Catalogue is now recognized as the standard work on American Grape Vines, and has been also translated and published in the German and French languages.

But whilst Bush is now specially known in the business world as a grape-grower and wine dealer of first rank, his name and fame is far greater as a

philanthropist and a leading Israelite. The benevolent order, "Bnai Brith," already mentioned, elected him, in 1872, Grand Nasi or President of District No. 2, (then comprising all the Western States, from the Alleghanies to the Rocky Mountains), and in 1874, as one of the Executive Committee of the Constitution Grand Lodge of the United States. He is one of the founders and first trustees of the Jewish Orphan Asylum at Cleveland, Ohio, and the chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Covenant Widow's Fund; and all this, although he is known to be rather a free-thinker, believing more in evolution than in theological doctrines. Nor are his humanitarian labors restricted to his co-religionists. As President of the German Emigrant Aid Society, which office he held for over ten years, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Immigration, and its Secretary, and was retained in this position to this day by every succeeding Governor of this State, since 1865, irrespective of party; nay, whilst most of them were Democrats.

HON. DAVID PATTERSON DYER.

ST. LOUIS.

DAVID PATTERSON DYER was born in Henry county, Virginia, February 12, 1838. His ancestors were originally from Great Britain, but for many generations lived in Virginia. His father, Hon. David Dyer, was a planter; but, like Cincinnatus, was called from the plow, and for eighteen years represented his district in the Legislature and Senate of Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Miss Nancy Salmon. They were united in marriage in 1809, and had twelve children, the subject of this sketch being the youngest. In 1841 his father removed to Lincoln county, Missouri, and engaged in farming. He attended the public schools in his neighborhood until the age of sixteen, when he entered St. Charles College. After remaining there two years he engaged in teaching, first in Lincoln, and afterwards in Warren county. At the age of nineteen he determined to adopt the law as a profession, and entered the office of Hon. James O. Broadhead, at Bowling Green, Missouri. In 1859, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Bowling Green. In 1860 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for the Third Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Pike, Lincoln, Warren, Montgomery and Calloway, which position he held for four years. In 1862 he removed to Louisiana, Missouri, and formed a copartnership with Hon. John B. Henderson, which continued until 1870, when Mr. Henderson removed to Saint Louis. He then entered into a copartnership with Judge Thomas J. C. Fagg, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, which continued until 1875, when Mr. Dyer removed to Saint Louis. In 1863 he was appointed Colonel of the 49th Missouri Volunteer Infantry, doing duty in the State until 1864, when his regiment was ordered to New Orleans, Louisiana, and attached to the 16th Army Corps, General A. J. Smith commanding; and was on duty in General Canby's department until the close of the war, participating in the fourteen days' engagement at Spanish Fort, in Mobile Bay — his regiment being attached to General Carr's division, which led the advance on the first day of the investment. After the surrender of Mobile, his regiment was ordered to Montgomery, Alabama, where it remained until July, 1865. Peace being declared, he was ordered to Benton Barracks, via Vicksburg. On the 4th of August, 1865, his regiment was mustered out of service, when he returned to the practice of his profession. No commander was more beloved by his officers and men than Colonel David P. Dyer. As an evidence of this, before their separation, he was presented with a valuable gold watch and chain, appropriately inscribed. This interesting event took place at the old Lindell Hotel, in Saint Louis, the presentation address being made by Captain William Colbert, commanding Company A. In 1862 he was elected from Pike county, to the State Legislature, sustaining President Lincoln's proclamation of emancipation. In this body he took an active part, being chairman of the judiciary committee, and also serving on other important

committees. In 1864 he was re-elected, advocating the immediate emancipation of slavery in the United States, and filling the same position upon the judiciary committee. In 1866 he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated, owing to the division of the district, but the same winter was elected Secretary of the Senate, in which capacity he served from 1866 to 1868. In the fall of 1868 he was nominated by the Republican party of the Ninth Congressional District (March 13) for Congress, and became a candidate against Colonel William F. Switzler. He was granted the certificate of election by the Hon. Francis Rodman, Secretary of State. Colonel Switzler contested his right to a seat in Congress, on the ground that he had received more votes than Colonel Dyer, but Congress sustained Colonel Dyer's claims by a large majority. This gave rise to bitter feeling upon both sides—the question being as to whether the State had a right, by its constitution, to prohibit from voting those who were engaged in the rebellion against the United States Government. The provision of the constitution upon this subject was upheld by the Supreme Court of Missouri, and afterwards affirmed (pending the contest, before referred to) by the Supreme Court of the United States, by an equal division of the judges. He held his seat in Congress for two years. In May, 1875, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, which office he held until August, 1876. During his term of office he became widely known as the prosecutor of the great whisky ring of the Eastern District of Missouri. In 1876 he was nominated by the Republican party for Presidential Elector for the State at large.

Colonel Dyer has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1859. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church in St. Louis; his father's family were Baptists. As before indicated, he is a Republican in politics, and, like his father, has been much in public life, without soliciting office. In 1876 he formed a law partnership with Judge David Wagner, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and Benjamin Emmons, Esq., which still continues. They have a large practice in the Circuit Court, Court of Appeals, Supreme and Federal courts.

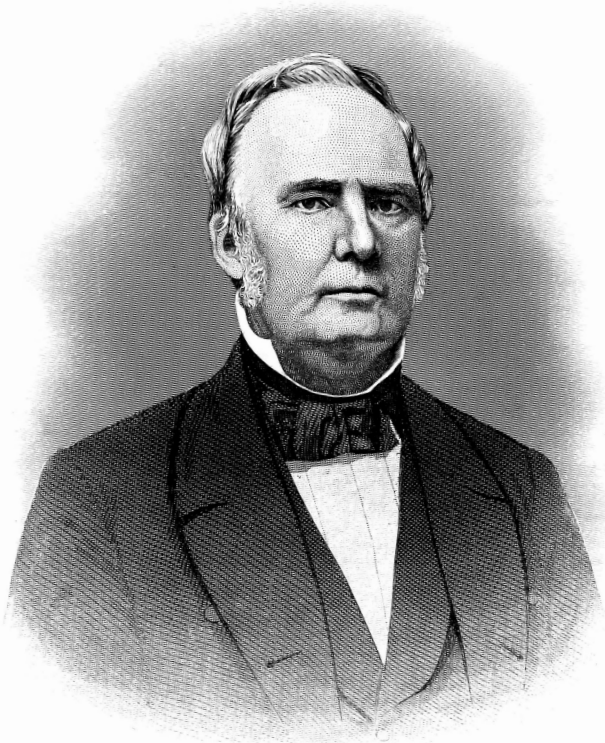
On the 15th of November, 1860, he was married to Miss Lizzie Chambers Hunt, second daughter of Judge Ezra Hunt, of Bowling Green, Pike county, Missouri. By this marriage they have five children, three sons and two daughters, whose names are, Ezra Hunt Dyer, Emma Grace Dyer, David Dyer, jr., Lizzie Dyer, and Horace Dyer—David and Lizzie being twins.

David P. Dyer is a fair type of the energetic men of the State. In stature he is six feet and a half inch high, and in avoirdupois about one hundred and seventy-five pounds He has a full, prominent forehead, a keen, honest-looking eye, and a large brain, well supplied with activity, that gives it vigorous and fruitful life. The entire organization of his brain, and the discipline of his mind, place him in a leading position in society. As a speaker, he has not a superior in the State, and few, if any, equals in the United States. Gifted and accomplished, shrewd and sagacious, he is undoubtedly destined to further prominence and distinction in the political arena. Although yet in the prime of life, he has made his mark as a lawyer and statesman, and in many important cases displayed legal ability that marks him for the highest place among the brilliant minds of the state and nation.

GENERAL STERLING PRICE.

CHARITON.

STERLING PRICE was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, September 14, 1809. His family were as their name indicates, Welch, but they had spread into various parts of England and France, as well as into Virginia. They were evidently old settlers in Prince Edward county, for the father of the subject of this sketch, Pugh W. Price, was the youngest of a family of twenty-five children, and a posthumous child of the second wife of his father. Of the General's paternal uncles, two were named Pugh, two John, and two Daniel. His father, after his twenty-four brothers and sisters



Sterling Price

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

who had preceded him into the world, had been duly appointed and settled in life, inherited as his share in the landed patrimony fourteen hundred acres of land in Prince Edward county, and some slaves. General Price was the third of four sons and a daughter, who lived to maturity. The eldest brother was Dr. Edwin Price, who died in Brunswick, Missouri, in 1858. The next eldest was Major Robert Hugh Price, who died in Galveston, Texas, in 1873. The only sister is Mrs. Pamelia Royal, widow of Captain John Royal, formerly of Virginia, and mother of Colonel William Royal, of the United States army. Mrs. Royal resides in Columbia, Missouri. John R. Price, Esq., late of California, but now of Texas, is the only surviving brother of the family.

At a suitable age Sterling was sent to Hampden-Sydney College, where, after completing his education, he at the age of twenty years entered the clerk's office at Prince Edward Courthouse, with a view of being bred to the bar. Here, however, he did not remain long, for in the fall of the year 1831 his father moved to Missouri, taking with him his sons, Sterling and John. They spent the winter in Fayette, in Howard county, and in the spring following settled in Chariton county, near Keytesville, in which neighborhood the subject of this sketch remained for a number of years, engaged in keeping a hotel, in merchandizing, and in agricultural pursuits, after which he removed some five or six miles south, and settled on a farm in Bowling Green Prairie, on which he remained till the breaking out of the war in 1861.

In 1840 General Price was first elected to the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, at which session he was elected speaker of the same. In 1842 he was re-elected to both positions. In 1846 he was elected to a seat in the Congress of the United States, from the State of Missouri, on the general ticket system. The war with Mexico having broken out soon after he took his seat in Congress, he resigned, and was commissioned by President Polk to raise a regiment of Missouri volunteers. Upon this service he returned to Missouri, and in due time organized his command, of which he was elected and commissioned Colonel, and with which he marched into northern Mexico and the state of Chihuahua. In 1847 he was promoted for gallant and meritorious conduct to the rank of Brigadier-General, and assigned to command in New Mexico, where he remained till the close of the war. He fought the battle of Santa Cruz, which, like the battle of New Orleans, occurred after a treaty of peace had been made. In that battle the Americans captured General Angel Trias, the Mexican commander and Governor of Chihuahua, and several thousand of his troops and twenty-four pieces of artillery, although the Mexican forces nearly quadrupled that of the Americans. The artillery and arms were promptly returned to the Mexicans as soon as knowledge of the treaty of peace reached the general commanding. Yet it was ever with him a matter of regret that he could not bring to Missouri the artillery as trophies of the war.

After the Mexican war, General Price returned to his farm in Chariton county, which during his absence had been managed with great prudence and skill by his excellent wife. Here he devoted himself to agriculture and the genial and elegant hospitalities of that time—a conspicuous trait of all the people of that section, or wherever Virginians had immigrated. He was surrounded by a large colony of farmers, many of them of his own name and kindred, and by neighbors, who held him in great respect, not only for his civic and military services, but who esteemed and admired him as a good neighbor and honest gentleman. From this beautiful retreat at Bowling Green Prairie he was called again, in 1852, into public life. He was nominated by the Democratic party, and elected by a large majority, as Governor of the State. He entered upon the duties of the office at a time when the great corporations of the State, especially the railroad companies, were beginning to become formidable. Sufficient encouragement had been given them during the administration of Governor King, his immediate predecessor, to embolden them in the most extravagant demands, and so plausible did the eloquence of their supporters in the legislature make these demands appear, that large, extravagant appropriations were voted them by the assistance of the "lobby" and "omnibus" bills; and when opposed by the veto of the Governor, accompanied by the strong logic of his master-mind, and the prophetic warnings that have since been so fearfully fulfilled, these bills were passed against his earnest protestations. Finding the salary of the Governor inadequate to the support of that officer in a manner suitable to the dignity of the office, in a message to the legislature he called their attention to the fact, recommending an increase for the benefit of his successor. Two years before the expiration of his term, a law was passed in accordance with the

recommendation, but to take effect from and after its passage; and notwithstanding the opinion of the Attorney-General and several members of the Supreme Court in favor of the constitutionality of its application to the incumbent, yet he persistently refused to receive a dollar more salary than he took under the law in force at the time of his inauguration; consequently, there is a large balance still due him from the State. In 1856 General Price returned to his farm, devoting himself to agriculture and breeding of fine stock, where he remained with his family till the nomination of Claiborne F. Jackson for Governor; when, upon his resignation of the office of Bank Commissioner, General Price was induced to accept the office. In 1857 he interested himself in the canvass for a county subscription of $250,000 to secure a railroad through his county, which is now a part of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad, and by his efforts mainly the project was carried by a vote of three hundred forty-one majority.

In the triangular contest for the Presidency, in 1860, General Price espoused the cause of Stephen A. Douglass, as a conservative between the extreme views represented by Abraham Lincoln of the North, and John C. Breckenridge of the South. When the result of the election was known, and the tremendous excitement consequent thereupon caused the State Legislature, upon its assembling in January following, to call a convention of ninety-nine members, or of three from each of the thirty-three senatorial districts, to consider the relations of Missouri to the Federal Government, Governor Price, with Thomas Shackelford, of Howard, and William A. Hall, of Randolph, were elected by a large majority, as Union members, to represent their district; and, upon the assembling of the convention in February, Governor Price was elected president of the body.

It was the design of the people of Missouri, if possible, to avoid the war that ensued, and for that purpose determined to occupy a position of "armed neutrality." For this they were denounced as traitors, and as such treated by the federal authorities and their armies. Governor Jackson tendered to General Price the command of the State forces, with the rank of Major-General, which he accepted, and henceforth, after all hopes of averting a conflict were crushed by the capture of "Camp Jackson," —where General Price's eldest son was, with the company which he had raised under the laws of the State, and of which he had been elected Captain—his energies were expended in the interests of the South.

This is not the time or place to enter into a detailed history of his military career while the sanguinary conflict lasted, for to do so would extend this sketch beyond our limits, and involve a history of the war, which is not designed. Suffice it to say, that either from ignorance of his merits (which is the most charitable, if not the most complimentary reason), or from jealousy of his great popularity (which is the more probable), by the Richmond authorities, he was subordinated to those who were greatly his inferiors, and denied the prominence and position to which his talents and abilities entitled him, so that the cause for which he suffered so much was greatly the loser by the manner in which he was treated by those who had the authority over him, and who ought to have known better. Notwithstanding all this, the patience with which he endured, and the brilliant qualities exhibited wherever the occasion presented itself, so endeared him to the people of the South, that, with the exception of Lee, and possibly of Jackson, no name among their cherished heroes is remembered with a more ardent and sincere affection; and in Missouri, especially, will the memory of his name and deeds be fresh and fragrant long after those of his maligners have faded and perished from the earth.

After the surrender, with a number of Missouri exiles, General Price made his way to the City of the Montezumas, with a view to the formation of a colony at Cordova, where a large grant of land had been made them by the Emperor Maximilian. The unsettled condition of the country, the waning fortunes of the Empire, and, more than all, the unfavorable action of the climate upon his shattered constitution, notwithstanding Mrs. Price and his children, with the exception of his eldest son, had joined him in Mexico, seemed to render his return to Missouri a necessity. In the winter of 1866 they returned to St. Louis, the General suffering with a chronic disease of the bowels, first contracted in Mexico, some twenty years previous. Here he engaged in business as a commission merchant, and established a prosperous house. His health continued to decline, and all efforts to restore it were unavailing, and on the 29th of September, 1867, he died, at peace with all mankind. After the body had lain in state in the church at the corner of Eighth street and Washington avenue for several days, where thousands took their farewell look at their beloved and honored chieftain, he was buried in Bellefountaine Cemetery, on the 3d of October—

the anniversary of one of his greatest battles—followed by one of the largest funeral processions that had ever been known in St. Louis. Endowed with rare graces of person, and presence full of dignity and benignity, General Price was a natural soldier. Capable of holding troops under fire, and of inspiring them with his own high courage, he had also the faculty of filling them with a love of his person, amounting almost to adoration. His were the great qualities which befitted him for battle, and the dizzy fascinations of danger seemed to exalt him with

"The big thoughts that make ambition virtue,"

and he could diffuse his great soul into an army. He was not so much the general, as the chieftain. He was the chivalrous leader of a gallant and adoring people. The magistrate and ruler, the statesman and citizen. Frugal, without avarice, he was generous without prodigality, and always just. At the battle of Lexington, Mo., he captured from Colonel Mulligan, the federal commander of the post, a million dollars belonging to the Farmers' Bank, every dollar of which he returned to its rightful owners. It was an act of heroic justice, but "it was not war."

On the 14th of May, 1833, General Price was married to Martha, daughter of Captain John Head, of Randolph county, Missouri, who had emigrated to Missouri from Orange county, Virginia, about the same time the Prices did from Prince Edward, and who settled in the corner of Randolph, near the lines of Howard and Chariton. Mrs. Price, as before intimated, was a most excellent lady, possessed of many amiable traits of character, which endeared her to all with whom she was associated. She survived her husband a little less than three years.

Only four of their children are living. General Edwin W. Price, as before stated, was a Captain in the State Guard. He soon rose to the position of Colonel, and when General John B. Clark was elected as a Senator of Missouri in the Confederate Congress, Colonel Price was elected Brigadier-General of his brigade. He remained in the army, serving with honor and distinction till 1862, in the spring of which year he was taken prisoner, and was permitted to return home on his parole of honor. In early autumn he was exchanged for General Prentiss, and returned to the army. Finding his old command scattered throughout several different brigades, and the command that was offered him being composed entirely of strangers, and many of his subordinates graduates from West Point, he feared that there would be a lack of sympathy, and that he might feel like Daniel with Saul's armor on, he resigned, and returned to his home in Missouri, and devoted his energies to the pacification of his neighbors and friends during the remainder of the contest, in which he was remarkably successful. Here he still lives on an elegant farm of about one thousand acres (including the old homestead of his father), of as rich and productive land as is to be found on the continent, largely engaged in agricultural pursuits and raising of fine stock, and in the winter months dealing largely in tobacco, having recently completed one of the largest and most complete factories in the State, at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, and has just housed, without the touch of frost, a crop of over a hundred acres of the "dirty weed." He has six children—three daughters and three sons. Colonel Celsus Price, of St. Louis, recently a prominent Senator in the Missouri Legislature from that city, and who was spoken of very prominently as a suitable candidate for Governor at the late Democratic nominating convention. Martha Sterling, abbreviated into "Stella," a lady of culture and refinement, added to natural grace and personal beauty, married Peter J. Willis, a prominent merchant of Galveston, Texas, where they reside, and Quintus, a young man of promise, who is still single, and resides in St. Louis.

MATTHEW W. ANDERSON.

INDEPENDENCE.

MATTHEW W. ANDERSON was born December 20, 1836, in Jackson county, Missouri. His father, George W. Anderson, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 10, 1810, and his father was born in Virginia.

George W. Anderson was raised on a farm and

received a common school education. When eighteen years of age he married Miss Sarah Stewart, January 27, 1829. Miss Stewart was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, September 10, 1809, and was the daughter of Jacob Stewart, who was a native Virginian, and whose father was born in New Jersey. The mother of Sarah Stewart was Anna Nichols, of Virginia. The parents of Matthew W. Anderson came to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1836, and located in Blue township, four and one-half miles east of Independence. January 18, 1859, his father died; the wife still survives him and lives upon the old farm. George Anderson left at his death eight children, four sons and four daughters, as follows: Eliza Ann, Matthew W., James R., Mary F., Jacob S., George W., Rachel and Elizabeth.

The subject of our sketch was the eldest son, and was raised and educated in his native county; and lived on a farm until December, 1872, since which time he has resided in Independence, Missouri. From 1858 to 1860 he was deputy sheriff under Burrus; he was then elected constable of Blue township, having eight opponents, and receiving more votes than all of them combined. This office he held for only one year, when he resigned.

In 1862 he went to New Mexico as assistant wagon master, returning to Jackson county in 1863. In the same year he moved to Platte county, where he remained but a short time, engaging while there in trading and farming. In the fall of 1865 he again returned to Jackson county and went on a farm, where he remained until 1868, when he was appointed deputy sheriff under Charles Dougherty, which position he held two years.

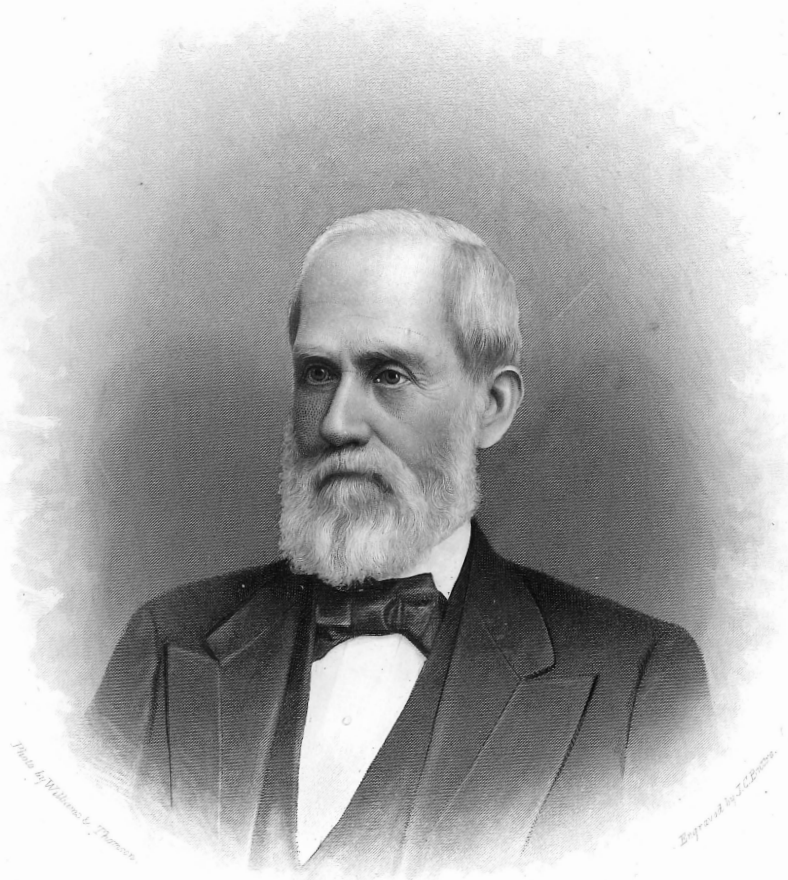
In 1872 he was elected collector of Jackson county, and was re-elected again in 1874. Mr. Anderson was a county officer for eighteen years. Quotations from county papers will show how much he was appreciated by the people.

In the collector's office Mr. M. W. Anderson has kept a perfect set of books, easily investigated and showing at a glance the exact account of the collector with the county. As his settlements are made every month, and his balance sheets struck at each settlement, any one who is curious to know the state of the accounts between him and the treasurer, can do so without consulting the collector, as his books are so accurately and exactly kept that any man of ordinary business intelligence can understand them upon a slight inspection.

To give some idea of the labor required to do this, we will state that there are no less than fifteen separate funds in this county, viz.: State, county, special interest, poor house, bridge, road, Van Buren township, Westport horse railroad, Kaw township, Kansas City, Independence, Westport and Lee's Summit school funds (they being incorporated schools), and the district school funds. Of the latter, there are one hundred and five districts, with each one of which the collector keeps a separate account. So that in reality the financial transactions of one hundred and nineteen different funds are to be accurately kept by the collector; requiring an amount of labor, care and attention, particularly at certain seasons of the year, which no one can fully appreciate who has not had some experience in such business. But such is the order with which the books are kept, that not only can the general business of the office be seen at a glance, but also the special business of each fund. If any school director wants to know the financial condition of his district, he has but to turn to the number of his district, and the debits and credits will show at once whether anything has been placed in the treasurer's hands, or how much remains uncollected.

In the book in which the charges for settlements are made, seventy-six pages, of forty lines each, have been written since the 17th of May 1875—showing over three thousand in less than a year. Not only are the books in good order, but the collections for the past year, considering the financial depression, the distressed condition of the country and the large municipal, township and county debts, have been unusually large. About eighty per cent. of the tax of 1875 has been collected. Only twenty per cent. remains unpaid for that year; but ten per cent. for the year 1874, and five per cent. for the year 1873 — all these subject to corrections for improper assessments, receipts held and not returned, etc. We may say, without fear of contradiction, that no collector in the State can show a better set of books or a more conscientious discharge of duty than Mr. Anderson; and we think so much is due to an officer, at the close of his official term, who has proven himself honest, faithful and capable.

In 1877 Mr. Anderson became one of the leading members of the banking firm of Brown, Hughes & Co., of Independence. In a few months the firm was changed to Anderson, Hughes & Co. Although this is the youngest bank in the city, being about two years old, and having two rival banks, still it is the leading bank in the city.



Wm Holmes

May 7, 1861, Mr. Anderson married Miss Julia A. Daniel, who was born in Jackson county, Missouri, March 24, 1842, and received her education in her native county. Her father, Robert Daniel, was born in Middlesex county, Virginia, April 10, 1798. His father, Robert Daniel, died in October of the same year; and in 1812, when Robert was about fourteen years old, his mother moved from Virginia to Montgomery county, Kentucky. September 5, 1820, Robert Daniel married Catherine Hanline, who was born in November, 1798, in Montgomery county, Kentucky. Her father was a native of North Carolina and one of the early pioneers of Kentucky, immigrating with Daniel Boone.

In 1836 Mrs. Anderson's father moved to Missouri. Her parents had eight children, as follows: Overton, Robert and Albert, who died in Kentucky; Susan, now the wife of William Allen; Robert, residing in Texas; Catherine, the wife of Rodney Mire; Jessie; and Julia, the wife of M. W. Anderson. Mr. and Mrs. Anderson have one child, a daughter, Catherine B., born February 24, 1862.

Mr. Anderson is a Royal Arch Mason, and Chancellor Commander in the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a Democrat. He is not a professor of religion, but gives his influence always on the side of right. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. His domestic relations are very happy, and his home a bright and beautiful place.

JUDGE WILLIAM HOLMES.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM HOLMES was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, March 2, 1814. His parents, Thomas and Jane Holmes, whose maiden name was Vance, were natives of Virginia, his father being a lineal descendant of Lord Holmes, of Ireland. His paternal grandfather, John Holmes, was born on the passage from the North of Ireland to America, and located in Virginia. He was the father of nine sons and six daughters William Holmes received his early education in a log school house, in the State of Kentucky. The course of the institution embraced "reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic, as far as the single rule of three." In spelling William excelled, and was considered a prodigy of learning, having completed the full course. His Alma Mater knew nothing of the mysteries of a+b and x—y. A man would have been called insane and sentenced to the mad-house had he mentioned such nonsense. Mr. Holmes was an apprentice to education early in life, and believing that the best and most important part of every man's education is that which he gains himself, sought to be true to himself. He has always been a thoughtful, careful reader, and we find our hero to-day a well informed man, acquainted with the literature of the past and present, a minister and lawyer of eminence, and a citizen of position. The controlling desire of his boyhood was to have the advantages of a good school; but not being financially able to avail himself of this coveted luxury, he was compelled to abandon it, and accept a position as clerk in a wholesale grocery store in Augusta, Kentucky, which position he held for one year, when he resigned and returned to the farm, upon which he may be said to have been raised.

January 22, 1836, he married Laura, daughter of Barton and Elizabeth Ingrahm, natives of Vermont, having emigrated to Harrison county, Kentucky, while Laura was but a child. Mrs. Holmes has ever been a good wife, and surely that is Heaven's best gift to man. The charities of her life are scattered everywhere within the circle in which she has moved. They are not the fruit of study, nor the privilege of refinement, but a natural instinct.

Mr. and Mrs. Holmes have had seven children, only two of whom are living, a son and a daughter. Two years succeeding his marriage Mr. Holmes engaged in farming in his native state. In March, 1838, he emigrated to Missouri, and settled on a farm near Palmyra, but a year of work there satisfied him that he had mistaken his calling, and determined to read law. He was assisted in his new work by Hon. Samuel L. Glover, then a prominent lawyer of Northeast Missouri. He removed to St. Louis in about 1857, and now stands at the head of his profession in the State. Mr. Holmes was admitted

to the bar in 1839, receiving his license from Supreme Judges McGirk, Tompkins and Napton, and began the practice of his profession in Shelbyville, Missouri.

In 1840 he was converted and united with the Methodist Church, after which he felt that he was called to the ministry. At the Annual Conference, in 1842, he was admitted on trial, and for eleven years discharged the arduous and responsible duties of a Methodist minister. In 1853 his health failed, and after an extended tour North and South, in hopes of recovery, he took a superanuated position, which he still holds. He removed to Fayette, Missouri, for the purpose of educating his children. In 1857 he located in Johnson county, Kansas, where he practiced law for five years with great success. While he was in Kansas he was urgently solicited to become a candidate for various offices of honor, which he always declined. Governor Robinson appointed him Judge of the Probate Court, which office he filled for a short time; but which he resigned that he might give his entire time to his profession.

He was the originator and one of the incorporators of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad. He wrote the original act of incorporation, and never relaxed his efforts until the road was completed. In 1862 he moved to Kansas City, where he has been identified with all the interests of the city. Judge Holmes was connected with F. M. Black in the practice of law under the firm name of Holmes & Black, for four years. His health failing, he retired from business for a time, but soon resumed again, associating with himself Oliver H. Dean, a young man of education and refinement from Pennsylvania. This union still exists under the name of Holmes & Dean. The junior member of the firm very early taking a leading position at the bar, and theirs is considered as among the leading firms of the city.

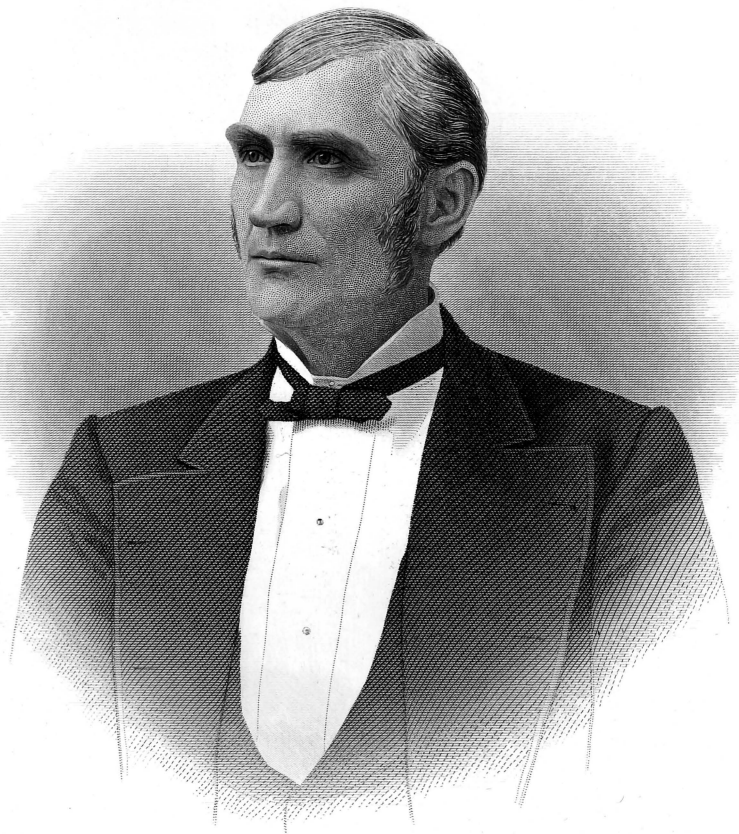
In 1868 Judge Holmes was elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Kansas City; but under the Drake Constitution was Rodmonized out of it. He has for several years been one of the most efficient members of the City Council. When his health will permit he preaches, and is listened to with great interest. He has been associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, since the great separation in 1844. He always contributes liberally to all its demands, and works with zeal in behalf of its varied interests. In politics he is a Democrat, though formerly a Whig. Judge Holmes is possessed of a comfortable fortune, which he makes a blessing to himself and suffering humanity. He is a wise counsellor, a firm friend, a true christian and an honest and honored man.

COLONEL KERSEY COATES.

KANSAS CITY.

PERHAPS no sketch which this work contains will be read with greater interest than that of Colonel Kersey Coates. His name is so well known, and his Western life so closely identified with the growth and prosperity of Kansas City, that they have become part and parcel of her history. His enterprise and liberality have made him a leading spirit in the "New West," and the Queen City of the Missouri Valley owes much of her present commercial prosperity to his industry and foresight.

Kersey Coates was born in Sadsbury, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1824. His parents, who were life-long members of the Society of Friends, were named respectively Lindley and Deborah S. Coates. The maiden name of the mother was Simmons. His father was a farmer, but, deeming his son's talents adapted to a more intellectual life, Kersey was given the advantages of a liberal education. He attended school first, near home, afterward at Whitestown Seminary, in New York, completing his course at Phillippi's Academy, in Andover, Massachusetts. In these institutions he received a first-rate and thorough training in all the English studies, at the same time becoming quite proficient in several of the modern languages. After having finished his studies, he was appointed to the Department of English Literature in the High School of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he taught



Engd by R. Dudensing, N.Y.

K. Coates

the youth of his native county for several years, until qualified to begin the study of law. When about twenty-five years of age he entered the office of the late distinguished lawyer, politician and statesman, Thaddeus Stevens, an associate and personal friend of his father, with whom he remained until 1853, at which time he was admitted to the bar. About this time the "irrepressible conflict" between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery parties of the country was approaching its culmination, and the Kansas-Nebraska Act was agitating the entire community. Colonies both from the North and the South were being formed, and sent into these territories, especially the latter, to possess and hold it in the interest of one or the other party. Armed forces traversed the beautiful prairies of Kansas, murders were frequent, and finally the United States Government sent its troops to interfere between the belligerent factions. Kersey Coates, imbued with the principles of liberty and freedom of speech which characterized his ancestors, was not slow in taking position with the anti-slavery party. Leaving his home in Pennsylvania in 1854, for the purpose of attending to real estate interests in the West, he soon found himself among a desperate set of men from Missouri, Kentucky, Virginia and Georgia, who were determined to make Kansas a slave state. For about two years Mr. Coates remained in Kansas and on the border in Missouri, and was constantly an object of hatred with the pro-slavery faction. To the free-state party his great personal fearlessness, his devotion to the cause of human rights, and his clear, cool head, with his legal skill and attainments, were a tower of strength. He was looked up to by all of them as an unusually strong and safe man, and was employed as one of the counsel for the defense of Governor Charles Robinson, when on trial for treason His experiences were of the most daring and startling character, and their relation here would be of intense interest, if space permitted. Having seen Kansas virtually through her troubles, he returned to Missouri, where important business interests of his own and other persons demanded his attention. He located in Kansas City, where he has resided with his family ever since. In 1855 he was married to a most estimable lady, Miss Sarah W. Chandler, also of the Society of Friends and a native of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Coates is a lady who holds a warm place in the esteem of those who have the pleasure of knowing her, and she has always been her husband's most faithful co-laborer. Amiable, cultivated, and charitable, her life has been full of good deeds. She has always been a prominent member of the "Women's Christian Association," and her benevolence is familiar to many a hearth-stone. Colonel Coates and his wife have been blessed with an interesting family of four children, three of whom survive: Laura, Lindley, and Arthur. Laura, the only daughter, is a most accomplished, sensible and charming young lady; the boys, Lindley, or "Linnie," as he is familiarly called, and Arthur, are conspicuous for a manliness far beyond their years, and bid fair to become an honor to their parents.

In 1856–7, Kansas City began to show some signs of business life and activity, and Col. Coates was one of those far-seeing and intelligent citizens whose constant study was to bring every influence to bear in developing the resources of the country and building up the home of his adoption. Uniting his efforts with those of other enterprising citizens, newspapers were established, railroads projected, favorable legislation secured, and grand commercial enterprises inaugurated. Important municipal improvements were started, and a system of correspondence with prominent Eastern papers perfected, the result of which was a stream of immigration that speedily filled up Kansas City and poured into the counties of Missouri and Kansas. Before the war Col. Coates was engaged in various enterprises, such as banking, dealing in real estate, merchandizing and building. He was also prominent in securing legislative and municipal aid for the Missouri Pacific and Cameron railroads, being at one time President of the latter road, then known as the Kansas City, Lake Superior and Galveston Railroad.

In politics Col. Coates has been at all times a firm and unflinching Republican. During the political contest of 1860 he was bold and out-spoken in his views, and was President of the only Republican club in Western Missouri, if not the only one west of St. Louis; and, on the day of the Presidential election, he was one of only seventy or eighty citizens who were willing to put themselves on the record as "Black Republicans." During the war of the rebellion he fully maintained his character for consistency and courage by coming to the defense of the Union, and before the war closed was made Colonel of the 77th Regiment of E. M. M. This regiment rendered valuable and effective service at various times during 1863–4–5, and was especially serviceable during the "Price Raid" of 1864.

At the close of the war Col. Coates, in common with the older citizens of the place, devoted his time and attention to building up again the city of his choice, which had during the previous four years lost nearly half of its population. At that time not a railroad reached the limits of Kansas City, nor was there one finished nearer than thirty miles. Leavenworth, her former rival, had prospered by the war, and was assuming metropolitan airs, and claimed a population of 15,000 people. Nothing daunted, Col. Coates and his associates commenced where they had left off in 1860, aroused anew the interest of the Eastern capitalists in the various railroad lines projected before the war, and almost before the people of Leavenworth were aware of it had renewed the contract with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company for building the Cameron branch of that road; had procured the charter for a bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City, and got a wealthy corporation to undertake the construction of it; had incorporated the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, obtained for it a splendid endowment of land from the State of Kansas, and effected a treaty between the Government and various tribes of the Indian Nation, giving the company great advantages. In short, he and his co-laborers had so concentrated commercial facilities of every kind, and so bound the wealth and moneyed influence of New York and Boston to Kansas City, that, within five years after the war, the population had increased over 600 per cent., and the importance of its trade and commerce were felt and recognized all over the country. In all these enterprises Col. Coates was prominent, and in many of them the leader. He was especially instrumental in securing the legislation in Congress and in the Kansas Legislature which resulted in the construction of the Missouri River and Fort Scott Railroad, of which he was President for several years. Besides his labors for the public, he has kept his own individual affairs well in hand, and has prospered accordingly. He has, besides his own handsome residence, erected a very large and commodious hotel, known as the "Coates House," and one of the finest opera houses in the West.

In religion Col. Coates, though being brought up a Quaker, is Unitarian in sentiment, though liberal and charitable in his religious views and practice. In personal appearance he is tall and sparsely built, dark complexion, black eyes, black hair and whiskers streaked with grey; very active and vigorous in habit. He is very cautious and logical in mental action, quick in speech, and firm in his decisions; but, withal, very courteous in manner, agreeable in conversation and equable in temper.

DR. JOHNSTON LYKINS.

KANSAS CITY.

DR. JOHNSTON LYKINS was born in Franklin county, Virginia, on the 15th day of April, 1800. During his boyhood his parents emigrated to Kentucky and settled near Berksville, Cumberland county. From this section, in that great flood of emigration which poured into the Wabash Valley, they found their way about the year 1816 to the neighborhood of Vincennes, Indiana, and subsequently settled permanently near the city of Vincennes. In this vicinity Dr. Lykins purchased land and entered upon the business of farming and stock raising; but soon becoming dissatisfied with the prospects of the country and deeming it a very unhealthy region, he abandoned the business and went to the town of Fort Wayne, where he engaged in teaching school and reading medicine. In June, 1822, he united with the Baptist Church, and was baptized by the Rev. Isaac McCoy in the Maumee river. Soon thereafter he was appointed by the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, located at Boston, Massachusetts, as a laborer in the Indian field. During the winter of 1822 and 1823 he repaired with others to the site of what was subsequently known as the Carey Mission, near Niles, Michigan, where he remained busily employed until he received an appointment from the Secretary of war as a teacher at the rapids of Grand river among the Ottawas, where he remained for several years.

On the 27th of February, 1828, he was united in marriage to Miss Delilah McCoy, oldest daugh-

ter of Rev. Isaac McCoy, superintendent of these missions. They had four children, and the older ones, a daughter and son, are living in Kansas City. The son, W. H. R. Lykins, is at present employed in the Post Office at Kansas City, and is an upright, honorable citizen. The oldest daughter, Mrs. S. L. Russell, whom partial friends have been pleased to credit with some natural ability and gift for writing, is the mother of a loving and dutiful family of children. Julia, the second daughter, was the first wife of Colonel Theodore S. Case, well and favorably known as a man of sterling worth in all the relations of life. Mrs. Case was possessed of all those charms which adorn society. She made beautiful all the daily walks of life with good deeds and loving actions; the memory of her gentleness and loving character will long remain a fragrant remembrance in the hearts of those who knew and loved her. The second son, Charles Rice, died at the age of four years. The mother of these children, a woman of a singularly modest and retiring, yet most lovely and intellectual character, was taken from her husband and little ones when they most needed her tender care. Yet never, perhaps, was a father better fitted to supply the place of both parents. Between himself and his children there existed the tenderest bond of perfect sympathy and affection, seldom equalled and never excelled—a bond that never knew a break or a weakening. His consoling words of wisdom, his calmness and resignation in the dark hours of earthly loss or sore bereavement, his implicit faith in the over-ruling providence of God in the smallest events of daily life, his tender, loving heart which ever trembled and quivered with their own in every disappointment or grief which touched their lives, endeared him to his children to whom his character seemed a fitting type and exposition of the great fatherhood of God. Frank and leal to friend and companion, fighting the battle of life, ever in the first rank, truthful above all things, generous to enemies, strong in the indomitable hardihood of his nature, Dr. Lykins has left his mark upon the age in which he lived.

Repairing shortly afterwards to Lexington, Kentucky, he spent the winter of 1828-9 in attending medical lectures in Transylvania University at that city, where he concluded his medical education. In the spring of 1829 he left Louisville for the Indian Territory west of the Missouri, crossing the Missouri river at St. Louis on a horseboat. At this time St. Louis had a population of only five or six thousand inhabitants. After spending two years in winding up the schools and stations in Missouri, quartering his family in the meantime at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, he reached the Indian Agency near Westport in July, 1831. While in this place he was appointed Postmaster by Amos Kendall, then Postmaster-General, and was the first Postmaster appointed west of Independence, Missouri. At that time it required a ride of twelve or fourteen miles to either mail or receive a letter. In this capacity he served until the office was removed to Westport.

Having been commissioned by the Secretary of War and by the Board of Missions to visit and negotiate with the various Indian tribes for the introduction among them of Normal Labor Schools and Missions under the joint auspices of the Government and Board of Missions, he immediately entered upon his work. He also procured a printing press and commenced the publication of the first books, hymns, and translations from the Bible in various Indian dialects. While thus engaged he was appointed by the Government physician to the Pottowatomie tribe and remained so employed until 1851, when, his wife having died and left him with three small children to look after, he gave up his connection with the Indian Mission, after almost thirty years' continuous service with them, and removed to Kansas City where he had in 1836 purchased an interest.

In October, 1851, he was re-married to Miss Martha A. Livingston, of Lexington, Missouri, a lineal descendant of Phillip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence and also a second cousin to Stonewall Jackson, of Virginia. After his location in Kansas City he devoted his time to the practice of medicine for ten or twelve years, and subsequently to taking care of his property of which he had accumulated a large amount.

He lived to see St. Louis advance from a place of 5,000 inhabitants to a city of almost 600,000, and Kansas City from one of the finest forests in the West to a city of 40,000 inhabitants, and it may be said in passing that to the rapid growth of the latter he, as much as any one man, contributed.

Dr. Lykins was one of thirteen children born to his parents. His father was disinherited by the depreciation of the Continental currency in this wise: His grandfather being killed about the close of the Revolutionary War, his estate, an ample one, having under the laws of Virginia been converted

into Continental money was entirely swept away.

Shortly after his removal to Kansas City the place took a sudden start and for a number of years i. e. until the winter of 1860-1 grew with great rapidity. In all enterprises looking to the advancement of its interests, Dr. Lykins was always one of the foremost in liberality and activity. He was its first Mayor, one of the most active in securing the establishment of a newspaper within its limits, then called the *Enterprise* now the *Journal of Commerce;* he called together and presided over the first railroad meeting ever held here, was a frequent correspondent of Eastern and Southern papers in the interest of immigration, spent large sums of money in building, was the first President of the Mechanic's Bank, was Councilman at several different periods, a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce in its early organization, one of the founders of the First Baptist Church, and in short bore his full share in every enterprise of a public or private character looking to the building up of his loved city.

Dr. Lykins was often heard to say that he had never knowingly wronged a human being or caused one loss. Tender as a woman in sympathizing with suffering, he was strong in his convictions of duty, and faithful in its discharge. To those who knew him best and loved him most the recollection of his words and actions are a perpetual benediction. He died at the Orphans' Home, near Kansas City, of which his wife was Superintendent, on the 15th day of August, 1876, in the 77th year of his age. His faculties were undimmed, his mind as clear and strong as in the early days of his manhood. He died, as he had lived, at peace with all the world and honored and respected by all who knew him.

JOHN SHORE, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN SHORE was born July 11, 1819, in Petersburg, Virginia. His father, Thomas Shore, was a native of Petersburg, Dinwiddie county, Virginia, and was Postmaster of that city for thirty years. In 1842 he located in St. Louis and for six years was actively engaged as a commission merchant. Thomas Shore was the son of Dr. John Shore, Sr., a native of Yorkshire, who, after graduating at Edinburg, moved to the United States and settled in Petersburg, Virginia. Thomas Shore was a cousin of the distinguished Florence Nightingale. He died in St. Louis in 1848, deeply lamented by a large circle of friends. The mother of John Shore, Jr., was Mary Harriet Bolling, a native of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, a direct descendant of John Randolph, and daughter of Alexander Bolling, who was a descendant of Pocahontas, and by occupation a planter.

The subject of our sketch was raised in his native place, and obtained his education at Hampden Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia, and at the University of Virginia In 1838, he began to read medicine in Petersburg with Dr. Benjamin May, one of the most prominent physicians in Virginia. In 1841 he graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. He located in Nottaway county, Virginia, and practiced his profession there until November, 1842, when he removed to St. Louis, where he has since resided, and has an extensive and lucrative practice. He has served as member of the city council for several years; also as President of the Board of Health. In May, 1842, he married Miss Martha Peyton Branch, of Dinwiddie county, Virginia, a daughter of Edward O. Branch, and granddaughter of Governor Giles of Virginia. She died in 1856, leaving six children. In December, 1857, Dr. Shore married Miss Theodosia Powell, of Kentucky, a granddaughter of Governor Tompkins, of that State. To them have been born five children.

In politics the Doctor is a Democrat. He was a Kentucky Whig until the dissolution of that party, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, and at the election preceding the civil war he voted for Bell and Everett. Dr. Shore is a consistent member of the Roman Catholic Church. He is one of the most prominent physicians in St. Louis, and is highly esteemed as a citizen.

THEODORE S. CASE, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

THEODORE S. CASE, the present Postmaster of Kansas City, was born in Jackson, Butts county, Georgia, January 26, 1832. His parents were Ermine Case, still living and residing in Kansas City, honored and respected, and Mary A. (Cowles) Case, who died in 1846. They both were natives of Connecticut but removed to Georgia soon after their marriage.

Soon after the birth of Theodore they returned to the North, taking up their abode in Columbus, Ohio, where they raised a family of four sons, including Oliver, George, and Ermine, all of whom are or have been prominent citizens of Kansas City.

Theodore received a collegiate education at Marietta, Ohio, graduating in 1851, after which he devoted several years to teaching, having been for a term Professor of Mathematics in Esther Institute at Columbus, Ohio. He then studied medicine in the office of Prof. S. M. Smith, M. D., and at the end of his course received the degree of M. D., from Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. Having practiced his profession two years at Columbus, during which he was Assistant Physician at the Ohio Penitentiary, he determined to move West, and accordingly in the spring of 1857 he came to Kansas City, at that time a rough unsightly town of some two thousand people or less. Being, however, the headquarters of a vast transportation and immigration business it was bustling and active, which accorded well with his nature and he soon adapted himself to the ways of the people and became one of them. He soon built up a good practice, at the same time identifying himself with the various means which were adopted to build up the town. He was in 1860 elected an alderman and also served the public as Secretary of the Board of Trade about the same time. He has always been an ardent and outspoken Republican, having become a member of that party just after its organization and cast his first vote for Salmon P. Chase for Governor of Ohio, and John C. Fremont for President a year or two later.

In the Presidential campaign of 1860 he assisted in editing two Republican papers in Kansas City, *The Post* (German) and *The Free State Republican* (English), being the only papers of that political faith west of St. Louis in the State of Missouri, and was one of only about seventy Republicans who carried out their principles by voting for Abraham Lincoln for President. In the spring of 1861 upon the call of the President for volunteers he enlisted as a private in Company C, of Colonel R. T. Van Horn's Battalion of the 13th, afterwards the 25th, Missouri Volunteers; two weeks later he was elected Lieutenant, in which capacity he served just one year, when he was appointed by the President Captain and Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers. This position he held in different portions of Missouri, Kansas and Arkansas as District Quartermaster of the "District of the Border," "The District of Central Missouri," etc., under such officers as Generals Thomas Ewing, E. B. Brown, Alfred Pleasanton, Rosecrans and Schofield, until the close of the war, when he resigned his position and commission, and was appointed by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, of Missouri, Colonel and Quartermaster-General of the State with headquarters at St. Louis, where he remained until he wound up the multifarious and miscellaneous business of the office, when he again resigned and returned to Kansas City and entered with redoubled zeal and energy upon the work of building up his adopted town. The labors connected with this ever remarkable and successful undertaking were too numerous and extensive to recapitulate here; but, suffice it to say, that he was ever found ready to aid with work, advice or money so far as he possessed it, those other pioneers of the history of Kansas City, Colonels Van Horn and Coates, Dr. Lykins, Ranson, Bouton, Balis, Kearney, Reid and Payne, as well as those who came later and joined in the work so earnestly and efficiently.

Aside from his interest in public matters, he became interested in real estate and turned his attention to improving it by building. More than twenty-five buildings in this city were either wholly or in part erected by him between 1867 and 1872, costing an average of $5,000 each. In 1869 he and his brother, Oliver Case, purchased a large manufacturing establishment and opened a store in connection therewith. This venture being entered upon just at the time when drouth and grasshoppers were devastating Kansas and breaking up its people,

and the contraction policy was decreasing values of all kinds, proved disastrous; and after about four years they failed, having lost very heavily, but having maintained their character for honesty, and integrity unspotted. That this was the case is shown by the fact that the people of Kansas City almost unanimously joined in an application to President Grant in 1873 for the appointment of Colonel Case as Postmaster. The appointment was made in the spring of 1873, and for four years so perfect satisfaction was given that again he was almost unanimously supported for re-appointment, and was accordingly re-appointed by President Hayes, in May, 1877, and is now holding the office.

Having always had a taste for scientific and literary pursuits, Colonel Case has at various times written for the daily papers, the Medical journals and the magazines of the day, and has at other times published such works as the "Quartermaster's Guide," which he published in 1864, and which received the commendation of the Quartermaster General of the United States Army and other officers of the Regular Army and many others; a pamphlet on the "Prevention and Extinguishment of Conflagrations," which has also been highly spoken of by scientific editors; also together with Professor G. M. B. Maughs, now of St. Louis, a Bi-Monthly Medical Journal in 1860, called the "Kansas City Medical and Surgical Review," and he is at present publishing a monthly scientific periodical under the title of "The Western Review of Science and Industry," which is devoted to popular science of all kinds and is meeting with universal success.

In 1858 Dr. Case was married to Miss Julia McCoy Lykins, youngest daughter of Dr. Johnston Lykins, whose life is sketched elsewhere, and with her he lived most happily until 1872 when she died, leaving him with three small children, named respectively Lilah M., aged five years; Johnston L., aged three years; and Ermine C., aged one year. Three other children had been born to them, each of whom died at about the age of four years. Fortunately his children found loving and faithful friends in their own father's family and that of his late wife, which was a great comfort and stay to him in his affliction; but feeling the want of a home where they could all live united again, and being of a domestic habit, two years later he found a suitable and worthy helpmate in Miss Fidelia O. Wright, of Kansas City, to whom he was married in 1874 and with whom he now lives most happily.

Colonel Case's height is nearly or quite six feet, weight one hundred and ninety-five to two hundred pounds, complexion light and fair, eyes blue, hair and beard light brown. His temperament is sanguine, habit active and energetic, disposition even and amiable except when falsely dealt with, forgiving readily in most instances; a member of the Baptist Church and a citizen who is highly esteemed by all who know him.

HENRY J. LATSHAW.

KANSAS CITY.

GENERALLY, an eventful life has need to be strong, brave, persevering, and full of affection. It is not enough for the just analysis of a final summing up that a man should have been fortunate, or born to the possession of many provident things, or kept from the bitterness of early poverty through the safeguard of a just inheritance, or exempted from fierce competition because of the ability of his friends or the pride of his family; but to be stalwart, independent, and just, in despite of all these auxiliaries, is to present the true man, fit for any battle fate forces him to fight.

Henry J. Latshaw, the grandson of a Virginia cavalier, and the son of a Canadian revolutionist, succeeded naturally to honest self-assertion and unyielding strength of character. Two of the noblest attributes of human nature—sincerity and courage—also were a portion of his birthright. The stormy surroundings of his father's political career swept away their substance, and left the son no other resource than the energy of indomitable manhood. The world was before him, unknown and unexplored. The future, to be made propitious, had first to be encountered. Destiny, that secret ally of

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Henry J. Latham

deserving men, had as yet declared neither for nor against him. In his two hands he held his own fortune.

Henry J. Latshaw was born at Paris, Canada West, January 9, 1835. He was the only son of Peter J. and Mary Latshaw, and the grandson of a sturdy Virginia cavalier, who removed to Canada when Henry's father was but eighteen years old, where he engaged at once in milling and agriculture. Arrived at the age of manhood, Peter J. Latshaw married an elegant English woman, whose parents had also immigrated to Canada during the girlhood of the daughter. The Patriot Revolution of 1837 came, was fought out, was unsuccessful in its immediate issues, and was succeeded by the inevitable results of unsuccessful revolution, confiscation and proscription. Later on, however, the patriotic efforts of Peter J. Latshaw and his associates bore fruit in this, that the mother-country gave them a more liberal constitution and a more tolerant government. The dead who had died for the right were mourned sincerely—that last tender consolation patriotism has sometimes permitted to it—while the living had to make their peace as best they could, and save from the wrecks of the strife whatever was capable of being saved. Peter J. Latshaw saved nothing. Everything he owned was confiscated to the British crown. Such had been the man's courage, activity and devotion that proscription followed confiscation. A price was put upon his head. On his track were heard the baying of the official ban-dogs. He fled to Buffalo, New York, with his family, and turned about a ruined man, but an undaunted one. Attracted by his disinterestedness and his courage, a few more fortunate friends came to his relief in Buffalo, and enabled him to engage in the mercantile business. Fate, however—not yet done with one who, at the desperate game of revolution, had played the stakes of heroism and conscience—assailed him where there could be no defense, and struck him where he could only suffer and bleed. His beloved wife died, and he turned in sheer heart-sickness from his Buffalo home, and, by a change of scene and a change of business, sought to make lighter the load which was so heavy to bear. He first built the large flouring mills at Black Rock, near the Niagara Falls, and then, later, removed to Toledo, Ohio, where he engaged energetically in agriculture and the raising of fine stock.

Henry J. Latshaw began at this Toledo farm the study of civil engineering, and graduated finally with high honor. Offered employment at once by a railroad company of Central Illinois, he removed to Canton, and spent some time in building the Jackson & Savannah road, a portion of which was finally ironed and operated by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

In the memorable campaign between Douglas and Lincoln, Latshaw took an active part for the former, making many able speeches, and editing, for a short time, and with marked ability, the Fulton County *Ledger*. Although working in a doubtful district, and in one in which the Democrats had hitherto been unsuccessful, it was handsomely carried at this election, and Latshaw was made Deputy Circuit Clerk. In October, 1861, he was married to Miss Arminda Steele, eldest daughter of Ambrose S. Steele, Esq., a lady of great amiability and sterling force of character, and she was the mother of four sons, Ross W., Henry J., jr., Ralph S. and Donald A. Latshaw.

The war began, and Henry J. Latshaw became an active participant in it on the side of the Union. In conjunction with Colonel R. G. Ingersoll, that brilliant campaigner of the Tilden and Hayes contest, as a friend of Hayes, he labored hard to recruit the Eleventh Illinois Cavalry, and succeeded to the extent of presenting to the government a splendid regiment—every company full to its largest legal extent. Colonel Ingersoll was made the Colonel—a vigilant Democrat at that time, and a candidate for Congress on the Democratic ticket. *Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis.*

After this regiment was formed, Latshaw went immediately to work to form another, and was finally made Quartermaster of Major D. J. Wagoner's battalion, which he served in with great credit until, under the general orders for reörganizing and consolidating cavalry regiments, this battalion was reörganized and consolidated. In June, 1862, he was appointed, by the President, Assistant Quartermaster, with the rank of Captain, serving at Pittsburg Landing and Hamburg, with his old energy and ability, until transferred to the Department of Ohio. Next he served as Division Quartermaster with General A. Baird, until ordered to relieve Colonel Ransom, Chief Quartermaster of the army of Kentucky. The same high sense of honor and the same untiring devotion to duty marked his career in his new field of operations, and he occupied this field as Chief Quartermaster during the most successful efforts of its armies. He was thanked in

special orders for his boldness, his address, his soldierly behavior, his capacity to obtain supplies, his honorable treatment of the citizens, and his conscientious dealing with every one. Ill health coming naturally as a reward for so much labor and zeal, Latshaw was forced to ask for a sick-leave, being finally relieved by Colonel Hall, Burnside's Chief Quartermaster, and abandoning the army on account ill-health.

Latshaw, while casting about for something to do, returned to Paris, Canada West, and began civil life again as an oil speculator, much of this sort of business going on at Inniskillen and Bothwell. He succeeded finely financially, but he was not satisfied. The New West came up ever before his ardent vision as some wonderful picture he had but just caught a glimpse of, and he returned to it eagerly in the fall of 1865. *En route* originally to Omaha, Kansas City detained him, through the influences of some sort or kind of occult spell that no wayfarer has ever yet successfully analyzed, and he formed a co-partnership at once with Mr. R. W. Quade, and began a new life, in a new town, and in the midst of new faces, requirements and surroundings, as a lumber merchant. Instantly the firm took rank as one among the most reliable and the most successful in the West. Its ramifications were everywhere. Its agents penetrated Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and the Indian Territory. Latshaw was the organizer of this immense trade, its head, front, and vitalizing influence. He prospered, and he did his full share in causing his city to prosper. Liberal to every public enterprise, among the first to volunteer in every public effort at development, in the front always where there were to be given hard blows in behalf of railroad interests absolutely necessary to be secured, active, vigilant, open-hearted and handed, the guide of the emigrant and the counsellor of the unacquainted—he was soon regarded as one of the pillars of the young metropolis, and one of the calm, strong men of the new era succeeding the war.

Just in the full tide, however, of his popularity and his success, a shadow fell upon his household. Death entered there in the spring of 1870, and took away suddenly his beloved wife—the companion of his youth and his earlier struggles—the one sure, steadfast guide of his earlier manhood—the cultured, gentle, kindly, christian woman—the love of his whole heart and the idol of his being. He received the blow as became a true man—with the agony of silence and the unostentation of tears. He buried her and he adored her. He turned his face fair to the duties of life, and he kept his faithfulness—all the more tender because so perfectly outspoken—until only those could see it who knew how true and sure it was—the night and the infinite.

His friends had need of Latshaw, nevertheless, no matter how he suffered and endured, and they demanded that he should become a political leader. Registration had been especially virulent in Missouri. The registration law should have been entitled an edict of proscription. None who were not Republicans could succeed under it. Devotion to the Union, service in the Federal army, opposition to secession, intelligence, real worth, honorable manhood, actual possession of property, or vital interest in all local or national legislation went for nothing, unless a voter foreswore the Democratic party and stultified himself in order that he might be temporarily successful. A revolt was in process of organization. The time had come to shake off the yoke of the registrar and the Provost Marshal. Leaders were looked for who had high courage, undaunted energy, and true Democracy, and Latshaw was called upon unmistakably to become a candidate for the lower branch of the Missouri Legislature. It was in this lower and popular branch—the House of Representatives—that the great battle of State sovereignty was to be fought, and as a candidate for this house, Latshaw was asked to make the race. Actuated both by a patriotic and a high party duty, he consented with grave alacrity. The battle was hot. The contending forces fought as political parties fight who understand that for either side defeat means annihilation. The end came, and Latshaw, leading his ticket, was triumphantly elected.

Proceeding to the State capital in advance of the meeting of the Legislature—the twenty-sixth General Assembly—he took at once an active and influential part in the organization of the House, and was made chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, by far the most important committee at any time, and doubly so at this time of political revolution and transition. General Frank P. Blair, at this first session of the twenty-sixth General Assembly, was a candidate for the United States Senate. Latshaw was his pronounced friend, even in the race which ushered in his election, and at the culmination of the immediate contest which secured it, no man did better, more intelligent, or more effective work. The triumph of Blair was the triumph of free Missouri Democracy, and among those who took part in it,

none had reflected upon them, through such triumph, a more brilliant and enduring light.

As a legislator, Latshaw was attentive, laborious and successful. As chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, he never had a bill beaten, or an endorsed report laid aside. His colleagues all liked him. Cool and clear-headed, largely liberal, free from cant or hypocrisy, patient with all, of immense vitality, going straight to the heart of a subject when others went obliquely, and full of the charity of concession—because he believed that in order to reach the true plane of toleration it was necessary that all modes and manners of worship should be considered true by the people, false by the philosophers, and useful by the magistrates—he could neither be a partizan legislator nor a party maker of laws. In devotion proper to his party, however, none went further—that is to say, in that legitimate devotion which demanded rigid discipline and an unfaltering obedience to the rules and requirements of organization. Never deceiving himself, he did not permit others to deceive him. Excellent understanding is often deceived by the unsuspecting goodness of the heart. Artful men, who study the passions of politicians and conceal their own, are injurious to the extent with which they grasp power while affecting to despise it. Latshaw was no man's cat's-paw. During his whole political life he fought his own battles, advocated his own measures, abided—standing or falling—by his own acts. The House of Representatives became at last to have so much respect for his ability, so much confidence in his integrity, so much trust in his statements of facts and figures, that his advocacy of a measure universally secured its success, and his championship of a bill invariably secured its adoption. When his career as a legislator came to an end, none stood higher in the State, nor one anywhere who had won greener or more attractive laurels.

In 1870, the firm of Latshaw & Quade abandoned the lumber business, while Latshaw turned his attention at once to the grain trade and gave to it the same energy and ability that had characterized his career as a politician. He saw things as with the prescience of a prophet. He saw the immense tide of emigration spreading itself over Kansas and Western Missouri. He saw the immense additional acreage yearly brought into cultivation. He saw how Kansas City stood, and how she might be made a great reservoir of all this development, and he strove, from the beginning, to make her a great grain centre. Therefore, in 1871, he built the first elevator ever erected in the Missouri Valley, and gave the first start to Kansas City which was quickly seized upon and quickly made to expand into an immense business. Fire destroyed this first elevator, however—just as the problem of its erection had been thoroughly and most satisfactorily solved—and with it the accumulation of years of toil and energy. Indomitable and undeterred, either by calamity or misfortune, Latshaw began again at the beginning and wrought for the city of his pride and his love and to rebuild his own fortunes, as a giant in the ranks of enterprise. Elected President of the Kansas City Board of Trade in 1871, and declining a reëlection the following year, he was yet prevailed upon to become one of the Vice Presidents of the National Board of Trade, and to attend its sessions, which he did, and represented the great interests of his people and section with distinguished ability.

In the spring of 1874, Mr. Latshaw was married the second time, and to Miss Ophelia Scott, daughter of the late Chief Justice Scott, of Missouri, and a very elegant and accomplished woman, who is the mother of Mary C. and Scott Duncan Latshaw.

His efforts to make Kansas City a great grain centre never relaxed. Early in 1875 he built a fine elevator at Abilene, Kansas, and in the summer of the same year he organized in Kansas City the Union Elevator Company, for the purpose of constructing a public elevator which should meet the demands resulting from the very rapid increase in the grain trade. Ample means were provided, and after thoroughly investigating the different kinds of elevators, and examining all the late improvements, he prepared a plan, and built the Union Elevator upon it—which is one of the largest and most complete structures of the kind anywhere.

Now that everything is a success—now that Kansas City has secured an immense, and yet constantly growing grain trade—now that elevator has followed elevator, and investment investment—now that complete success is accepted as truth by all, and the true ideas of concentration and control accepted by all—it is time to look correctly upon the whole struggle, and give to the man who had most to do in the colossal work the credit that should be given to him. That man is Henry J. Latshaw. From the first he saw the future. Liberal with his own means; capable of giving sensible reasons to sensible men; practical about everything; trusting nothing to chance; pursuing a proposition until logically it either

became a false or a true one; abiding steadfastly by all contracts; upright in all of his dealings; extending his acquaintance on the one hand by enterprise, and on the other by suavity; feeling to grow within him the faith that a great commercial destiny belonged to Kansas City, by the inalienable rights of her position and surroundings--Latshaw was the master-mind of the movement which has lined the banks of the Missouri river with elevators, and poured into and through the famed city a tide of prosperity that can only go on increasing and benefitting largely, though indirectly, every citizen of the place.

In the full vigor of a stalwart manhood, and in the full enjoyment of eminent business success, Latshaw can aspire to much and succeed to much. He is a man upon whom all can rely. As a politician, he is open, frank, vigilant and aggressive. He loves legitimate combat. He courts those situations where blows are to be given and received. Courteous in debate, in all the amenities of political intercourse, in every position or situation where gentlemen meet to talk or to act, there is yet no more unyielding or unbending man alive when the time has come to draw the political line or put up the political fence. In debate Latshaw is cool, deliberate and thoroughly self-poised. He depends in no thing upon the adornments of rhetoric. He never begins to speak until he has thoroughly mastered his subject, and until he has made himself thoroughly familiar with every point connected with it. Then he is fluent, rapid, convincing, logical. His arguments are presented in quick succession, and are as clear cut as the cutting of a knife. Never boisterous, his easy manner is all the more irresistible because so naturally colloquial. Interruptions fall away from the symmetry of his discourse as hail stones from a slate roof. Strong in self-possession and in the confidence that comes from accurate study, agile antagonists do not harm him by the tricks of their trade, nor wary debators make him forego a strong point through sudden assault. Above everything else, he is always safe, equable, ready for duty, and true to the death.

As a man of business, Latshaw's name and fame is co-extensive with the Missouri Valley. A pioneer, as it were, among a race of pioneers, he has illustrated every step of his financial and commercial career by acts of liberality and great practical advantage. With every vital interest of his people and his section he has been closely identified, and in every step taken through his energy toward a higher development Kansas City has never had a safer counsellor or a more devoted friend. Of course he only did his duty in this, and only acted as a sensible business man would; but it is much to do one's duty these days, and it is a great deal to do it unfalteringly and ungrudgingly. Latshaw is content so only his city and his section prosper. In no way ambitious to succeed through the selfish grasping and pushing of individual greed, there is, however, no time when he would not sacrifice much for his party and more for his personal or political friends. A bold, liberal, independent man —a true comrade and a generous foe—he is a fitting representative of that hardy and vigorous West which has produced so many heroes in every walk and condition of life.

NEHEMIAH HOLMES.

KANSAS CITY.

NEHEMIAH HOLMES was born in New York on the 2d day of February, 1825. His father's name was Nehemiah Holmes, and his mother's Clara Dan. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters, he being the seventh of the family. His father had been a merchant in New York City; but in later life he retired to a large farm in Winchester county, New York.

Mr. Holmes received a good business education, studying, among other things, engineering. In 1843, when eighteen years of age, he left school and emigrated to Aberdeen, Mississippi, where his brother Hezekiah, in partnership with Mr. Kendall, of Baltimore, was doing a large general merchandise business. Here he displayed so much business ability, that he soon got sole charge of the concern, and,

when only twenty-one years of age, he was admitted as partner. Here he remained until 1856, when he closed out the business and came to Kansas City, where he remained up to the time of his death, on the 26th day of April, 1873. He brought considerable money with him, which he invested in real estate, and he was the first who started street railroads in this city. He had plans laid out for a public park on the Westport road, and the ground is still known as "Holmes' Park;" but his sudden and unexpected death prevented him from carrying it out, as well as many other improvements which he had in view, all tending to the permanent improvement of the city which he had made his home. He was Grand Worthy Master of the Aberdeen, Mississippi, Lodge of Odd Fellows, and in 1858, after his removal to Kansas City, he received from the Aberdeen Lodge a solid gold jewel, of large size, together with regalia, for his devotion to the interests of Odd Fellowship, and at his funeral they paid him every tribute of honor and respect.

In religion he had no decided views. His parents were Methodists, and though he always leaned to that body more than to any other, he was not a member of any church. In later years he was a Democrat, but in youth he had been one of the old line Whigs. He was married August 10, 1858, to Mary Floweree, second daughter of Colonel Daniel Floweree and Nancy Floweree, née Rector of Tankier county, Virginia. Four children were the offspring of this union, three of whom are still alive, and are attending school. Mr. Holmes death was quite unexpected and very sudden. He had been in active business up to the day before he was taken sick, and he succumbed to an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, after an illness of thirty-six hours duration. He was one of the earliest settlers in Kansas City after the opening of Kansas Territory, and was from the first a man of large business interests, and far-sighted as to the policy of the city. At the time of his death he was President of the Mechanics' bank and the chief capitalist and manager, as well as originator of the city railroads. His loss was a most serious one to the city, as he was not only a man of large means, but he employed them largely in building up permanent improvements for the benefit of the city. He was not a man to win what is called popularity, being one who held decided opinions and rarely cared whether they were shared or opposed by others; but he was also a man who never forgot a kindness or his friends; and, as a business man, he enjoyed the unlimited confidence of the public and of the financial men of the city. His property is valued at $275,000.

JAMES HAMPTON ROADS CUNDIFF.

ST. JOSEPH.

JAMES H. R. CUNDIFF was born in Hampshire county, Virginia, November 20, 1832. His parents, Layton S. and Hannah Cundiff, emigrated West for the purpose of advancing with the country, and settled in Buchanan county in 1840. When James was but fourteen years old his father returned to his old home in the East on business, and died in the house in which he was born. His grandfathers on both sides served in the Revolutionary army. His paternal grandfather was a descendent of the French Huguenots.

In the early days in which his father came to "Platte Purchase," as a part of Western Missouri was then called, there were few facilities for education. Up to the age of fifteen, having never attended school, he partook of the trials and hardships of pioneer life, together with its rude pleasures, such as hunting, fishing and horse-back riding. At this age he apprenticed himself to the printing business, and went through every phase and office, from devil to foreman, in both news and job offices, and traveling compositor, in which life he visited almost every metropolis in the United States.

At the age of twenty-one he made his first venture as a publisher, in the publication of a country newspaper at Parkville, Missouri. He succeeded moderately in his new enterprise, and sold out in 1854. The same year, in connection with Mr. P. S. Pfouts, he bought out the St. Joseph *Gazette*, which was then a weekly paper. In 1857, the necessity of a daily paper manifesting itself, they commenced a daily issue, the first in St. Joseph and

the first in Northwestern Missouri, making it a decided success.

In June of '61 Mr. Cundiff joined the Confederate army under General Sterling Price, serving from the beginning to the end of the war; first as a private, and from that to a Colonel. He was in many of the battles of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri.

In 1865 he went to Mexico and engaged in agriculture in the State of San Luis de Potosi, but did not find it profitable. He traveled over much of the then empire of Mexico, and in 1866 engaged in the service of the Imperial Railway Company, operating a road from the city of Mexico to Vera Cruz, which was then unfinished. He had charge of the business on the western end of the road until August, 1867, when the disorders of the country made it undesirable to remain there.

In June he returned to St. Joseph and revived the St. Joseph *Gazette*, commencing where it was left in 1861. This enterprise was undertaken without capital, and was so entirely successful as to make the paper worth twenty-five thousand dollars, for which sum it was sold in 1873.

Mr. Cundiff is now Clerk of the Circuit Court of Buchanan county, to which office he was elected in November, 1874. He has served many years on the Democratic State Central Committee, and has also served on county and city central committees.

On the western continent Mr. Cundiff's travels have been extensive, having embraced thirty-seven of the States, Mexico and Cuba.

In the various views of religion he has adopted none as his own, and therefore is not a communicant of any church. His family are adherents of the Episcopal Church.

He is in his political opinions a Democrat, believing in unobstructed commerce, in coin currency, and the greatest liberty of local government consistent with order.

On the 11th of October, 1855, Mr. Cundiff married Miss Cecilia E. Keedy, daughter of Dr. Daniel G. Keedy.

Mr. Cundiff is a gentleman of wide experience and high culture, deservedly holding the confidence of the people. For his genial bearing, his straightforwardness and integrity, he has the friendship of many and the enmity of few.

THOMAS B. BULLENE.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Oswego county, New York, August 10, 1828. His father, John Bullene, was a successful farmer and merchant in Oswego county, New York, and afterwards identified himself with the lumber and forwarding business in Albany, New York, being also owner of a vessel plying between that city and the West Indies. He was a man of great business ability and extraordinary energy.

Mr. Thomas B. Bullene is the youngest son in a family of sixteen children, and at the age of seven went with his parents to Albany, where he lived until ten years of age, when his parents removed to Southport, (now Kenosha), Wisconsin, where he was reared and educated. He received an academic course only, his early inclinations being more to practical pursuits than study, although he supplemented that course with a discriminative course of study in ancient and modern literature and history, to which he yet finds opportunity, amid his arduous business duties, to devote a regularly allotted portion of his leisure.

The removal of the parents and younger members of the family, as above indicated, to Wisconsin, transpired in the spring of 1837; the two elder brothers, John, now living in Minnesota, and recently member of the Legislature of that State; and William (some years deceased), afterward member of the Legislature of Wisconsin, had preceded them some two years and were the pioneer settlers of the city of Kenosha. His only own brother, Lathrop, is a resident of Lawrence, Kansas, and one of its pioneers, having settled in that historical vicinity in 1846, and now is one of the leading merchants of that State; he was for several years identified with his brother (T. B.) in the great dry goods house at Kansas City.

His two youngest sisters are residents of Kansas

Yours truly
D. B. Bullene

City; Susan E. being the wife of Colonel A. G. Newgent, an old and prominent citizen of that city, and Sophia F., the wife of Major William Warner, recently mayor of Kansas City, and one of the most distinguished attorneys of the State of Missouri. Another sister, Caroline, still resides at Kenosha, Wisconsin, the widow of the late Colonel J. V. Quarles.

At the age of twenty-one, the subject of this sketch entered actively into the mercantile business at Lyons, Wisconsin, in partnership with his brother Lathrop, two years his senior, remaining at that place until 1856, prospering and laying the foundation of his future enlarged operations in business.

In 1851, he married Miss Amarett Hickock, daughter of Harris Hickock, Esq., of Bridgeport, New York. By this union they have a family of five children, four sons and a daughter, whose names and ages are as follows: Thomas Campbell, born in Lyons, now aged twenty-two, and at present employed in traveling in the interest of the house of which his father is the senior partner. The second son, Lathrop Brockway, was born at Independence, Iowa, and is now twenty years of age, and also engaged in the retail department of the above house. The younger children are Harris Hickock, born at Independence, Iowa, 1861, now attending Shattuck school at Fariboult, Minnesota; Fred Spencer, born in Kansas City, 1864; and Lora Amarett, also born in Kansas City, November, 1870.

In 1856 he removed to Iowa, where he engaged in business and remained until 1863, when he removed to Kansas City, where he purchased property; buying, at that time, the land upon which now stands the great mercantile house of Bullene, Moores & Emery, it being then far removed from the business portion of the city.

On arriving in Kansas City he found it under martial law, some of the most prominent mercantile establishments being closed by order of the Provost Marshal—among them the house of Gilliss & Coates, on account of the alleged disloyalty of Mr. Gilliss. Mr. Bullene bought the interest of Mr. Gilliss in the firm, and in connection with his brother, L. Bullene, Esq., of Lawrence, Kansas, and K. Coates, Esq., organized the dry goods house of Coates & Bullene, at the corner of Sixth and Main streets. Mr. Coates only remained in the firm about one year, which continued business as Bullene & Brother until 1867, when Mr. W. E. Emery, of New York, was admitted, constituting the firm of Bullene Brothers & Emery.

Early in 1870 Mr. L. T. Moore, of Kentucky, joined in the business, and the firm then became Bullene, Moore & Emery. In the same year Mr. Bullene erected with his own means the splendid building now occupied by the firm, which is the largest business house in Kansas City. In January, 1871, the firm took possession of the premises. The firm now uses, also, the lower part of the post office block. In 1871 Mr. L. R. Moore, of Montgomery, Alabama, an extensive planter, etc., and a brother of Mr. L. T. Moore, took an equal interest in the business, and the firm became Bullene, Moores & Emery, its present title.

Since the occupation of their new building, the business, both wholesale and retail, has very rapidly increased, its growth being one of the wonders of the Western trade. The business occupies five large floors; with steam elevators, as well as stairs; all heated by steam and lighted by gas; employs more than two hundred people; and sales are more than $1,500,000 per annum. The firm has ever been in first-class standing, and more widely and favorably known than any other in the Missouri Valley. Its advertising now amounts to more than $6,000 per year, and its business, both wholesale and retail, extends over Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Colorado and New Mexico, its sales on orders being very large.

The firm has always been prominent in public enterprises Mr. Bullene was one of the founders of the Kansas City Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and has always been one of its directors; and is also a director in the Merchants' Exchange. He has also taken great interest in public education and all other matters for the good of his fellow-citizens.

In division of duties of the members of the firm, Mr. Bullene has charge of the wholesale department, Mr. L. R. Moore the financial department, Mr. L. T. Moore the retail department, and Mr. W. E. Emery is a resident of New York and eastern purchaser. The rapid and continued increase of business in the retail department is largely due to Mr. L. T. Moore, whose energy in its general conduct, and discretion in the conduct of its advertising department, have contributed prominently to its wonderful success.

Mr. Bullene has a fine literary taste, contributing to public journals in the unobtrusive manner characteristic of the man.

In politics Mr. Bullene has always been identified with the Republican party, voting his first Presidential vote for Van Buren in '48 in the old "Free Soil" party, with which he continued until the Republican party was inaugurated, since which time he has steadily stood by it; but in no wise may he be considered, nor does he desire to be regarded, a politician in its active sense.

Mr. Bullene's personal manner is one of extreme frankness and approachability, and inspires confidence in those he meets and holds converse with. His pleasant countenance and fund of humor, remarkable considering the demand upon his attention from business, always makes his presence desirable and sought after, and he is probably on this account better known and more generally esteemed, by all classes of people, high and low, rich and poor, than any man in his business in the entire State. Military renown or dignities of State could never have won for Thomas B. Bullene a more honored name, or a more endeared memory than is now awarded him by the thousands who know him, call him friend,—a noble, kind and courteous gentleman.

EDWARD REYNOLDS THRELKELD.

KANSAS CITY.

IN the following sketch is strikingly illustrated the force of well directed energy, steadfast purpose and never-ceasing effort for the accomplishment of noble ends, and the successful overthrow of those obstacles which beset the progress of every young man who, unaided and alone, starts out to combat with life's stern realities and hew his way to distinction or fortune.

To ambitious, struggling youths, with only the broad, perhaps cheerless highway of the Future before them, this narrative of a self-made man—a successful life—presents an example worthy consideration and earnest emulation; and might even fill a faltering heart with stronger zeal, or a youthful mind with greater determination and a fuller recognition of those attributes which constitute true manhood—Nature's patent of nobility—industry, integrity, temperance and consistent christianity.

Edward Reynolds Threlkeld was born at Morganfield, Union county, Kentucky, January 11, 1827. His grandfather, John Threlkeld, was a native of King George county, Virginia, where he attained manhood and was united in wedlock with Mary Bruce, with whom he emigrated to Kentucky, when their first child, the father of the subject of this biography, was only one month old. The fame of Kentucky was then widespread, and held in such high favor with Virginians that they soon formed a large proportion of the early settlers of the State famous as the home of Daniel Boone, the intrepid Indian fighter and hardy pioneer.

Benjamin, the father of E. R. Threlkeld, was a native of the "Old Dominion," born October 8, 1793, but as above indicated, was taken in his infancy to Kentucky by his parents, where he was reared amidst the experiences of pioneer life, until at the age of sixteen years he was apprenticed to the hatter trade, which he eventually acquired, and finally conducting the manufacturing business on his own account.

The maternal parent of the subject of this sketch, Julia Ann (Kercheval) Threlkeld, was a native of Kentucky, born at Washington, Mason county, January 19, 1805, and like her husband, doubtless, the offspring of the early pioneers from Virginia.

The marriage of the parents was consummated at Flemmingsburg, Kentucy, May 10, 1821, they remaining at that place four years, after which they went to Morganfield, the birth-place of the subject of this sketch, settling there in the year 1825, and continuing at that point until 1834, when the family emigrated to Boone county, Missouri. Here the father abandoned the business of practical hatter, entering at once upon the duties of a farmer in his new home.

Young Threlkeld encountered difficulties in acquiring an education from almost the outset. At the age of six years he was sent to the common school in his native village, where his love for study and a markedly retentive memory advanced him rapidly for a few weeks, when a singular calam-

ity befel him. He was suddenly stricken with scarlet fever and confined to his bed with that dreadful plague for about ten weeks, when the lad recovered and re-entered school, to discover that all he had learned at school or at home about books was lost to him, he not even being able to remember a single letter of the alphabet, although at the time he was taken sick he readily spelled words of three syllables. Fortunately his mental faculties regained their full vigor, and his lost knowledge was again speedily acquired, so much so that at the end of three months the earnest scholar gloried in the mastery of the old English reader—the standard text book in all common schools at that time.

The removal of the family to Missouri and their location on a farm greatly limited the boy's opportunities for a liberal education, and while he had not been to school an aggregate of six months, all told, he was now required to labor on the farm in summer, only attending school in winter, or when there chanced to be a teacher employed for the district, which could not have been always; for from the age of seven to fifteen years, Edward did not exceed a total of six months' attendance at school, notwithstanding which, with his energy, love of study and determination to advance, he managed in the interim to acquire a fair knowledge of spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic and English grammar. At the age of eighteen years, young Threlkeld had so far advanced himself in study as to be induced to enter the State University at Columbia, Missouri, for a partial course, during which he rode to and from college daily a distance of six miles. At the end of five months the limited exchequer which his industry and frugality had amassed became exhausted, and the college student was compelled to seek employment to recuperate his finances; accordingly he engaged to teach a country school at $8.00 per month and "board around" among the patrons of the school, a work he continued six months; when, thinking his finances sufficient, he again entered the University at Columbia, spent another half session in hard study, exhausted his funds and again had to go to work to secure means, engaging again in teaching, appearing in the *role* of a full-fledged "country school-master" at the age of nineteen, in charge of sixty or seventy pupils, and these not of the choicest.

He abandoned this pursuit at the close of the year 1847, immediately engaging with a firm as solicitor for a book "sold only by subscription," a vocation he pursued for about a year, when he returned home to find his family preparing to remove to the town of Kansas, Jackson county, Missouri, more commonly called Westport Landing, now Kansas City, where his father and mother arrived in February, 1849. Tarrying at the farm home for a time to look after and close up all matters of business for his father, whose health had become enfeebled, young Threlkeld, in charge of a younger brother and two sisters, arrived a month after his parents, at the new residence place, the point wherein has been developed his manhood and business experience.

During his last engagement he had developed a faculty, and acquired a taste for commercial pursuits, and accordingly upon his advent into Kansas City he at once secured a situation as clerk in a small store kept by Silas Armstrong, a half-breed Wyandott, of whom it is said few better men ever lived.

In September, 1849, he returned to his old home in Boone county, where he married, on the 13th of that month, Maria Helen Sexton, his present wife, eldest daughter of James M. and Ann B. Sexton, then of Boone county. On the day following his matrimonial alliance Mr. Threlkeld returned with his wife to Kansas City, where they resided until the spring of 1850, at which time the consolidation of his employer's business with that of H. M. Northrup and Joel Walker caused a reduction of their working force, and Mr. Threlkeld, as one of the latest employés, was thrown out of business.

Going to St. Joseph, Missouri, with his wife on a visit at this time, he was there offered and accepted a situation in the store of Powell & Levy. Remaining with that firm about eighteen months. Again returning to Kansas City, he entered the business house of Walker, Boyd & Chick, which position he held until the spring or summer of 1852, that year going into the dry goods business with W. H. Chick at Providence, Missouri, continuing there until the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, when he sold out his interest to embark with others in a town building enterprise near Fort Leavenworth, near the present city of Leavenworth. While *en route* he again stopped at Kansas City, and was offered a miscellaneous position in the house of Northrup & Chick, which he accepted and held for three years or over, when the title of the firm was changed to J. S. Chick & Co., and Threlkeld taken in as partner.

During this connection, Mr. Threlkeld was closely allied with the establishment, if not actually the inauguration of the banking business in Kansas City, he having received, while connected with Northrup & Chick, the first deposits and filled up and probably signed, in his capacity as book-keeper, the first bills of exchange ever offered the commercial community, then but a nucleus for the present prosperous city of Kansas. This banking business increased so rapidly that greater accommodation was demanded by the business interests which were rapidly increasing, and to provide for the requirements the mercantile business of the above firm was conducted under its title as before, while the banking and exchange business was regularly conducted and fostered by H. M. Northrup and Joseph S. Chick, under the firm name of Northrup & Co., Mr. J. Q. Watkins, now of the Watkins Bank, being cashier and book-keeper of the banking house.

Mr. Threlkeld remained with J. S. Chick & Co. until November, 1862, when the ravages of the civil war,—and especially sundry malicious and incendiary incursions from Kansas, from whose borders emanated much ill-will toward Kansas City in consequence of its being a Missouri town,—had well nigh destroyed the business and development of the place. From Kansas City he with his family went to St. Louis, in the same State, remaining there until the spring of 1867, when he again went to Kansas City, and embarked in the wholesale grocery business, continuing the same until December 31, 1875, when he retired and engaged in the grain commission business, in which, at this writing (November, 1877), he is still engaged, with a son (Claude), under the title of Threlkeld, Son & Co., well known as among the most active members of the Board of Trade of Kansas City.

Mr. Threlkeld has five children, all living, the eldest a daughter and the next a son, and so on, the sex alternating, the youngest being a daughter. The eldest daughter, Dora, born October 10, 1850, was married to Andrew R. French, a native of Cooper county, Missouri, who has resided in Kansas City since 1868 or 1869, and at one time was connected with the *Daily Times* of Kansas City, afterwards with the *Evening News*, but at this time engaged in the grain commission business and senior member of the firm of French Brothers.

Claude L., the eldest son, was born June 10, 1853, and married Miss Jennie Gregory, December 29, 1873, and they have one child, a promising boy of about two and one-half years. Claude L. is a junior member of the grain commission firm of Threlkeld, Son & Co., and is an active, enterprising, steady and reliable business man, with considerable experience for one of his age.

The second son, James Benjamin, born May 19, 1862, is a boy of great promise, having a philosophical turn of mind, good memory, and more than a usual store of information for one of his years. His taste for investigation into all subjects of a scientific or mechanical nature bids fair to make him a ripe scholar and a devoted searcher after scientific and historical facts. He ranks high as a student at the high or central school of Kansas City, and evinces much of the earnest character of his father.

The second daughter, Maude, born January 27, 1857, is of delicate constitution, but active, and possesses musical taste and culture, with a delight in "the mazy dance," an art in which her grace of manner and movement has won her homage.

Julia Kercheval, the youngest, born March 1, 1868, is of very delicate organism, but an active, brilliant mind, with a thirst for knowledge which will advance her to the foremost rank, should her physical system not give way before the stronger mental energies. Although but a child, she surpasses in elocution and is advanced beyond her years.

Politically, Mr. Threlkeld has never made himself conspicuous, was never an office-seeker, and while strong in his own convictions as to party affairs, always accorded to every man the right to his own opinion and action at the ballot box. Originally he was an old line Whig and maintained as such until that party was swallowed up in the political revolution that placed Abraham Lincoln in the Presidential chair. During the rebellion and before, his political sympathies were with the people of the South, but never with their policy of secession. His views latterly and at present are in harmony with the Democratic party, and he is usually regarded as a Democrat without being specially identified with that party. He was Treasurer of Kansas City during the administration M. J. Payne, Mayor.

Mr. Threlkeld has been identified with various enterprises and held various trusts outside of his regular business affairs. In 1871 he was Vice President of the Mechanics Branch Bank, Kansas City. He was President of the first Merchants' Exchange organized in that city, and which was afterward

merged into the present Board of Trade. He was one of the originators, and afterward Secretary, of the Jackson County Horse Railroad Company, and with the late Nehemiah Holmes and Major A. C. Dyas, built and put in successful operation over four miles of street railway in Kansas City.

Mr. Threlkeld is an Odd Fellow of many years' membership. He became a member of Wyandott Lodge No. 35, I. O. O. F., in August, 1849. Since 1856 he has been a member of the Grand Lodge of Missouri. In 1875 he held the office of Grand Marshal of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, and from that position was elected Most Worthy Grand Master of the State in March, 1877, and also Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States in 1871, but which, from conflicting circumstances, he was compelled to resign before the communication of that Grand Body in September of the same year. He prepared the charter and obtained the passage of an act by the Missouri legislature, creating the Wyandott Hall Joint Stock Company, which built the Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Missouri Avenue and Main Street, Kansas City.

In his religious views, Mr. Threlkeld is somewhat Calvanistic, he believing firmly in the foreknowledge and fore-ordination of the Almighty God, whom he recognizes as the "Supreme Creator, Preserver and Savior of man." Without any cant about his professions, Mr. Threlkeld does not hesitate to say that he lacks respect for a man who is profane, and that he himself never uttered an oath in profanity in his life. As to his personal characteristics in general, he is liberal in his views, frank in his expression of them, enjoys his own opinion of men and things without any marked desire to force them on others or to make converts to his faith. A glance at his intelligent physiognomy, however, indicates that when he thinks he is right he stoutly maintains his position. As to social qualities he entertains peculiar views, and says he admires a generous man and generous acts, but never at the expense of what is just, and also regards an honest man "the noblest work of God."

His fine physical appearance and extremely healthful vigor indicate the temperance of Mr. Threlkeld's habits of life. He says he believes his only intemperance has been, perchance, in contending for what he regarded just right. He has never chewed tobacco, but has been an habitual smoker since his maturity; the hope of his friends is that he may long live to enjoy the fragrant weed and the fruits of his enterprise and industry.

J. V. C. KARNES.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Boone county, Missouri, on February 11, 1841. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Payne) Karnes and they came from Virginia, as pioneers, to Boone county in 1835. Here they followed the honorable vocation of a farmer's life, and had four children, sons, all now living, the youngest of whom is the subject of our sketch. The Karnes family in Virginia were an old and well established family in the State, and were very highly respected. They were all characterized by a vigorous manhood.

Mr. J. V. C. Karnes, who is a lawyer of extensive practice and fine standing in Kansas City, graduated from the University in Missouri in 1862, with the first and highest honors of his class. He commenced his legal studies with Hon. Boyle Gordon, now law professor in the University of Missouri. In the autumn of 1862 he entered the law school of Harvard College, and while there he was called to a tutorship of Greek and Latin in the Missouri University. In this position he remained until 1865, when he resigned, and in company with Henry N. Ess, who was a tutor of mathematics in the University, he commenced practicing law in Kansas City. The firm continues, as originally, under the well known name of Karnes & Ess. Their commencement was modest and unassuming, but real, "true merit will win," and the popularity of this firm has steadily increased, until its worthy proprietors have as much to do as they can possibly accomplish.

Mr. Karnes, being a scholar himself, is a great patron of learning and education, and has displayed a zeal and devotion in these matters which

attracts universal admiration, and is, indeed, most exemplary. In 1869 he was appointed a member of the Board of Education, to fill a vacancy and since then he has been re-elected twice, which conclusively proves that he is the "right man in the right place." For three years he was treasurer of the Board, afterwards secretary for one year, and he is at present, and has been for two years, President of the Board of Education.

As a member of the educational Board the action and achievements of Mr. Karnes have been truly admirable and triumphantly successful. He has endeavored to lift the schools to the highest possible efficiency and excellence. He has accomplished this desirable end by a most perfect organization, and by securing only the most experienced and competent teachers. In 1876 he originated the very laudable enterprise of establishing a public school library, and has already accumulated about 1,300 volumes. To make it a credit to the city, is his most earnest ambition, and most undoubtedly he will succeed. He is also a member of the Board of Trade, and the firm of Karnes & Ess are the attorneys for that corporation. Politically, he has from boyhood differed from the residue of his family, who are of the Southern Democracy—while he has always been a most enthusiastic Republican. In religion, he inclines toward Presbyterianism, although he has never been a member of any church. On December 3, 1863, he was married, in Columbia, Missouri, to Miss Mary A. Crumbaugh, grand-daughter of Colonel Richard Gentry, of Florida war fame. She had just graduated from Christian College, and she is a most estimable, cultured, and prepossessing and deserving lady, and presides over a happy household. Mr. and Mrs. Karnes have been blessed with domestic graces, for three lovely and beautiful children spread sunshine o'er life's darkest hour, and, with their sunny angel-smiles, give earth a tinge of heaven.

In personal appearance Mr. Karnes is above the medium stature, heavily built, and the embodiment of manliness and health. He is a useful and highly esteemed citizen, a brilliant and popular lawyer, a good and zealous friend to Kansas City and her educational interests.

HON. ROBERT T. VAN HORN.

KANSAS CITY.

ROBERT T. VAN HORN is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in East Mahoning, Indiana county, in that State, on the 19th of May, 1824. His ancestors were from Holland, and emigrated to this country more than two hundred years ago. At that time they settled at Communipaw, in New Jersey, near New York. His great grandfather, Henry Van Horn, was a Captain in the "Pennsylvania Line" of the Revolutionary war, and died in the service. His grandfather, Isaiah Van Horn, was a member of his company, and continued in the service until the close of that struggle. His father, Henry Van Horn, enlisted as a soldier in the war of 1812, and died September, 1877, at the advanced age of ninety years. His mother, Elizabeth Thompson, was born in the parish of Bannaher, county of Londonderry, Ireland, but, while she was yet a child, her father, Robert Thompson, emigrated to America, and settled in the wilderness of Western Pennsylvania.

The earlier years of Colonel Van Horn's life were spent on his father's farm, in such light employment as can be entrusted to small boys. He generally attended school three months in the year, studying reading, writing and arithmetic. He did not, however, advance to grammar, as that branch had not, at that time, been introduced into the schools of that region.

At the age of fifteen he was apprenticed to the printing business, in the office of the Indiana (Pa.) *Register*, where he remained four years. From 1843 to 1855 he worked as a journeyman printer in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Indiana occasionally varying his occupation by teaching school in the winter, and publishing and editing newspapers. He also boated on the Erie canal a part of one season, and employed two seasons in steamboating on the Ohio, Mississippi, Wabash, and other Western rivers. In addition to all the other pursuits of those twelve years, he studied law and was admitted to the bar,

Engd by G.E. Perine.

R. T. Van Horn

HON. ROBERT T. VAN HORN,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI.

but he practiced only a short time. In 1848 he was married to Miss Adela H. Cooley, at Pomeroy, Ohio.

In 1855 he located at Kansas City, Missouri, then a small village, where he founded the *Journal of Commerce*, now the leading daily newspaper of that part of Missouri, and of which, with a few interruptions by other pursuits, he has continued to be editor. The local policy of Kansas City exhibited the impress of his ideas very soon after he became a resident there, and it is probably as much due to the clear perceptions of her natural situation, expressed in his paper, and its forcible advocacy of her claims and advantages, during the five years preceding 1860, as to those advantages themselves, that Kansas City has attained her present prominent position in the Missouri Valley. It was during this time that her present railroad system was outlined through its columns, and the charters of most of the lines secured. One of these charters, then known as the Kansas City, Galveston & Lake Superior Railroad, was drawn by Colonel Van Horn, and was the charter upon which was afterward built the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, from Cameron, Missouri, to Kansas City, and the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, from Kansas City to Baxter Springs, Kansas, and upon which a company, of which he was president, afterward undertook, and partly constructed, a road to Memphis, Tennessee. It was during these five years, 1855 to 1860, that his paper so persistently advocated the advantages of the river landing at Kansas City—steamboats then being the principal means of transportation in the West—that shippers and freighters engaged in the overland traffic of the plains were induced to make that the point of transfer from boat to wagon and wagon to boat, which early secured to the city preëminence in what was then the only commerce of the West. At a subsequent period, while a senator in the Missouri Legislature, he secured legislation that fastened the construction of the railroads of the state, and prevented the diversion of those in which Kansas City was interested to other places. At a later period, while a member of Congress from Missouri, he secured a charter for the present railroad bridge across the Missouri river at Kansas City. In 1865 he attended, with others, the general Indian council, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, and got incorporated into the treaty there made, a provision granting right of way and bond subsidy for a railroad through the Indian Territory. This was followed with a bill, passed by Congress, chartering a road from Kansas City, and securing to it the right of way and land grant. The following year, 1866, in a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, he aided in securing for the same road what was known as the Cherokee neutral lands, and embracing the counties of Cherokee and Crawford in Kansas. Owing to some subsequent legislation, and a technical decision by the Secretary of the Interior, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad afterward secured the benefits of this charter, and was built through the Indian Territory on its authority. He was also the author of the first bill for the organization of the Indian Territory as Oklahoma, and providing for its better government, a proposition which has since been steadily gaining friends.

Within a few years after his settlement in Kansas City, he was elected alderman, and was postmaster by appointment of President Buchanan. In 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas for president. In the agitation that followed the election, he took a firm stand for the Union, and in the canvass for members of the convention to decide whether Missouri should secede, he took an active part. In April, 1861, he was selected as the Union candidate for mayor in a contest wherein that issue was sharply made, and, after the most exciting canvass ever known in the city, was elected to that office. This was the only municipal election in Missouri that year in which the Union issue was openly and fairly made.

Claiborne F. Jackson, Governor of Missouri, having espoused the cause of secession, thus leaving no state authority to enlist troops or commission officers for the national army, Colonel Van Horn, in May, 1861, applied to General Nathaniel Lyon, commanding at St. Louis Arsenal, and obtained authority to enlist three hundred men. The troops raised under this authority were the first mustered into the service in Missouri, outside of St. Louis.

On the 18th of July, 1861, while major, commanding this battalion, he fought an engagement with Colonel Duncan, with superior numbers, near Harrisonville, Missouri, and defeated him. This was the first engagement fought in Western Missouri. In the September following he went to the aid of Colonel Mulligan, at Lexington, where he commanded a force under him in the siege of that place, and was severely wounded on the last day of the fight. After the exchange of prisoners—Mulligan's command for those taken at Camp Jackson—his command was consolidated with the memorable 25th Missouri infantry, and he was appointed lieutenant-colonel. The regiment was then ordered to Tennessee, and was under command of Colonel Van Horn,

at Shiloh, where he had a horse killed under him on the first day of the battle. In the advance upon Corinth, immediately afterward, he, for a short time, commanded a brigade. His command remained at Corinth until September, when he was ordered to Southeast Missouri and Arkansas, and joined General Davidson in his movement upon Little Rock. He remained in the service about three years, when his regiment was consolidated with the 1st Missouri engineers, and he retired.

While with his regiment in Mississippi, he was elected to the Missouri Senate, and was one of the members of that body who early organized the opposition to the administration of Governor Gamble, a movement which afterward led to the organization of the Radical party of Missouri. At the close of his service in the senate, he was again elected mayor of Kansas City, without opposition, and as such had charge of the organization of the Volunteer militia and the construction of the defensive works around the city, in anticipation of General Sterling Price's last great raid into Missouri in 1864.

In 1864 he was a delegate to the Baltimore convention, which nominated Mr. Lincoln for reëlection, and he has been a member of every national and state Republican convention since that time. He was a member of the national Republican committee from 1872 to 1876, and chairman of the state Republican committee from 1874 to 1876. He was elected to Congress from the 6th Judicial district of Missouri in 1864, and reëlected in 1866 and 1868. In September, 1875, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for the 6th district of Missouri, which office he still holds. In the organization of President Hayes' cabinet, in March, 1877, he was strongly urged by the states of Missouri and Kansas for Secretary of the Interior, the latter state recommending him by a joint resolution of its legislature—a compliment rarely, if ever, before given by a state to the citizen of another.

REV. ADDISON DASHIELL MADEIRA.

KANSAS CITY.

A. D. MADEIRA, the only son of Jacob and Mary Y. (Dashiell) Madeira, was born April 21, 1828, in Cincinnati, Ohio. His grandfather, Rev. George Dashiell, was the first rector of St. Peter's church, in Baltimore, for leading the reform movement in the Episcopal church in 1816.

When Addison was but a year old his father died, and when in his sixth year his mother married again. He then came with his mother and step-father to Alton, Illinois.

His educational advantages were excellent, and when but nineteen years old, he graduated from Shurtleff College, at that time under the presidency of Dr. Sherwood. In 1847 he entered upon the study of law, and, when twenty-one years of age, was admitted to the bar. He located at St. Joseph, Missouri, and began the practice of law. He was the first city attorney elected after the incorporation of St. Joseph as a city. Soon afterward, he removed to Covington, Kentucky, where he engaged in his professional duties.

When about thirty-two years of age, he embraced religion, and surely the flower of manhood never bends more beautifully than when it bends towards the Sun of Righteousness. He felt that it was his duty to preach the gospel, and retiring from the law, he studied theology under J. W. Worrall, D. D., of Kentucky, and in 1860 entered upon his ministry in Westminster church, Keokuk, Iowa. His church was in ecclesiastical connection with the Old School Presbyterian assembly. The following year he was called to the Park Avenue church, St. Louis, where he remained seven years. In 1869 he was called to the Central Presbyterian church, of Kansas City, to which he responded and where he still ministers acceptably. Since he became the pastor of this church it has had a steady, rapid growth.

The prominent feature of his ministry is the simple preaching of Christ, altogether dissociated with any thing secular. He is a serious preacher and speaks for the good of his hearers. He uses speech for the sole purpose of clothing his thoughts, and his thoughts to promote truth and virtue.

His ministerial labors have been very successful, because he complies with the conditions of success, to attain the greatest possible good.

In his devotion to his life work, Mr. Madeira has

withdrawn entirely from politics, and has not voted since 1860.

In October, 1849, when twenty-one years old, he married Miss Louise Isett, a daughter of the late John Washington Isett, of Woodford county, Kentucky. She died in 1871, having borne him nine children. In the fall of 1872 Mr. Madeira married Miss Heiskell, a daughter of General William Heiskell, of Kansas. To them have been born two children. His eldest daughter is the wife of Mr. Talbott, City Auditor of Kansas City.

Mr. Madeira is somewhat under the medium size, and of rather spare habit. He has a frank expression of countenance and is very courteous in his manners. His style is popular and he draws large audiences. As a pastor he does not visit much, believing that his time is better employed preparing for his sermons and lectures.

Mr. Madeira's style is peculiar and striking, and his delivery forcible. He is a fluent speaker, a close reasoner, and an eloquent and persuasive preacher.

FRANCIS MARION BLACK.

KANSAS CITY.

FRANCIS M. BLACK was born July 24, 1836, in Champaign county, Ohio. He was the fifth of a family of seven children, three of whom are living. His parents were Peter and Maria (Hillard) Black. His father was born in Pennsylvania, and removed to Ohio at an early day. He was by occupation a farmer, but directed his attention chiefly to stock-raising. He died in 1875.

Francis was educated in the common schools of his native county. When sixteen years old he was obliged to leave school that he might assist his father in the farm work during the summer months. He taught school or studied diligently during the winter months. When twenty-two years of age he entered the "Farmers' College," near Cincinnati, where he remained three years, taking the scientific and mathematical course. After his graduation he studied law two years in Urbana, Ohio, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus, Ohio.

In the spring of 1864 he came West, locating in Kansas City, where he has since practiced his profession. Success has crowned his efforts, and he stands to-day foremost among the leading lawyers of the city.

Mr. Black was a member of the constitutional convention held in Jefferson City in 1875.

He is very liberal in his religious views. His parents were Methodists and he received his education in a Presbyterian institution, but he has never joined any Church.

Politically, he is a strong Democrat.

He was married May 22, 1867, to Miss Susie B. Geiger, second daughter of Dr. Geiger, a prominent physician of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Black have two children.

Mr. Black is about the medium size, well built, of a quiet, reserved demeanor, and decidedly a self-made man. By industry he obtained his education, and the habits formed then have served to make his life a success. He came to Kansas City poor and friendless, and had more than the ordinary hardships of a young lawyer to contend against. Soon after coming here he revised the city ordinances, and displayed such marked ability as a lawyer that he soon rose to eminence in his profession.

He is a man of unquestioned integrity, a close reasoner, and a profound thinker. To a thorough knowledge of the legal science he joins the general culture derived from a varied and extended course of reading. Skillful in the presentation of the most involved or intricate facts, forcible in his manner of dealing with difficult and entangling subjects, accurate in his perceptions of the true bearings of a case, he takes an enviable position among the more prominent practitioners of Kansas City, and is a valued and influential member of the legal fraternity, and also of the large community amid which he is honored as an upright and useful citizen.

MAJOR B. S. HENNING.

KANSAS CITY.

AMONG the eminently successful business men who have, through all the vicissitudes of business depression and financial panic, sustained a reputation for purity and capacity worthy of emulation and imitation, may be properly placed Major B. S. Henning, now at the head of two important railroads in Kansas. He is a thoroughly upright, energetic, live Western man; and he avoids all failure by the good judgment which foresees and the efficient work that averts it. His energy and labor have brought final success to many desperate enterprises, regarded, before his intervention, as beyond the limits of possible resuscitation.

His father, George Henning, was of Saxon descent, was born in Dauphin county, Pennsylvania, but removed to New York in 1825, where he was a leading and influential citizen, being several times the candidate of his party for the Assembly.

Before his removal to New York, George Henning married Miss Isabella Boggs, a lady of high culture, eminent piety, and great force of character, who was the daughter of Judge Boggs, a leading citizen of Centre county, in the Valley of the Bald Eagle.

Major Henning was born at Ithaca, New York, June 23, 1827, graduated at the academy of his native place, removed thence to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he studied medicine, entered on the practice and continued it about a year, when he became immersed in real estate speculations that absorbed his whole time and gradually withdrew him from the practice.

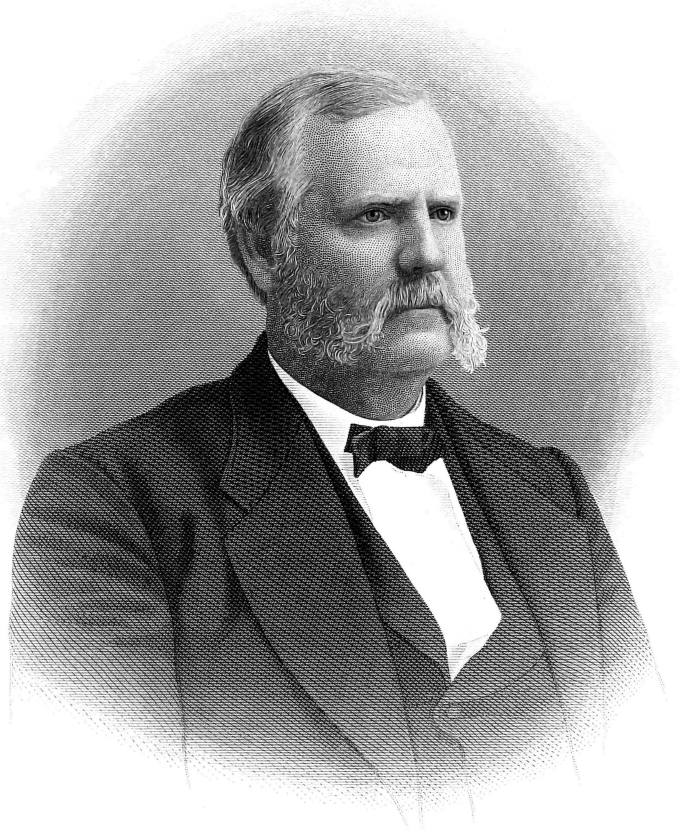
While still a boy he was an active politician, and at the age of seventeen made speeches in his native State in favor of the election of James K. Polk. In 1848, by special invitation, he returned to New York to participate in the political canvass, and made very effective speeches, although then but twenty-one years of age. In 1852, he was the Wisconsin member of the Democratic National Committee, and managed the work of the entire Presidential contest in that State. Having become a warm personal friend of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson at a very early age, he secured in his favor, after the election of 1852, the endorsement of the State officers and both branches of the Legislature of Wisconsin for the position of Secretary of State under President Pierce.

He was twice elected Register of the Land Office and Secretary of the Board of Public Works, by the Legislature of Wisconsin, and in this position, with the Chief Engineer, had principal management of the Fox River Improvement, a work of the greatest importance. At both of these elections, his party was in a minority in the Legislature, but his eminent ability and fitness for the position secured his election. In 1860, he was elected Mayor of Oshkosh, which office he held at the outbreak of the war.

In 1861 he enlisted as a private in the 3rd Wisconsin Cavalry, commanded by Colonel William A. Barstow, formerly Governor of the State. He was, at once, commissioned as Major of the Regiment, and in May, 1862, reported, with his Regiment, at Leavenworth, Kansas. In June of the same year his battalion was detached, under his command, and ordered to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he was placed in command of the Post, and the District, embracing all the territory south of the Kansas river. Fort Scott lies immediately upon the State line of Kansas and Missouri, and border warfare existed in its worst form. The neighboring counties of Missouri were depopulated, in Kansas the courts were powerless, disorder reigned everywhere, and the will of the military commander was the only law respected, and that only when backed by sufficient force to compel respect and obedience. In a short time, Major Henning succeeded in restoring order, making life and property respected, and gradually re-established the authority of the civil tribunals.

He secured the establishment of a Commissary and Quartermaster's Depot at this post; and it is due to his energy and efficiency that the army of General Blunt was so amply sustained in its vigorous campaign into Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

In May, 1863, he was appointed Provost-Marshal for the entire Department of Kansas, on the staff of Major-General Blunt, and in October of the same year started with him to Fort Smith, Arkansas, and was with him in the memorable disaster of Baxter's Springs, where his body-guard and staff were attacked by Quantrell, and but twenty-five, out of one hundred and eleven men, escaped.



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B. S. Hanning.

A Federal post was established at Baxter's Springs, of two companies of cavalry and one of infantry, and Quantrell had attacked this post with eight hundred desperate men. As he fell back from the attack, on being repulsed, he saw over the crest of the hill the approach of Blunt with his staff, body-guard, clerks and musicians, and made an impetuous onset at once upon them, carrying everything before him.

As the Federal force was falling back as rapidly as possible, Major Henning conceived the idea of cutting through the enemy to get to the camp in their rear, in order to procure assistance from the cavalry encamped there, and with the rapidity and promptness of the true cavalry soldier, proceeded to put it into execution. Seating himself firmly in the saddle, he charged square to the front, and by dint of audacity, dexterity, gallantry, and good luck, managed to get through the lines and galloped into the friendly camp, where he would certainly have been shot, because of his fierce approach and their alarm from the ferocious attack and surrounding tumult, if it had not happened that some of his own men were on the works, and recognized him just in time to stay the order to fire.

Finding that the cavalry was all absent on forage duty, and knowing that the infantry was utterly ineffective for the desired purpose, he turned back, to be with his chief to the last, and again made his way through the fierce guerrillas, somewhat scattered in the pursuit, but rendered still more furious by the blood they had shed, and rejoined General Blunt and the few that remained with him. But few men would have left safety for such peril, and how he ever got twice through that merciless force, must forever remain a mystery. It is not supposed that even the chief actor could explain it.

In March, 1864, he was appointed Chief of Cavalry for the Department, on the staff of Major General Curtis, and the boys used to say he could detect a missing buckle-tongue on parade, in the remotest corner of the Department. In the same year he was made Special Inspector of Cavalry for the Department, by order of the Secretary of War, it being the only instance on record where such a distinction was conferred on a volunteer officer.

In October, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the District of the Upper Arkansas, the District previously commanded by General Blunt, where he remained till mustered out of service in January, 1865.

On the 5th of May, 1864, he married Miss Alice, daughter of Colonel W. T. Campbell, of the 6th Kansas Cavalry, and has two daughters, Kate, aged twelve, and Belle, aged five years.

Too active and energetic to remain idle, he determined to make himself a career in Kansas, and at once devoted his attention to the railroad interests of the State. In February, 1865, he became Assistant to the General Superintendent of the Kansas Pacific Railway, which position he held till August, when he was made Superintendent of Construction of the line between Leavenworth and Lawrence. On its completion, he was made Paymaster of the whole line, in which position he remained until June, 1866, when he was made Vice-President and General Manager of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad.

In this position he conceived the idea of building, both from Leavenworth and Kansas City to the Gulf, the two roads uniting south of the State of Kansas, with a branch extending westward to Santa Fé, and ultimately to the Pacific, making the whole country from the Missouri River southward to the Gulf of Mexico, and westward to the Sierra Nevada, tributary to one grand railroad enterprise, and draining all the gold and silver, corn and cattle, of the richest agricultural and mineral region of the country, for the benefit of the markets of the world. It was a grand idea, and the roads are all built; but they are four enterprises instead of one.

The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Co. had nothing but empty franchises when he took charge of it, and a grant of land contingent on its completion within a given time. With characteristic energy, he proceeded forthwith to Chicago, Detroit, New York and Boston, and with consummate capacity and persuasiveness, laid the advantages and possibilities of his enterprise before the capitalists of the country, and in less than six months had secured the pledge of the necessary capital. He was soon made President of the Company, and given the leading charge of its construction. While this road was in process of construction, the Fort Scott road was also being built, and in a short time he was placed in charge of this enterprise as General Superintendent.

In an almost inconceivably brief space of time, he became a thoroughly capable railroad man, comprehending the minutest details, as well as the broadest aspects of the business; and he made of this road a financial success from the first. Meantime, the L., L. & G. had fallen into financial difficulties

since he left it, became involved, was harassed with debts, could not pay its taxes, and had to be again placed in his charge. He soon extricated it from its troubles, placed it upon a secure business footing, and made it a profitable investment to the owners.

He now has charge of both roads, as General Superintendent, and is the most successful railroad man of his time. Capacity, uprightness and energy are the secrets of his success, together with an industry that never tires and a watchfulness that knows no rest.

Although a Democrat at the commencement of the war, and a supporter of the administration of Mr. Lincoln during its continuance, he now utterly eschews politics, and devotes all his time, attention and capability to the great enterprises with which he is connected.

He is a forcible speaker, as well as a vigorous thinker, and goes to the very marrow of his subject with a concentrated earnestness and force eminently characteristic of the man. He is also a man of considerable culture, and much more extensive reading than would be supposed from the engrossing nature of his duties, but his business force and energy, and his apitude and capacity for mastering the most intricate and complicated details, are the most salient points of his character, and have contributed most largely to his unexampled success.

This sketch was contributed to this work as a tribute to Major Henning by a personal friend, who was for several years associated with him as a Director of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad Company.

THOMAS K. HANNA.

KANSAS CITY.

THOMAS KING HANNA was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, February 8, 1829. His father, John S. Hanna, was a native of Kentucky, and deseended from the old Covenanters of Scotland. His mother, Jane (King) Hanna, was born in Kentucky, on the same farm on which she now resides at the advanced age of seventy-three years. Her parents were natives of Virginia and among the earliest pioneers of Kentucky. Thomas received an academic education at a high school in Shelbyville, Kentucky. His earlier years were spent on a farm. When about eighteen years of age his parents, fearing his constitution was not sufficiently robust for the labor required of him on the farm, sent him to Louisville, the commercial metropolis of his native State, where he engaged for a year as clerk in a dry goods store, at the end of which his employer told him that as he had another young man in the store, he did not need his services longer, and volunteered the opinion that he was not intended for a merchant, and advised him to return to the farm. Young Hanna replied that he himself thought differently, but that if he did not desire his services there were others that did, and asked if he would give him a letter of recommendation. The letter was cheerfully given. Soon afterwards the subject of this sketch was on his way to Lexington, Missouri, where he spent some four years in the same business, and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri, and for a year in the capacity of "ye drummer" he traversed the State and States and Territories adjacent, for a prominent wholesale dry goods house of that city. In 1854 he removed to De Kalb county, Missouri, for the purpose of settling a younger brother on a farm. The brother, however, remained but a short time, and he was left alone. After spending three years there he removed to Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and in connection with Thomas E. Tootle, of St. Joseph, Missouri, just twenty years ago, opened a large dry goods store, selling both at wholesale and retail, and for eleven years transacted a large and profitable business. During his residence in Nebraska he was also connected in business with Richard Leach, having a store at each of the towns of Helena and Virginia City, Montana.

In 1868 Mr. Hanna came to Kansas City, Missouri, and in connection with his former partners opened an extensive wholesale dry goods store on Delaware street, under the firm name of Tootle, Hanna & Leach. Soon after the death of Mr. Leach, which occurred in 1873, Mr. William Peak, who had been for years an employé in the house, was admitted as a partner, and the firm name changed to that of Tootle, Hanna & Co. They now occupy five floors of a double house on the corner of Third and Delaware streets, 50 feet front by 140 feet in depth; give employment to sixteen

hands; and their annual sales amount to between seven and eight hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Hanna is also largely interested in the lead mines and business of Southwest Missouri, and owns one-fourth of the Miners' Bank of Joplin, Missouri.

He has never sought political honors, but permitted himself to be elected a senator in the first legislature of the State of Nebraska, the duties of which he discharged with fidelity to the interests of his constituents and with honor to himself. He was also selected as the first President of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Company. Has been a member of the Masonic Fraternity for more than twenty-five years. As may be inferred from his parentage, he was raised a Presbyterian of the "strictest sect," and has never departed from the faith of his fathers. Being a native Kentuckian he was almost necessarily an old line Henry Clay Whig, with but little of Democracy in his composition; but, in the present aspect of political parties, affiliates with the Democrats.

On the 27th day of September, 1855, in St. Joseph, Missouri, he was married to Judith J. Venable, daughter of Dr. Joseph Venable of Shelbyville, Kentucky, a lady of education and refinement, and one admirably qualified for the government of a large and interesting family of children, of which they have seven living, four daughters and three sons, having had the misfortune to lose one, a daughter, in infancy.

The special feature to which Mr. Hanna attributes his success in life may be compressed into one word, work—faithful, constant and unremitting labor. He once remarked to the writer that if, from any cause, he at any time (which is very rare) is late in getting to his place of business in the morning, he fancies he can hear the voice of his venerated father upbraiding him for his delinquency.

Mr. Hanna is still in the prime of life, in the enjoyment of health, surrounded by all the endearments of a happy and comfortable home; and while acknowledged to be one of the most industrious and indefatigable business men in the country, he is none the less so in the varied interests of the church of which he is a worthy member, and of the Sabbath School of which he is the faithful superintendent. Take him all in all, he is such a man and possesses just such a character as is worthy of emulation by the aspiring youth of this and succeeding generations.

JOHN W. CHERRY.

TRENTON.

JOHN W. CHERRY was born in Columbus, Franklin county, Ohio, April 6, 1848. His father, M. Cherry, for many years a well-known dry goods merchant of Columbus, was a native of Ireland and came to the United States when fourteen years of age. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Saylor. When but eight years of age, John entered his father's store as clerk and took an unusual interest, early developing a tact which has since rendered him one of the most successful business men, for his opportunity, in the West. His education was obtained in the common schools of Columbus. At the age of sixteen, with an unusual capacity and experience for a youth of his years, he went to Bloomington, Illinois, where he secured a position in the dry goods house of W. H. Johnson & Co. In 1865 this firm establishing business in Quincy, Illinois, he moved there and continued with them in his position as clerk. In 1870, with his ample knowledge of business, he went to Chicago and engaged as salesman in the retail house of Simpson & Norwell, in which position he remained six months. In 1871 he moved to Maryville, Missouri, and entered into partnership in the dry goods business with Mr. Hurlbut, under the firm name of Hurlbut & Cherry. Most of the capital in this concern was furnished by his partner, Mr. Cherry's experience and knowledge of the business being recognized in lieu of pecuniary wealth. The success of this enterprise was complete; and, after a period of prosperity in Marysville, Mr. Cherry removed to Trenton, his present location, where he soon succeeded in building up an immense trade in dry goods. On the 1st of October, 1877, he moved to a

new building remodeled for the accommodation of his business, where he carries on the heaviest retail dry goods business of any mercantile house in Northwest Missouri. As a business man he is a success.

He has never united with any religious organization. In politics he has always been a Democrat. August 13, 1874, he married, in Quincy, Illinois, Miss Anna M. Holmes, daughter of Samuel Holmes, a well-known railroad contractor of that place. He has by this marriage one child, a son born November 1, 1875. In person he is five feet eight and a half inches high, and weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds. His habits of life are unusually active. His address is prepossessing and his social qualities excellent. Mr. Cherry is the eldest of a family of three children, the two younger of whom are daughters.

HON. THOMAS P. AKERS.

LEXINGTON.

OF the many examples of self-made men which this Western country has produced, none are more worthy of record than the life of the late Hon. Thomas P. Akers, nor shows more clearly what may be accomplished by industry, perseverance and self-reliance. Poor and friendless, with no aid but his own untiring energy and indomitable will, he secured for himself the advantages of a liberal education and won for himself a name that was known and honored.

He was born in Knox county, Ohio, October 4, 1828, and was the youngest of ten children. His parents were William and Nancy Akers *nee* Holmes. They belonged originally to Virginia, from which they moved to Kentucky and afterwards to Knox county, Ohio, where they settled. His father died when he was only six years of age, leaving his mother with a large family in poor circumstances; and thus early in life he had to rely entirely upon his own resources. Determined to obtain a good education, he worked in a brick-yard in Cleveland during the summer, to obtain money to enable him to attend school during the winter, and in this way he fitted himself for entering college. He afterwards removed to Augusta, Bracken county, Kentucky, where he taught school, and from there to Greensburg, Green county, at which place he was offered and accepted the presidency of a female college. About this time he became a licensed minister of the Methodist Church, and for many years acted as local preacher for that denomination, drawing large congregations by his ability and eloquence. Here he was married to his first wife, who died in Lexington in 1856. While acting as president of the college at Greensburg he published, for the benefit and in aid of the institution over which he presided, a volume of sermons preached by the most distinguished divines of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, assembled at Greensburg on the 26th of July, 1850. Among them were Bishops Soule and Doggett, Drs. Humphrey, Grundy, Rice, Breckenridge, Baird, Alexander Campbell, and many others of equal distinction. At the close of the volume is a supplementary essay by himself, entitled "Religious Corruption a Prelude to National Decay," indicating an accurate and familiar knowledge both of ancient and modern history, and enlarged and philosophic views upon science and general literature. For one so young, it was a remarkable production and would have done credit to riper and maturer years. His health giving way under confinement and study, he removed in 1853 to Lexington, Missouri, where he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in the Masonic College, a chair which he filled with acknowledged ability until called upon by the almost unanimous voice of the people of the District to become a candidate for Congress, to fill the unexpired term of the lamented John G. Miller, who died in 1854. During his brief service in Congress, he took a high position and was regarded as a young man of extraordinary promise. He never sought any public position, although he was tendered the Democratic nomination for Governor when a nomination was equivalent to an election. In 1859, he married Miss Kate Anderson, daughter of the late Colonel O. Anderson, of Lexington, who, with three children, survive him. On the breaking out of the war, he moved

with his family to New York, where his sound and practical views of finance at once attracted such favorable recognition as to procure his election to the Vice Presidency of the Gold Board. He was exceedingly popular with the members of that body. His health failing, he was compelled to resign, and he removed to Utah, but failing to receive the benefit he had anticipated, he returned to St. Louis and in 1876 came back to Lexington, where he died on the 3d of April, 1877.

One of the brightest and most polished orators in the State of Missouri, he made a brilliant campaign in behalf of Tilden and Hendricks in the fall of 1876, and his services in their behalf in Illinois and Indiana were considered almost invaluable. He was a zealous and exemplary member of the Masonic order, and in his life he conscientiously practiced the sublime precepts and moral principles of Masonry. Mr. Akers was a man of majestic appearance, six feet four inches high, broad shouldered, strongly built and possessing almost incredible muscular power—the very last man to be expected to succumb to that fell disease, consumption. He was a man of more than ordinary force of character, excellent intellectual powers, great scholarly attainments, and rich and rare culture. As a writer, he possessed in an extreme degree a command of the purest and most forcible language, as well as those graceful and ornamental figures of speech which clothe the conceits of a vivid imagination and add so much to fancy and passion. As an orator, he possessed that rare though exquisite something which captivates the hearer, and holds the willing ear of public assemblages, while the thought of the speaker is received and appropriated with pleasure and thankfulness. In this regard he had not many peers and very few superiors, being known as one of the first orators in the Union, whether in the pulpit or on the stump.

Long aware of the impossibility of recovery, he spoke of death with composure, even desiring its more rapid approach, and met it with cheerful resignation, relying upon the promises of the gospel. All who came in contact with him will remember him as a polished and courteous gentleman, while those who attained close friendly relations with him well remember his noble, high-minded, generous nature, his splendid abilities and his warm, manly heart. Great, however, as were his abilities and acquirements, and prominent as were his public services, his greatest worth, his real goodness and greatness, were best exhibited and appreciated in his private social and domestic relations, where his amiable disposition and warm, generous heart endeared him to all. His was one of those noble natures to whom with confidence the burdened heart could pour out its sorrows; to whom distress can proffer its suit; whose hand was guided by justice and whose heart was expanded by benevolence. His departure left an aching void in many hearts.

HON. MILTON JAMISON PAYNE.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch is one of the pioneers of the West, and one of the most prominent citizens of the young metropolis of the Missouri Valley. He is one of those liberal, public-spirited, enterprising and executive men who have done so much to develop the resources of a new country, and build up the trade of his adopted home.

M. J. Payne was born in Christian county, Kentucky, October 29, 1829, and was the second child in a family of seven; the name of his parents being Edward Payne and Mary Ann Calloway. He received a good common school education, and at an early age developed that intelligence and shrewdness that have marked his riper years. When only eleven years of age, his father died, leaving a limited estate, and he and his elder brother cultivated the farm for the following two years, attending school during the winter terms. In the autumn of 1842 he became an apprentice in the printing office of the Hopkinsville *Gazette*, in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, and during that time acquired a valuable and practical education. In the of fall 1844 he resigned his position in the printing office and entered the store of Messrs. Gant & Sons, who were very extensive merchants in Hopkinsville. In 1849, dur-

ing the California gold excitement, he left his situation and joined a company that was about to start for California. He started for St. Louis in advance of the others, for the purpose of seeing his mother who had some years previously moved to Illinois.

Upon reaching St. Louis he was prevailed upon by T. Barnum, Esq., to accept a position in one of the leading dry goods houses there, where he continued until the autumn of 1850; he then came to Kansas City and formed a co-partnership with Mr. H. L. Weil, of St. Louis, doing a general mercantile business. In 1852 he severed his connection with him and engaged with Messrs. Walker, Boyd & Chick, afterwards Northrup & Chick, who were proprietors of a large merchandising establishment in Kansas City and had various trading houses in the Indian Nation. In 1855, when elected Mayor of Kansas City, Mr. Payne retired from the house and has not been engaged in any mercantile pursuit since that time. He commenced operating in real estate, at first investing small amounts; but by judicious investments and sales he was soon enabled to increase his capital. In addition to his elegant homestead of eight acres, which lies one-half mile south of the city limits, he is proprietor of Payne's Addition, and was one of the owners of Lucas Place Addition of twenty acres.

In 1853-4 he was elected member of the City Council and afterward Mayor of the city for five consecutive terms. In 1862 he was elected member of the State Legislature from Jackson county, and was re-elected in 1864. In 1866 he received the Democratic nomination for Senator from this Senatorial District and received a majority of votes, but was defeated by the action of the "returning board," who threw out all the votes of Osage township, where Mr. Payne had received a majority of one hundred and six, thus giving the election to the Republican candidate by a majority of nineteen.

Mr. Payne has been closely identified with all the public enterprises that have made Kansas City so prosperous. He was one of the incorporators and directors in the Kansas City and Cameron branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad; he was also a stockholder and director of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, besides being largely interested in many other public undertakings. While in the House of Representatives he was the recognized leader in obtaining the passage of the bill for the construction of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to Kansas City. He has been President of the Kansas City Gas-Light and Coke Company since its organization in 1868. During the session of Legislature in 1864-5 Mr. Payne received the Democratic nomination for Speaker of the House, but as the opposition were in the majority he was not elected. In 1865 he was delegated by the city, in common with Colonel Van Horn and Colonel McGee, to represent its interests, railroad and otherwise, at the grand council held by the Government with the several tribes of Indians at Fort Smith. At this council the ground work was laid by which the Cherokee Neutral Lands were secured to the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad, thus guaranteeing the construction of that road.

He was also instrumental, with others, in securing the charter for the railroad bridge at Kansas City, and was one of the incorporators. This charter was held by its framers in trust for the railroad that should first connect Kansas City with the East or North. Mr. Payne was a conspicuous worker in the Committee on Internal Improvements, and to his zealous industry is Kansas City indebted for its early connection with the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad. The objective point of this line was St. Joseph via Richmond, Ray county, and Plattsburg, Clinton county, but the energy of the young and talented legislator from Jackson county, forced the directors to build the line towards his adopted home. Mr. Payne was always a faithful public servant, and has been a teacher as well as a representative of men. In 1854 he was one of the publishers of the Kansas City *Enterprise;* and in 1862 had charge of the editorial columns of the *Journal;* while in 1865 he was editor and part owner of the *Advertiser*, the first Democratic paper published in that place after the close of the war.

The parents of Mr. Payne were Baptists, his grandfather being a Baptist preacher, and he was reared under that influence. On his marriage to a Catholic, being very liberal in his religious views, his children have all been baptized in the Catholic faith, though he is not a member of any church.

In politics he is and always has been a strong, firm Democrat, and is regarded by his party as a gallant standard bearer, "tried and true."

On the 22d day of February, 1852, Mr. Payne was married to Miss Mary Adeline Prudhomme, youngest daughter of Gabriel Prudhomme, a trapper, who was the first settler in Kansas City, and who entered the old town site for a farm, and

owned it at his death. By his marriage Mr. Payne has four children living, Franklin, William, Mary Josephine and Thomas Gabriel. His wife died November 10, 1867, and he is still a widower. His eldest son, Edward M., a most promising young man, died February 15, 1874.

Mr. Payne is somewhat under the medium size, has a frank and open countenance and is one of the most pleasant and agreeable of gentlemen. There is a genial air about him which puts one quite at ease, and both in public and private life he is exceedingly popular. He is an excellent business man, prompt, energetic and strictly upright. When he first came to Kansas City he was poor, but by his industry, energy and shrewd foresight he secured an ample fortune. He has always been one of the most public spirited men in Kansas City, and has fought with her most faithfully in all her struggles for growth and material advancement. He is a warm friend, an agreeable companion; ever ready to help when help is needed, and beloved and respected by all who know him.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

KANSAS CITY.

JOHN CAMPBELL, the second of a family of three sons, was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, August 8, 1820. His parents were Joseph and Margaret (Glass) Campbell. His father was a farmer. John received a good common school education. In his youth he was industrious, and very fond of hunting and fishing, and these traits have remained conspicuous through his whole life.

At the age of eighteen, in 1838, he left school, and, like so many other enterprising sons of Ireland, started at once for the United States. He landed in St. Johns, New Brunswick, and from there went on to Philadelphia, where he expected to join his brother, but on his arrival in that city, he found that his brother had gone to St. Louis, to enter the employ of their uncle, Colonel Robert Campbell, an importer and outfitter for Western traders. He at once followed him and remained there several months. He then removed to Weston, Platte county, Missouri, where he traded and clerked for some time. While there, he was notified by his uncle's house in St. Louis to purchase horses and mules for the surveying party of Colonel J. C. Fremont, which started across the plains in May, 1844. After securing the animals, he joined the party and went with them to Fort Hall, at the head of Columbia river, British Territory. From there he returned with express to Council Bluffs late in the winter of the same year, and went on to St. Louis, where he remained about two years.

In the Spring of 1847, during the progress of the Mexican war, he started out with the Laclede Rangers, a body of volunteers who furnished and equipped themselves. Their uniform so closely resembled that of the First Dragoons, that, as soon as they reached Leavenworth, they were attached to that body of troops, in Colonel Doniphan's regiment, and marched under General Kearney until they reached Santa Fé, New Mexico. They then went South under Colonel Doniphan, taking part in several engagements, and at Monterey they shipped across the Gulf to New Orleans, and thence to St. Louis, having been absent one year and a half, during which time he acted as Quartermaster's Sergeant. While in St. Louis, he was engaged in business with his uncle, Colonel Robert Campbell.

In June, 1848, he started on a trading expedition up the Missouri river to Montana, taking the steamer to the mouth of the Yellowstone, and bringing the merchandise on flatboats as far as the Three Falls, where Fort Campbell was situated. Here he remained until the middle of November, 1850, when he again returned to St. Louis. In July, 1851, he took charge of his uncle's wagons, and went to Fort Laramie with the Commission that made the first Indian treaty, Thomas Fitzpatrick being Indian Agent. In August, 1851, he left Fort Laramie and went to the South Fork of the Platte, where he went into partnership with W. W. Bent, trading in furs, buffalo robes, etc. Their trading extended all over that section of country and through New Mexico.

In 1855, during one of his visits East for supplies, he purchased, for $50,000, two-fourteenths of the interest of Colonel Robert Campbell in Kansas City's site—he holding four-fourteenths of the original

fourteen shares into which it had been divided—and ever after made Kansas City his headquarters for supplies. The breaking out of the war injured their trade, and in 1862 he retired from business and settled permanently in Kansas City. In 1861–2, in addition to his own business, he did considerable freighting for Government to New Mexico and El Paso. Since his settlement here, he has devoted his attention to the management of his extensive property, speculating in lands, building houses, etc., adding considerably to his already handsome fortune. In 1860, he was elected Alderman of the First Ward, and with the exception of one year, 1864, he has remained uninterruptedly in office ever since up to April 15, 1877, when he retired. He put up the first large brick warehouse ever built in Kansas City, at a cost of $32,000. It is situated on the Levee, and was used for storing his Western goods.

During his Indian trading, he traveled over a vast extent of what was then an almost unknown country, his range extending from the Arkansas Valley on the South to Fort Benton in the North. In 1854, he went to Europe, but confined his travels entirely to Ireland and England.

He was brought up in the Presbyterian church, and has remained within its fold all through life, a good, old-fashioned, thorough Presbyterian. In politics, he is a strong Democrat, but, like all sensible Democrats, he votes for the best man, irrespective of party.

On the 14th of February, 1854, while on a visit to his parents in Ireland, he was married to Charlotte, daughter of Andrew Campbell, of Letterbratt, County Tyrone, Ireland, and niece of Colonel Robert Campbell, of St. Louis. He has had eight children, four of whom are living. His oldest son is engaged on a morning paper, and the second is in the insurance business; the daughters are still at school.

Mr. Campbell is rather above the medium height, of spare habit, and with that shrewd expression of countenance which is so generally found among those of Scotch-Irish descent; associated with a somewhat reserved and cautious manner. Although he must have taken part in many thrilling adventures during the long years he spent among the Indians, he is reticent on the subject. As a public man and member of the Council for so many years, he is highly respected and esteemed, and he has always lent his aid to advance the interests and welfare of the city. Though one of the wealthiest citizens in Kansas City, he is a plain, quiet, unassuming gentleman; warm-hearted and true to his friends, and pleasant and agreeable to everybody.

HOWARD M. HOLDEN.

KANSAS CITY.

THE remarkable growth of Kansas City, commercially, from a hamlet in 1865 to a city of forty thousand people to-day, was largely influenced by the far-seeing and intelligent policy of its leading citizens. And in no department outside its railways has it been more marked than in its cattle trade, pork packing, and its grain market.

These owe their incipiency, their early progress and present extent, as much to the liberal policy of her banking institutions as anything else; in fact banking in this portion of the west had, as a rule, avoided commercial paper before that period.

To Howard M. Holden is due the credit of the new order of things, and to him is due also the initiation of the present system, which makes the banks of Kansas City distinct and exceptional in their character in this portion of the West.

Previous to the establishment of the First National Bank by Mr. Holden, banks were simply loan and collection offices, and commercial loans were between business men—one helping another on maturity of paper, or where money was needed for transactions out of the ordinary routine of trade.

But everything changed at this time. The bank commenced discounting commercial paper, and men dealing in the staples of the country were encouraged to extend their operations, and funds were to be had at all times. Packing houses were located by assurances of financial aid, stock yards were established, and the Texas cattle dealers, driven away

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H. W. Holden

from other points by local prejudice, found at the First National a helping hand, and that their herds on the prairies of Kansas were good collaterals for money needed to put them on the market. Much has been said and written on this cattle trade, but Kansas City owes its control to-day more to the far-seeing sagacity and financial forecast and liberality of the First National Bank of Kansas City than to any other one agency. As this was the beginning of the present commercial prosperity of the city, the importance of this early policy is the more seen and felt by the public. And what was true of that has been so of every enterprise of a legitimate character since. In fact Mr. Holden is a banker in the widest and most comprehensive meaning of the word, and the institution which has done so much for the city of its location, has been equally beneficial to the entire country west—its business extending over Nebraska, Kansas, Western Texas, New Mexico and Colorado—making it the leading banking house between St. Louis and San Francisco. It is a standing example of what an institution of the kind, managed with financial skill, comprehensive policy, ability and liberality can do.

Mr. Holden was born in Malden, Massachusetts, August 28, 1837, being now, 1877, only forty years old. His father was Eli Holden, and his mother Phoebe Shute. His education was obtained in the High school of his native village, and from private tutors.

When between seventeen and eighteen years of age he emigrated alone to Muscatine, Iowa, and began life for himself in the bank of Green & Stone at Muscatine. At twenty-one he started a bank of his own, being a branch of the State Bank of Iowa, one of the soundest financial institutions of its day. During his residence in Iowa, he was elected to the legislature, and served in the sessions of 1865 and 1866. Leaving Iowa, immediately thereafter, he came to Kansas City, and purchased the First National Bank, which had but recently been established, and for the past eleven years has been its manager and head.

On the 30th of May 1867, he married Miss Mary F. Oburn, daughter of Rev. Wm. Oburn, of Hanover, Indiana.

Mr. Holden comes from good old revolutionary stock on both sides of his family, his grandfathers being soldiers in that war, and all his family, save himself, being still residents of the old Bay state.

As a business man he is chiefly known to the public, and the First National Bank is so intimately associated with his name, that with the people of the entire West he was the bank itself. And in this they are to a very large degree justified, for it has been from the implicit confidence of the public in his management, his sagacity, enterprise and intelligent liberality, that it owed its large capital and its wide spread business.

During the panic this fact was most markedly manifest. Not only was the credit of the institution itself unimpaired, but with a unanimity very rare in business of the kind, the banks throughout the country West made it their agent, and through it the wide-spread disaster that fell upon many other sections of the country was averted. The same far-seeing policy governed it then that had always characterized its dealings with the commercial public, and tended very greatly to making it what it was, the clearing house for the interior banks.

Mr. Holden during these years had not only made the institution itself prosperous, and added largely to its gains as well as its usefulness, but he has been equally fortunate in his private or personal business, being to-day one of the wealthiest citizens of the city, and in all respects independent in fortune.

He is also one of the most popular of citizens—generous, liberal and enterprising—no worthy object is presented that his name does not head the list with a sum that is not exceeded by any other, and his views and judgment upon public affairs is sought on all occasions. There is not to-day a public enterprise that does not bear the impress of his energy, his enterprise, or his money—oftener all of them than otherwise.

And when Kansas City with her elevators, her packing houses, her stock yards, and the large capacities she possesses to handle the immense business of the rich country west of her is considered, and that it is all the work of less than ten years and since the establishment of the First National Bank, it is very high compliment to be by common consent the main financial promoter of such an extensive commerce as has grown up in this young city.

Mr. Holden may be said to have but commenced his career of usefulness and fortune, and ten years more will no doubt far surpass the results of the decade that has passed. For he has had almost to create, foster and build up all that has been accomplished. He stood at the head of the largest and

strongest financial institution of the Missouri Valley, with the immense trade in full and successful operation, and yearly growing greater and greater, the future can but be an enlarged copy of the past; and his success greater than ever.

The facts connected with Mr. Holden's operations and their results, only show what one man with courage and enlightened financial views can do for a city and country, and demonstrate that banking is not the soulless business that some men make it—that a banker need not be a usurer, but on the contrary has a field for the widest and most beneficent exercise of a wise and liberal public policy. But no prouder monument to his enterprise and far-seeing public spirit exists in the city than the Merchants Exchange building—the largest, most costly and elegant structure in Kansas City—and emphatically the work of Mr. Holden. The utility of such an institution is known to the large cities of the country, but a building devoted to the exclusive use of merchants, in a city of forty thousand inhabitants on almost the western frontier, is something new even in this modern age. But Mr. Holden contended that a city that had systematized and consolidated the live stock trade, the grain trade, the packing business, and the other great interests which the city controls, could not handle it with the requisite efficiency, without organization and co-operation. And the Merchants Exchange building is the result of his determination and effort. Now all the heavy business of the city is daily done under one roof, and every leading interest has its office in the building. Thus are brought together daily, the merchants, the railroads, the banks, the clearing-house, the insurance offices, the telegraph lines to all parts of the city and country, and what required the full business hours of the day to accomplish heretofore, is done at once and all together. There is no city in the country where business is more thoroughly systematized than in Kansas City. And it is but doing justice where it is due to give the larger measure of credit to the energy, business capacity and far-seeing sagacity of its leading banker. At the last election held by the Board of Trade, Mr. Holden was elected President by a unanimous vote.

In social life, Mr. Holden is genial, plain in his manner, and one of the most unassuming of men. Although eschewing active politics, he takes much interest in local affairs, without troubling himself much about parties—he is a republican and acts with that party as to national affairs. He is very fortunate and happy in his family and home surroundings, having three children—Bertha Lynde Holden, Hale Holden and Willard M. Holden—to whom when free from business his care is devoted. The writer of this cannot give his religious preferences, or whether he is in active connection with any sect, but his many benefactions, and his generous contributions to all denominations, is evidence of his liberal views in this as in all other matters pertaining to the community in which he lives, and which has been so largely benefited by his enterprise and capital.

JAMES LUCKEY DAVIS.

GALLATIN.

JAMES L. DAVIS, the fifth of a family of seven children, was born in Alexandria, De Kalb county, Tennessee, September 18, 1831. His father John H. Davis, M. D., was born in North Carolina. His mother, Permelia Risen, was a native of Virginia. His early education was obtained in the common schools of Nashville, Tennessee, and he has all his life been a hard student.

In 1844 he began to study the art of printing in the office of the *Orthopolitan*, a daily newspaper published by W. Tannahill in Nashville. He was, afterwards, connected with the *Gazette*, and subsequently with the *Republican Banner*, both published in that city. In 1854 he moved to Springfield, Tennessee, where he edited and published the Springfield *Intelligencer*, a weekly Whig newspaper. He continued this enterprise till 1858.

In 1859 he entered the Law Department of Cumberland University in Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he graduated in 1860, when he moved to Missouri, and settled in Gallatin, where he has ever since resided in the practice of his pro-

fession, and where he now ranks among the leading attorneys of Northwest Missouri. In 1873 he was elected Mayor of the city of Gallatin, holding the office one year.

He was made a Master Mason in Lebanon, Tennessee, in 1859, and was there afterwards made a Royal Arch Mason, and subsequently a member of the Council of R. & S. M. He is now (1877) a member of Daviess Lodge, No. 116, A. F. & A. M., in Gallatin, and of Gallatin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 111. He was made an Odd Fellow in Gallatin in 1871, and is still a member in good standing of that order.

In 1855 he united with the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of which he has ever since been an active member. Since the admission of the laity, in 1867, he has been a constant member of the Missouri Conference. At the Annual Conference held in Carrollton, Missouri, in September, 1873, he was elected a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Church, which met at Louisville, Kentucky, in May, 1874. At the Missouri Conference held at Fulton in September, 1877, he was again elected a delegate to the General Conference which holds its next session at Atlanta, Georgia, in May, 1878.

In politics he was an Old Line Whig. On the reorganization of the Democratic party in 1864, he united with the same, and has since been identified with its interests.

November 26, 1854, he married Miss Letitia M. Thomas, daughter of Archibald Thomas, M. D., a physician of Springfield, Tennessee.

He takes a lively interest in politics; is a close and logical reasoner, and is recognized as one of the ablest debaters and orators in North Missouri.

In person he is five feet and six inches high, and weighs one hundred and twenty-five pounds.

JAMES HUGHES.

RICHMOND.

JAMES HUGHES, of Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, was born on the 30th day of March, 1814, in the county of Jessamine, in the State of Kentucky He was the fifth son and sixth child of John Hughes and Elizabeth (Berry) Hughes. His father was born in the old Redstone Fort, now Brownsville, in Pennsylvania, in the year 1777, from whence he was taken with the family to Kentucky, where they lived for some years in Bryant's Station. Afterwards, his father resided for many years in Jessamine county, Kentucky. In the year 1822, his father, when James Hughes was eight years old, removed with his family to Missouri, and located in Boone county, and was one of the pioneer farmers of that county. James Hughes' father, as well as his mother's father, Samuel Berry, were soldiers in the war of 1812, and served under General Harrison. His grandfather, Joseph Hughes, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

James Hughes spent his boyhood days in working with his father on the farm, and received his education at a country school, which afterwards became known as Boone Femme Academy. In the year 1830, when he was sixteen years old, he came to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and engaged as a clerk and salesman in a dry goods store, and he continued to act as clerk and salesman for different leading mercantile firms in Richmond until the year 1837, when he went into merchandising on his own account, in partnership with his brother, Willis Hughes, and the firm continued to do a profitable business until the year 1845, when he closed his career as a merchant, and removed into the country, and engaged in farming and dealing in stock, which he followed steadily, energetically and successfully for more than thirty years. During that period he occupied the front rank among the best farmers of the State. He was even more successful as a farmer than he was as a merchant. In January, 1877, he removed to Richmond and entered into the business of banking in partnership with his brother, Joseph S. Hughes, and his son, Burnett Hughes; and his two sons, Berry Hughes and Allen Hughes, are farming and dealing in stock on the old homestead in the country. This is a model farm, containing eight hundred and eighty-two acres, and is improved on the most modern plan and well stocked with fine improved stock of all kinds—as good as any in the

county. Mr. Hughes is also largely interested in other real estate in different parts of the county.

James Hughes was married in the year 1842 to Elvira A. Smith, of Ray county, formerly of Pyttsylvania county, Virginia. His wife died on the 16th day of January, 1877. They raised a family of eight children, six sons and two daughters. Their oldest child, a daughter, Elizabeth V. (Hughes) Mansur, is the wife of William H. Mansur, cashier of the Bank of Salisbury. Their son, Newton Hughes, is clerk in the same Bank. Henry Clay Hughes, their oldest son, is a successful farmer in Carroll county. Ami Hughes, their youngest son, has just graduated at Richmond College. Their youngest child, a daughter, Louisa R. Hughes, is living with her father in Richmond.

In politics James Hughes was a Henry Clay Whig, but since the death of the great Kentucky statesman and the dissolution of the Whig party, he has been and continues to be a firm and consistent Democrat. He feels, as he has always felt, a deep interest in the welfare, prosperity and future greatness of his State and country. Such men are always the bulwarks of free government.

James Hughes, in all the avocations of life in which he has been engaged, has displayed energy, integrity and a just regard for the rights of his fellow men, and he therefore enjoys the confidence of his large circle of friends and acquaintances. He is spending the evening of his days in active business as a banker, and in promoting the welfare of his children. Estimating him by the good he has done in the world, he deserves to be more highly prized than many whose deeds have been emblazoned in history. Besides, the same honorable career is open to thousands of young men everywhere. Such a name as that of James Hughes will be a rich heritage for his children when he shall have ceased from his earthly labors, and his good deeds shall be embalmed in their memories.

COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN.

RICHMOND.

COLONEL ALEXANDER WILLIAM DONIPHAN, Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, was born near Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, July 9, 1808. He is of English extraction, though his paternal English ancestors immigrated to America in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled on the Potomac river, below Fredericksburg, Virginia, where the family name is still preserved by other descendants.

His father, Joseph Doniphan, was the second son of Alexander Doniphan, in honor of whom Colonel Doniphan was named. By the law of primogeniture, which then prevailed in Virginia, Joseph Doniphan inherited no real estate, and what he subsequently acquired was the result of his own industry and frugality. When the war for independence began he was about seventeen years of age, and as King George county, where his father resided, was one of the first sections of that State to be overrun by the British army, both he and his brother George enlisted in the Colonial army. George was killed by his brother's side, but Joseph served with honor till the close of the struggle. The activity and excitement of the war had aroused in young Doniphan a spirit of adventure, and as he had to carve out his own fortune, he was attracted to the "far West" by the stories of its wonderful beauty, its fabulous fertility and its climatic salubrity. Soon after the declaration of peace and the cessation of hostilities, he accompanied that grim old pioneer, Daniel Boone, to the wilds of Kentucky, encountering hardships and perils for which the life he had previously led had given him a relish. After a short stay in Kentucky he returned to Virginia, and there married Miss Ann Smith, a daughter of Captain William Smith, of Faquier county. He removed with his family to Mason county, Kentucky, in 1790, and died there in March, 1813, after a residence of twenty-three years, leaving his wife and seven children — three sons and four daughters — of whom only two, Mrs. Susan Frazee, widow of Dr. E. S. Frazee, of May's Lick, Kentucky, at present (1878) residing with her youngest son, near Rushville, west of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Colonel Doniphan, are now alive. The oldest brother, Dr. Thomas S. Doniphan, father of Colonel

A. N. Dunham

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John Doniphan, of St. Joseph, Missouri, served as a surgeon in the war of 1812, and died near the old homestead in Kentucky.

Upon the widow now devolved the responsibility of providing for and educating her seven children, and right nobly did she discharge her trust. Alexander being the youngest child, the solicitude of his mother centered in him, and until his ninth year she carefully supervised his advancement. At that time, he was sent to his older brother, George, then living at Augusta, Kentucky, where he received the best educational training the village could supply. When he was fourteen years old, the Methodists established a college at Augusta, and from this institution he graduated in 1827, with distinguished honors, being then in the nineteenth year of his age. At this college he received instruction from such excellent scholars as Dr. Ruter, the President, Bishop Bascom, and others of equal reputation in the republic of letters. Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior under President Lincoln; Charles Clark, late governor of Mississippi; Alex. M. Spencer, late mayor of Cincinnati, and others who afterwards became more or less distinguished, were schoolmates of young Doniphan. After graduating he devoted himself for six months to the study of ancient and modern history, and began the study of law in 1828, under the learned and able jurist, Martin Marshall, of Augusta, through whom he received a thorough training in common and statute law, obtaining a license to practice in the states of Ohio and Kentucky in the fall of 1829, at the age of twenty-one. During the winter of the latter year he traveled extensively in the Southern and Western States, and located at Lexington, Missouri, in the spring of 1830. He had spent his patrimony and more in acquiring an education and fitting himself for his profession, and when he reached Missouri, without either money to maintain himself or friends and acquaintances to assist him, he was entirely dependent upon those qualities that have never betrayed him—his pluck, perseverance and intellectual endowments. They proved equal to the emergency, and he succeeded well in Lexington; but he determined, for reasons satisfactory to himself, to change his residence to Liberty, Missouri, which he did in 1833. Here he remained for thirty years, devoting the vigor of his younger manhood, and the experience of his maturer years, to the practice of the law, in which he rapidly rose to eminence. With an ambition modified and restrained by sound judgment, an intellect capable of grasping and mastering the most intricate and abstruse propositions of the law, a mind trained to reason correctly and reflect coolly, an impulsive and impressive oratory that challenged the criticism of his opponents, a resistless eloquence of diction and gesture that penetrated like a polished javelin the mailed arguments of his opponents, a commanding and magisterial presence that attracted and charmed his auditors, and an address at once engaging and popular, it is not strange that he won his way to distinction at the bar without the use of those artifices to which the weak resort. He grew in popular favor by the generous impulses of his own nature and the superiority of his talents, and it is a singular fact that, though he was at times opposed in sentiment to the great body of his old associates and constituents, he never forfeited the affection of his friends or the respect of his enemies.

In 1836 he was elected to represent Clay county in the IX General Assembly of Missouri, and, though young, he made a creditable record in that body. Twice afterwards, in 1840 and in 1854, he was chosen to fill the same position, which he always did with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

In December, 1837, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Jane Thornton, daughter of Hon. John Thornton, a well known and highly respected pioneer of Clay county. This union proved a fortunate one. Mrs. Doniphan was a lady of refined sentiment, cultivated taste and great strength of of character, exercising a salutary influence upon the impulsive but not less noble and generous nature of her distinguished husband.

In the same year in which he was married, Governor Boggs called out a strong militia force to quell the insurrectionary disturbances of the Mormons at a place they called Far West. The irregularities and defiant attitude of these people threatened to involve the State in a sanguinary conflict. Gen. Doniphan commanded a brigade under Major General Lucas, and by his address and soldierly bearing succeeded in bringing them into subjection without the effusion of blood.

About the middle of May, 1846, Governor Edwards, of Missouri, made a requisition for volunteers to join General Kearney in his expedition to New Mexico. Mounted volunteers were rapidly organized, and by the 5th of June began to arrive at Fort Leavenworth, the place of rendezvous and

departure. General Doniphan had joined Captain O. P. Moss's company from Clay county as a private. On the 18th of June, eight companies that were to compose the 1st Regiment having arrived, an election of officers was had, which resulted in the choice of A. W. Doniphan as Colonel by an almost unanimous vote. In taking charge of the regiment, Colonel Doniphan temporarily abandoned a lucrative practice and a young family to whom he was tenderly attached, to lend his influence and talents to the patriotic purpose of subduing the enemies of his country.

The expedition was commanded by General Kearney until Santa Fé was reached, when that gallant officer took a portion of the command and went to California, leaving with Colonel Doniphan the 1st Regiment and all other forces in New Mexico. It was the design of Colonel Doniphan to march upon Chihuahua as soon as Colonel Price, who was known to be bringing reinforcements, should arrive to take command of Santa Fé; but on the 11th of October he received instructions from General Kearney to proceed to the country of the Navajos, a brave, warlike and semi-civilized tribe of Indians whose territory lay on the western slope of the Cordileras, and chastise and subdue them. Winter was approaching, the mountain summits were almost inaccessible, the dangers and difficulties were formidable, but the courage and intrepidity of Colonel Doniphan did not allow him to count the cost. He therefore set about the execution of his orders with all possible dispatch, and after a wearisome and exhausting march he reached the Navajos' country, and secured a treaty of amity. Then he turned his face toward the Del Norte again, to prepare for his expedition against Chihuahua, reaching Valverde about the 10th of December. No time was lost, but the expedition was immediately begun. Doniphan was to press on to Saltillo to join the forces of Gen. Wool. The enterprise was fraught with danger, but this fact operated as a stimulus to excite rather than a difficulty to daunt the young warrior. He therefore set forward with eleven hundred and fifty men, including the 1st Missouri, one hundred men from the 2d Missouri, and two companies of the Missouri Artillery Batallion. On Christmas day a part of his command was attacked by twelve hundred Mexicans at Brazito. The engagement was short, sharp and decisive. In half an hour the Mexicans were forced from the field, leaving their dead and wounded where they fell.

On the 28th of February, 1847, near the city of Chihuahua, was fought the battle of Sacramento. Having traversed an unknown territory with a handful of troops, surrounded by enemies and liable at any time to be attacked by a superior force, Colonel Doniphan was not now to be intimidated or daunted by a prospect of immediate peril. The American force numbered nine hundred and twenty-four effective men of all arms; the Mexican troops, under Major-General Jose A. Hiredia, numbered four thousand, two hundred and twenty. Notwithstanding the superior force of the enemy, the fact that he had chosen his own position and fortified it well, such was the consummate tact and soldierly skill of Colonel Doniphan that, after an engagement of three and a half hours, the Mexicans were utterly routed and driven from the field, with a loss of three hundred and twenty killed, five hundred and sixty wounded, and seventy-two prisoners, together with a large quantity of specie, stores, stock, guns, ammunition, equipments, etc., etc. The American loss was two killed and eleven wounded, three of the latter mortally.

The city of Chihuahua was entered next day. Here Colonel Doniphan had expected to join General Wool, but learned that this officer was at Saltillo, beseiged by Santa Anna. This, however, proved to be untrue, and in a few days he heard of the victory at Beuna Vista, and not long afterward of the battle of Cerro Gordo. The war was now virtually closed, and the troops slowly made their way to New Orleans, where they were mustered out of service on the 28th of June, 1847. Returning to Missouri, the citizens of St. Louis gave the soldiers a grand reception, and they were welcomed by Senator Benton in a speech, to which Colonel Doniphan responded. Everywhere the commander and his gallant army were received with demonstrations of honor, showing that the people appreciated the dangers they had encountered and the results they had achieved.

Colonel Doniphan returned to his home in Liberty, and resumed the practice of law. Here he remained until 1863, when he removed to St. Louis, where he remained until 1869. In 1861 he was one of five delegates appointed to represent the State of Missouri in the celebrated "Peace Conference," and was one of the five from the Border States, who, by special invitation, held an interview with President Lincoln to counsel and advise concerning the best method of preserving peace, main-

taining the Union and settling the difficulties that then environed the nation, and the only one now living. It was during his absence on this mission that he was chosen to represent his senatorial district in the State Convention. This body was entrusted with a most delicate duty—that of virtually deciding the course of Missouri during the civil war that then threatened and subsequently followed. The duties of a delegate to this convention required that he possess the high qualifications of prudence, coolness, courage, sagacity, intelligence, experience, and moral stamina; and it is not too much to say that no legislative body on this continent was ever composed of purer, more able and more patriotic men. Colonel Doniphan was eminently suited to the position. A wise counselor, a judicious legislator and a patriotic citizen, his voice and influence were ever exerted for the good of the commonwealth.

By his marriage with Miss Thornton, Colonel Doniphan had two sons, to whose training he devoted much time and labor. But both died in youth. To his wife he was most tenderly attached, and her death, which occurred July 19, 1873, left him depressed and stricken. Before her death, both he and she had united with the Christian Church and lived exemplary lives. In 1869 Colonel Doniphan returned to Western Missouri and located in Richmond, Ray county, where he still (1878) resides.

Colonel Doniphan was a man of great physical strength, as his erect carriage, firm, elastic step and graceful, easy movement at the age of seventy evince. He is six feet three inches in height, compactly built, with a large frame and well developed muscles. Of an impulsive nature, which is restrained by reason and an overmastering will power; bold, fearless, true to his convictions of right and duty, a sincere friend, a frank and open foe, he has gathered about him a host of friends, whose confidence and esteem are his highest eulogium. Among these are to be found the names of some of America's most distinguished statesmen, scientists, poets and artists, besides thousands in the walks of private life who are proud to recognize in this honest and incorruptible citizen the sun of their social system.

As an orator, Colonel Doniphan is the peer of Missouri's most gifted speakers. As a lawyer, he stood in the fore front of his profession. As a citizen, he is upright, benevolent and eminently useful. There is in him a personal magnetism that attracts all who come within his influence. Generous to a fault, he has been for many years the patron and friend of enterprising and struggling young men, and many now look back with gratitude and pleasure upon the sage counsel and material aid he gave them in their hours of despondency and poverty. If he has failed to attain distinction in political life, it is not because his friends do not appreciate his preëminent merits, but because he is not ambitious of political preferment, and has never courted popular applause.

COLONEL JAMES WITHERSPOON BLACK.

RICHMOND.

JAMES WITHERSPOON BLACK was born in Jefferson county, Virginia, about seven miles from Harper's Ferry, January 8, 1828. His parents were Rev. James Black and Nancy Black. His father, Rev. James Black, was a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, born in the year 1777, during the Revolutionary war. He received his education principally in the State of Tennessee, graduating at Washington College, Washington county, Tennessee. He is well known in the annals of the Presbyterian Church, having been a devoted, faithful minister in the church for more than fifty years. His labors extended over a wide field, embracing in their limits the States of Tennessee, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania. He married Miss Nancy McMurran, of Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in the year 1820. After a long and active life, he died at his home in Shepherdstown, Virginia, in the 84th year of his age.

His mother, Mrs. Nancy Black, was born in Shepherdstown, Jefferson county, Virginia, in the year 1792. She was the daughter of Mr. Joseph McMurran, a native of the County Down, Ireland, who emigrated to Jefferson county, Virginia, at an early day. He married Miss Lowrie, of Virginia, who survived him many years.

Mr. Black's mother, after the death of his father, continued to live in Shepherdstown until the year 1863, when she removed to Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and lived with her son, Joseph E. Black, until her death, March 16, 1869. She was a witness of some of the stirring scenes of the late civil war. After the battle of Antietam, Maryland, September 17, 1862, a number of the wounded soldiers and officers of a Mississippi regiment were quartered at her house in Shepherdstown for some days, and received kind attention. She was a survivor of the last century, and distinctly remembered having seen George Washington, the "Father of his Country," General Pinckney, of South Carolina, Colonel Aaron Burr, and other notable men of their time, some of whom were passing off the stage of action as she was entering upon it.

He received a portion of his early education in Jefferson county, Virginia. On his parents removing from Virginia to Cambridge, Guernsey county, Ohio, in the spring of 1837, he was entered a student at Cambridge Academy, and made some progress in the studies pertaining to an English education. He afterward attended for a short time a select school in Belmont county, Ohio.

In 1844 his parents removed from Ohio to Washington county, Pennsylvania; thence, in 1845, to Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania; and in 1847 to Somerset county, Pennsylvania; and finally returned to Jefferson county, Virginia. In the fall of 1846, he was entered a student at Washington College, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and commenced the prosecution of his classical studies. The literary society to which he gave preference while at Washington College was the Washington Literary Society. Hon. James G. Blaine, now United States Senator from Maine, and Hon. James H. Hopkins, Democratic Member of Congress from the 22d District of Pennsylvania in 1876, were students of Washington College at the same time he was, in 1846 and 1847. Hopkins was a member of the same society, for which he took three honors in the annual contests of the Washington and Union Literary Societies. On leaving Washington College, in 1847, he prosecuted his classical studies under Prof. Joseph J. Stutzman, of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, who had been a teacher for some time in the family of Judge Jeremiah S. Black. His course of classical studies with Prof. Stutzman embraced Latin, Greek and German.

In 1848 he commenced the study of law in the office of Messrs. Cox & Stutzman, of Somerset, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney and counselor at law, on motion of Colonel J. R. Edie, February 5, 1851, after a rigid examination by a sworn committee appointed by Judge Jeremiah S. Black, who was then on the bench of the Somerset Court of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions. He presided over the committee on examination, and took an active part in propounding questions to the disciples of Blackstone on this occasion. At the same term of the Court at which he was admitted as an attorney, Alexander H. Coffroth, afterward Democratic Member of Congress from that District, and Thomas Brooks, were admitted. Hon. Cyrus Pershing, now Judge Pershing, (Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania in 1874,) was admitted to the bar in Somerset county the term before.

On receiving his license as an attorney, he returned to his home in Virginia, visiting first, however, a number of the Eastern cities, and spending some days in Washington City. Congress was then in session, and he had the pleasure for the first time of seeing the garnered talent of the nation in General Assembly met. It was his fortunate lot to see and hear in debate, Senators whose names had become historic, such illustrious men as Clay, Cass, Corwin, Benton, Douglas, Chase, Butler, Jefferson Davis, Hale, Houston, Foote, Soulé and Seward.

He remained at home but a short time, bade his parents adieu, and with a light purse left his native place for the Great West. His point of destination was St. Paul, Minnesota. After a long trip, principally by steamboat, he reached there about the 10th of April, 1851, and was cordially received by Hon. Alexander Ramsay, Governor of the Territory of Minnesota, and warmly pressed to become a citizen of the Territory. St. Paul at that time was a small place, and for a great portion of the year cut off from the pleasures of the more civilized country below on the Mississippi. The greater portion of the Territory was sparsely inhabited, and traversed by roving bands of Indians.

Feeling somewhat discouraged at the prospect of rushing into a lucrative practice, he concluded to return to St. Louis, Missouri, and decide there upon some other point of the compass for seeking his fortune. He left St. Paul with a young lawyer by the name of George S. Hupp, from Shenandoah county, Virginia, who is now a prominent lawyer in Nevada City, California. After remaining in St. Louis a short time, they concluded to go to Western Mis-

souri, and took passage on the steamboat "Isabel" for Independence, Missouri; but meeting on the boat Dr. Thomas King, a Member of the Legislature from Ray county, and brother of Governor Austin A. King, were induced by him to visit Richmond, Ray county, Missouri. They arrived at Richmond, May 7, 1851, and being pleased with the country concluded to remain, and formed a co-partnership for the practice of law. Mr. Hupp being summoned home in August, 1851, Mr. Black continued the practice by himself until October of that year, when he engaged in teaching in the Richmond Academy. The spring following, he established the "*Richmond Herald*," the first newspaper ever published in the county of Ray; there being at that time no newspaper published in Carroll, Caldwell, Daviess, and many other counties of Missouri. In 1852, he sold the "*Richmond Herald*," and again engaged in the practice of law until the spring of 1853, when he established a school at Liberty school district, in Ray county, and followed the profession of teaching at Liberty, Wacondah and Camden, until the commencement of the late civil war. The fall of the year 1855 was, however, spent in traveling through the Eastern part of the United States.

On the organization of the militia in Ray county, July, 1862, he was appointed Enrolling Officer of Ray county, and upon enrolling the militia of the county was appointed, by General Benjamin Loan, Mustering Officer, and organized and mustered into the service ten companies of militia that formed the 51st Regiment of Missouri Enrolled Militia. In October, 1862, he was commissioned, by Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 51st Enrolled Missouri Militia. In December, 1862, he was appointed, by General Richard C. Vaughan, Commander of the military post of Richmond, Missouri, with full command of all the military forces in the county, which position he held until the spring of 1863. While in command of the 51st Regiment, he frequently performed active service in Ray, La Fayette, Jackson, and other counties of Western Missouri. In 1863, he enrolled the county, under the conscription act, as Provost Marshal of Ray county.

In 1864 he was elected a Member of the Legislature of Missouri, on the Democratic ticket, receiving a majority of over four hundred votes. He served in the Legislature from 1864 to 1866.

In the summer of 1866, he was one of the delegates from the 6th Congressional District of Missouri to the Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was one of the delegation from the Convention that called on President Andrew Johnson, after the adjournment of the Convention, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, being Chairman of the Delegation and delivering the address of the delegation to President Johnson at the White House.

In 1866 he received the appointment of United States Revenue Collector for the 6th District of Missouri, from President Andrew Johnson. This District embraced the 6th and 7th Congressional Districts—twenty-three counties in Western and North-western Missouri—with headquarters at St. Joseph.

In January, 1867, he made a tour of inspection of the entire 6th Revenue District, by order of the Revenue Department, and made a full and complete report of the condition of all the distilleries in the District, as well as all other matters pertaining to the collection of the revenue. On making such report, he received from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Hon. E. A. Rollins, a very complimentary letter for service done the Revenue Department, and was strongly recommended by him to the United States Senate for confirmation. On February 26, 1867, he was confirmed by the United States Senate, Collector of the 6th District, without a dissenting vote, on motion of Senator B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri.

In 1868 he again resumed the practice of law in Richmond, Missouri, entering into co-partnership with his brother, J. E. Black, Esq. In 1870, he was elected on the Democratic ticket, Mayor of the city of Richmond.

He strongly opposed secession, and was a firm advocate of the Union cause. While in the Legislature, he forcibly opposed the extreme measures of the Republican party. In the spring of 1866, a few days before the adjournment of the Legislature, he received a strong recommendation to the State Democratic Central Committee, by all the Democratic members of the 23rd General Assembly, for his appointment to a prominent position by the President of the United States. This was done without his knowledge and in his absence. While in the Legislature, during the winter of 1865 and 1866, a bill was introduced by the member from Caldwell county, for the purpose of changing the northern boundary of Ray county, and depriving it of all the

territory in township 54, familiarly known as the "Six-mile strip." This was defeated through the exertions of himself and colleague, Hon. John Grimes. In 1872 he was Secretary of the Democratic Central Committee of Ray county, Missouri, and in the fall of that year received the support of the Ray county delegates for Congress.

He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He has been married three times. His first marriage was with Miss Joey H. Nisbet, of Ray county, Missouri, a native of Armagh county, Ireland, May 28, 1857, who died October 3, 1860. June 15, 1863, he married Miss Florence E. Menefee, of Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, who died January 29, 1866. October 15, 1874, he married, at Richmond, Missouri, Miss Sue T. Child, of Philadelphia, who was formerly of Richmond, Virginia, having been there the greater portion of the time it was besieged by the Federal forces. In 1864 she succeeded in getting through the lines, and passing up the Valley of Virginia by way of Winchester and Martinsburg, reached Philadelphia in March, 1864. She is a sister of Hon. Jacob T. Child, Editor of the *Richmond Conservator*.

He has two children living, issue of the first marriage: James Black, living with his grandfather, Major Alexander Oliphant, Ray county, Missouri, and Mary G. O. Black, living with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Maitland, of Ray county, Missouri. The issue of the second marriage Henry Menefee Black, died in October, 1866, at his aunt's, Mrs. L. H. Warriner's, Kansas City, Missouri.

HON. CHARLES HENRY HARDIN.

MEXICO.

CHARLES H. HARDIN is a native of Kentucky, having been born in that State in 1820. His father was a native Virginian, but removed to Kentucky at an early day, and lived there many years. While Charlie, or, as he was generally called in the family, Henry, was still an infant, Mr. Hardin removed to Missouri and settled in Columbia, Boone county, where young Hardin was reared to the estate of manhood. His mother was Hannah Jewell, a sister of Dr. Wm. Jewell, a distinguished physician of Columbia, and the founder of William Jewell College, in Liberty, Missouri. Governor Hardin is the oldest of a family of five children, namely, Charles H., the subject of this brief biography; Mary, wife of T. R. H. Smith, at present superintendent of State Lunatic Asylum No. 1, at Fulton; Arethusa, who married John H. Stone, a distinguished lawyer of Central Missouri (both dead); Dr. Thomas J., who died a few years since; and Walter, the youngest, who died when about fourteen years of age. His father was nearly related to the Hardins of Kentucky, an old and well known family in that State.

Charles had the benefit of a liberal education. The best schools of Missouri, during his minority, were to be found in Columbia, and these he had easy access to. Studious in his habits and having little to interfere with the prosecution of his literary studies, he availed himself of these advantages, and fully prepared himself for his subsequent course at Miami University, where he graduated and received the degree of A. B., and subsequently that of A. M.

Having completed his literary course, he returned to Columbia, and began the study of law with the late Judge James M. Gordon. In due time he was admitted to the bar, and in 1843 began the practice at Fulton, Callaway county. The first office whose duties he was called upon to discharge was that of a justice of the peace in Fulton, and his court was remarkable for the correctness of its decisions and the facility with which justice was dispensed. In 1844 Mr. Hardin married Miss Mary Barr, daughter of Theodrick Jenkins, Esq., a noted farmer and fine stock raiser, of Boone county. Mr. Hardin's legal business accumulated rapidly, and he soon came to be recognized as one of the soundest lawyers and most laborious attorneys in Central Missouri. He spared no pains in the preparation of his cases, and allowed none to go to final adjudication until he had thoroughly sifted the points in dispute, the law bearing upon them, the decisions of the courts and the testimony to be adduced. His pleadings were carefully and stud-

Very Truly
C. H. Hardin

iedly written, and were models of conciseness and legal accuracy. He depended less on the argument of the case than upon the plain, practical, common sense manner in which it was presented to the jury, by drawing out every favorable strong point in the affidavits of his witnesses, and then summing up the whole briefly and succinctly, so as to make it tangible to the comprehension of the jury. His eminent success as a lawyer is in great part attributable to the ceaseless labor he bestowed on the matters entrusted to his management.

In 1848 he was elected State's Attorney for the 3d Judicial District, the term of office being at that time four years. Such was the care with which his indictments were written, and such the arrangement and presentation of facts, that few guilty offenders escaped punishment, and none through any blunder on the part of the prosecuting attorney. During the entire term no indictment was ruled against by the court.

In 1859 he was appointed one of the managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, and for twelve years acted as one of the managers and as secretary of the Board. During his connection with the Asylum, the financial affairs of the institution were managed with consummate ability.

Mr. Hardin was first elected to the legislature from Callaway county in 1852, and served his constituency with great acceptability. In the legislature, as in his private office and his domestic affairs, economy, industry and promptitude marked his course. That his services were appreciated is attested by the fact that he was returned to the House of Representatives in 1854, and at the close of the session in 1855 was chosen by the legislature, in connection with Hon. John W. Reid, of Kansas City, and Hon. Thomas C. Richardson, of Scotland county, to revise and compile the statutes of the State. His long study and thorough acquaintance with the State laws enabled him to codify them and make a unique and systematized volume out of a confused and complicated mass. Having revised the statutes and submitted his work, Mr. Hardin was selected to superintend their printing and publication, a duty which he discharged with credit to himself.

For the third time he was elected to represent Callaway county in the Lower House of the General Assembly in 1858. Although these public services occupied much of his time and necessarily took him from his private practice and business, yet his county felt that she had large interests at stake which no one could so well subserve as he. She demanded his time and labor, and they were contributed freely, although detrimental to his personal interests.

In 1860 the senatorial district composed of Boone and Callaway counties sent Mr. Hardin to the State Senate, feeling that his eminent and faithful services as a representative entitled him to this mark of consideration. In the formation of senate committees he was given the post of honor, the chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee. The session of the Legislature that followed, was a stormy one and one requiring of each member coolness, courage and discretion. Particularly did the position Mr. Hardin occupied call for an exercise of these virtues, and the manner in which he conducted the affairs of the committee, showed that he was eminently suited to the place.

In 1861 Mr. Hardin removed from Fulton to Mexico, where he has ever since resided. Quitting the field of politics for a time, he devoted himself to the practice of law and the discharge of his duties as a private citizen. In these he was successful, as he had been elsewhere, and business crowded upon him and engaged his time. Although his legal practice was large and public life employed much of his time, yet for many years he has had a vast amount of other people's business in his hands, and as administrator, executor, trustee, or guardian he has wound up many large estates with profit to the interested parties and honor to himself. In all these varied transactions, no accusation of infidelity to his trusts and no taint of dishonor stains his reputation.

In 1871 Mr. Hardin retired from the practice of law, having for many years maintained a leading position at the bar. In 1872 he was again returned to the State Senate from the district composed of Audrain, Boone and Callaway counties. Again was the position of chairman of the Judiciary Committee tendered him, and in addition, that of chairman of the Asylum Committee. Onerous duties were imposed by these appointments, but they were performed promptly and faithfully during his stay in the Senate.

In 1874 and before the close of his Senatorial term, he was called upon to become the standard-bearer of the Democracy as a candidate for Governor of Missouri. Mr. Hardin was about to withdraw altogether from public life when this nomination was tendered. But this flattering testimonial to

his executive abilities and a laudable ambition to preside over the destinies of a State in which he had lived from his earliest infancy, impelled him to forego the pleasures and recreation of domestic peace and engage once more in the public service. He canvassed the State with great energy and was elected by a majority of nearly forty thousand. His administration marks the inauguration of an era in which by economy, retrenchment and reform, the credit of the State, impaired by previous recklessness and mismanagement, was entirely restored, and her bonds, from being hawked in the market at ninety-five cents on the dollar, rose to seven per cent. above par, and are to-day among the best securities known in commercial circles. It is conceded by all parties that his administration was rigidly and exactly honest, a credit to the Governor and to the party which elected him.

Since his retirement, Mr. Hardin has been living at his home near Mexico, surrounded by the comforts of life, respected and honored by all classes of society. He is about five feet ten and a half inches in height, slenderly built, not at all muscular, but still capable of close and long-continued mental exertion. He has always been a hard worker. As a business man, he has few superiors in the West. Economy and unswerving honesty have been two of his prominent characteristics; yet his economy has never been permitted to run into niggardliness. Modest, unassuming and unostentatious, the gratification of his simple tastes has not drawn heavily upon his income, while his large accumulations have been reserved for noble charities and the founding of permanent institutions. The cause of education has ever found in him an ardent advocate, and his views in this respect have taken practical form in the founding and endowing of Hardin College, at Mexico, to which he contributed thirty-seven thousand dollars in money and lands.

No children have been born to Mr. Hardin. His wife is a lady of great refinement and intelligence, having a large circle of friends who have been attracted to her by her many traits of excellence.

Although in his fifty-eighth year of age, Mr. Hardin is, perhaps, more vigorous physically than at any previous period of his life. His mental faculties, strengthened by study and experience, are stronger than ever, having been preserved, even under the most protracted tension, by his frugal and temperate habits. Probably other and higher fields of usefulness will be opened to him in the future, but there are none that he would not adorn by his talents and attainments.

JOHN FISK BARNARD.

ST. JOSEPH.

JOHN FISK BARNARD was born at Worcester, Massachusetts, April 23, 1829. His parents, John and Sarah R. Barnard, *nee* Bigelow, were descendants of English ancestry, his father being a descendant of John and Sarah Barnard, who landed from Ipswich in England at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1643, and settled in Watertown, adjoining Boston.

Until seventeen years of age his labors were diligent upon his father's farm, and his educational advantages those of a winter school in a rural district. In 1846 he attended the Normal School at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and while there was persuaded by his tutors to enter the Rensselaer Polytechnic School, where he took a course in civil engineering, and graduated in 1850. In the same year of his graduation he was engaged by the Chief Engineer of the St. Lawrence & Atlantic Railroad—now a part of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada—to go to Canada, where he remained in the service of the St. L. & A. R. R. until 1857, when the practical completion of the road resulted in a large reduction of the engineering staff. In the spring of 1857–8 he, with others, made and shipped large quantities of railway ties from Canada to Cuba.

In the summer of 1858 he took charge of a short road on the banks of the Ottawa River in Canada. This was a part of the proposed, and partially built, Montreal & Bytown Railroad. The part built was along the rapids, and was intended

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during the construction of the balance of the road to connect two stretches of navigable water on which plied steamers. The company and contractors failing, no more road was built for many years, and the short portion built was used only during the season of navigation.

He remained in charge of this road until January, 1863, when he was chosen and appointed Superintendent of the Montreal & Champlain Railroad, which extended from Montreal *via* St. Johns to Rouse's Point, and also from Montreal *via* Lachine to Moore's Junction, on the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road. In August, 1864, his road was merged into the Grand Trunk, and his charge was divided between the superintendency of the Grand Trunk east and west of Montreal. He was then removed to Brantford, in upper Canada—now Ontario—as Superintendent of the road before that time known as the Buffalo & Lake Huron, but which had, August 1, been consolidated with the Grand Trunk road. He remained in this position until March, 1866, when he was recalled to Montreal to take charge as Chief Engineer of that portion of the Grand Trunk road lying east and south of Montreal and the St. Lawrence River, between six and seven hundred miles.

In 1869 he left this position and took charge of the Missouri Valley road as Chief Engineer and Superintendent. The Missouri Valley & Council Bluffs and St. Joseph roads were consolidated in 1870, and he remained with the consolidated company as Chief Engineer until the road was completed and some other work accomplished. In 1871 he left the service of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad Company, and took charge of the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad as Chief Engineer and Superintendent. This road was extended fifty miles under his supervision. He left this road in 1872, and the Superintendent of the Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs road having resigned, by request he accepted the position, and has since been the General Superintendent.

Mr. Barnard was in Canada West eleven years prior to the late war, and having the care of an invalid wife and growing family did not take part in the troubles between the North and South. He has never had any military aspirations, being constructive rather than destructive, both by profession and preference.

April 21, 1853, he married Miss Gertrude Agnes Harvey, of Bath, England, who died March 25, 1865, leaving four children. April 28, 1868, he married Miss Julia Boswell Keefer, of Galt, Ontario, by whom he has five children.

In personal appearance Mr. Barnard is very prepossessing, being five feet ten inches in height, and weighing one hundred and sixty-seven pounds. He has fair complexion, brown hair and blue eyes. He is not demonstrative, but in his quiet way enjoys the society of his friends, especially in his own home.

He is a devoted father and husband, and his domestic relations are the most pleasant; and when the duties of the day are over you can always find Mr. Barnard surrounded by his happy family in his pleasant home, unless called away by business duties.

GENERAL JAMES CRAIG.

ST. JOSEPH.

THE subject of this sketch is one whose biography will be of interest to all who for the past twenty or thirty years have noted the progress of Western Missouri, and the rapid inroads of cultivation and enlightenment upon the rough and almost savage state of its frontier life of but a quarter of a century ago.

James Craig was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1817. His father, James Craig, was married in 1813 to Miss Margaret Slater, and in 1819, when our subject was but two years old, moved to Richland county, Ohio, where he engaged in his trade, that of a tailor, until he was thirty years of age, when he moved to Holmes county, and there commenced the study and afterwards the practice of law.

The subject of our sketch was obliged to work hard, never attending school more than ten or twelve months in his life, and at the age of twenty-two entered the office of Harris & Brown, now of

Omaha, to study law, in Canton, Ohio. After leaving Canton he settled in Tuscarawas county at New Philadelphia, where he continued the practice of the law, and in 1844 moved to Oregon, Missouri.

In the summer of 1846 he was elected to the Legislature as Representative from Holt county, Judge Russell being his opponent. At about the close of his term the Mexican war broke out, and by order of the Governor he organized a company which was to have been sent to Mexico, but troubles arising with the Indians it was ordered to the West, to protect trains on the way to New Mexico and emigration to the Pacific coast. There were several tribes of Indians, the Ottoes, Pawnees, Sioux, Arrappahoes and Cheyennes, with whom they had numerous encounters and many exciting engagements during the year and a half before being called in.

In the spring of '49 Mr. Craig crossed the plains with the many pilgrims who were immigrating to California. After making several thousand dollars in the rich gold mines of that State he returned to St. Joseph in the summer of 1850. Here in company with Mr. Lawrence Archer, now in San José, California, he practiced law.

On the first year of his return the office of District Attorney was contested for by two Whigs and two Democrats, Mr. Craig, then, as now, a Democrat, being duly elected. He held the position with credit to himself and the hearty approval of the people.

In 1856 he was elected to Congress, and at the expiration of his first term was re-elected, and declined a third term.

Soon after the breaking out of the war he was given a commission of Brigadier General by President Lincoln. General Halleck was then Commander-in-chief, and ordered him once more among the Indians, who were causing the United States so much trouble, burning and devastating stations and settlements, and committing many other depredations. He took charge of the troops at Fort Kearney, Fort Laramie and all the district lying between the Missouri River and Utah, including that Territory. In a few weeks the telegraph wires were adjusted and in operation, and the stage lines again in running order. In the summer of 1863, he resigned his commission in the United States Army, and was appointed Brigadier-General by the Governor of Missouri, which appointment he accepted, and was placed in command of the troops in Northwest Missouri, and took an active part in the expulsion of guerrillas from the State, his headquarters being at St. Joseph. Late in 1864 General Craig again resigned, thus ending his military career; which, although confined to the far West, was fraught with much interest, and of incalculable value to his country.

Since the termination of his second Congressional term in 1861, General Craig has been engaged extensively in building and operating railroads. He has been connected for fifteen years with the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and was for a large portion of that time President. He has assisted in the organizing of many new roads and of upholding older ones, frequently acting as mediator between companies and Congress, when difficulties arose or assistance was required, and he seldom if ever failed in gaining his object.

The life of General Craig has been one of continuous travel, extending from ocean to ocean and Lakes to Gulf. Much of his time is employed in Washington, where he is universally known, esteemed and courted alike by all.

Although an affectionate husband and father, and possessing a most attractive home, he is much away from it, either on business or pleasure. His constant desire for change was at first the outgrowth of a migratory disposition, which has now become a habit, and his greatest source of enjoyment is found in travel. He usually spends the summer with his family at the sea-side or on the mountains, and has this year (1877) been on a pleasant tour through California, where twenty-seven years ago he spent a year roughing it.

In August, 1843, he was married at Mount Eaton, Wayne county, Ohio, to Miss Helen M. Pfouts. They have five children living, the second of whom, a daughter, married Captain Wilcox, of the 4th Cavalry. His oldest son is a Lieutenant in the United States Army, now stationed in Arizona, and his eldest daughter is the wife of Major Samuel A. Garth, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

In stature he possesses a well proportioned, sturdy form of about medium height. On the rostrum he is a fine orator, and in the drawing-room a fluent and interesting conversationalist. His society is much sought for by young and old, and is indispensable at all public gatherings, where many an appropriate and true word is said by him in jest, which to the American people is the most effective, as well as the most acceptable, way of distilling truths. He possesses a vigorous intellect, great

natural shrewdness, and a genial, attractive, social disposition. His keen perceptions instantly explore the secret springs and hidden motives which inspire the acts of men. An extensive and intuitive knowledge of human nature, large worldly experience, and long contact with the people of all stations and positions of life, give him a wide field over which he exerts a powerful, albeit an almost imperceptible control.

In Congress he labored faithfully for the interests of the West, and those whom he immediately represented, making every effort to have St. Joseph named as the initial point of the Pacific Railroad. The rebellion threw the location of that road north of the Slave States; but in the earlier debates on the floor of the House of Representatives, General Craig greeted all comers with that incessant fire of sparkling repartee, incisive rejoinder, and solid argument, which have rendered him so popular and effective in Western political campaigns.

He has not been an active politician since 1861, although nominated for Congress by the Democratic and Liberal Convention of his District in 1872, which honor he declined; but in all political combinations in North-west Missouri he has been an effective, though generally quiescent factor. During the last quarter of a century he has regularly attended the sessions of Congress and the meetings of the General Assembly of Missouri, where his intimacy with business men of all sections of the nation, and his thorough acquaintance with legislative routine and parliamentary tactics, rendered his services invaluable in matters of legislation. His constituents, even the humblest among them, credit him with giving their affairs the closest possible attention. His industrious and methodical habits and personal attention to details enable him to secure desired results where others fail. He is emphatically a strong man—strong in mental resources, strong in a background of experience from which he draws freely and opportunely, and strong in his influence over men among whom he chances to be thrown. In brief, it may be said that there are few men of so extended an acquaintance and so determined a character who are the recipients of so much regard and so little enmity.

R. S. CAMPBELL, D. D.

ST. JOSEPH.

FIRST in numerical strength, influence and wealth among the many churches of St. Joseph is the First, or Seventh Street, Presbyterian Church, at present, 1877, under the pastoral care of the eminent divine whose name heads this sketch.

Richard S. Campbell was the eldest child of Abraham and Annie Marshall Campbell, of Armagh, Ireland, where he was born, June 24, 1844. He received a classical education at Monaghan Academy, and graduated after four years' study in the University of Dublin, having taken a theological course, and in due time he was licensed to preach the gospel.

May 24, 1869, he married Miss Maggie H. Cooke, of Londonderry, Ireland, and in 1870 they immigrated to America, stopping in New York, but soon after moving to St. Louis. Dr. Campbell has five children, all born in America. Their names are George Cooke, Annie Marshall, Richard Crawford, Sallie McMunn, Marshall Lavens Campbell.

He was called soon after to take charge of the Presbyterian Church, of Columbia, Missouri, where he labored with great acceptance and success for five years. The First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph being without a pastor, in 1875, invited him to fill their pulpit, and after a a short visit with them, by a unanimous vote of the congregation, was called to be their pastor, and early in 1876 he was installed as such. Soon after the State University, situated at Columbia, conferred upon him the well merited degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Dr. Campbell has a breadth of culture and a strength of mind that would enable him to rank among the first controversialists of the age, and his highest ambition is to preach with success the unsearchable riches of Christ. He preaches in the expository style, and it is peculiarly his own, possessing all the warmth and ardor that characterizes his race. He who has a desire to hear the gospel in its purity and power, the sinner who wants to

find a savior, the Christian who wants the sincere milk of the word that he may grow thereby, is always charmed and profited by Dr. Campbell's words. His praise is in all churches, and he stands deservedly high in the ranks of his profession. He is a ready speaker, seldom using notes or memoranda, but having from a child been taught the description and plan of salvation, he enjoys a freedom in speaking and a familiarity with the mystery of redemption that never can be obtained but by faithful training in childhood and youth Dr. Campbell is now, in 1877, but thirty-three years of age, is possessed of a fine, large frame, seems perfectly at home in the pulpit, and loves his calling. He is destined soon to be acknowledged one of the most prominent divines of the age.

ISAAC COOK.

ST. LOUIS.

IF it be true that "a monument is due to him who causes two spears of grass to grow where only one grew before," what shall be said of the man who has made the sterile bluffs of Missouri and the West to blossom like the rose and laugh with the sunny burden of the grape? For years it was thought those bleak hills would never be utilized by the agriculturist. But an original thinker and observer came to the State, saw them, and determined them for use. "*Veni, vidi, vici,*" was with him, if not a motto, yet a fact, so far as regarded those barren cliffs that had so long baffled the plow, the factory and the engineer. Of that man we propose to give a sketch.

Isaac Cook was born near Long Branch, New Jersey. His facilities of education were limited by the paucity of the father's means; only a county school was his Alma Mater, and his youthful ambition was his capital. At the age of eleven years he went to New York and engaged as clerk in a grocery store, where in five years, by active industry and observation, he acquired a mercantile knowledge and habit that enabled him to begin life with capital, credit and an acumen that was the first fruits of his after precocious success. Settling up his business in the East, he determined to try the West, and in 1834 settled in Chicago, when that city was in its infancy. There he acquired a notable political reputation, and in 1838 became acquainted with the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, then aspirant for Congressional honors in the Springfield district, which, at that time, included Chicago. This acquaintance soon ripened into intimacy, and for a period ranging over some twenty years Mr. Cook was the personal friend of Mr. Douglas. During this acquaintanceship, in 1844, when Illinois had become a Democratic State, Governor Ford appointed Mr. Cook State Agent for the Canal Lands, which office he held for four years. He was afterwards elected Sheriff and Treasurer of Cook county, which he held four years.

In 1852 he was appointed, by President Pierce, Postmaster of Chicago. He was reappointed by President Buchanan, and continued to hold the office during Mr. Buchanan's term. Mr. Cook retired from political life at the outbreak of the war, and remained a quiet citizen during the struggle.

In 1862, he removed to St. Louis, and shortly after purchased the Missouri Wine Company's establishment. This company was organized in 1855, and had made but little progress, but when Mr. Cook took charge of it he made it really "The American Wine Company."

"Now," says a contemporary, "that original courage and restless energy that had made him a master in the political field, began to play in a new direction. Ambition is Mr. Cook's genius. When he took charge of this company it was not his purpose to build it up to a paying basis; he simply resolved to make it the greatest Wine Manufactory in the world—just as in politics, nothing short of President-making interested him. From 1862 to 1865 the world heard very little of him, he was buried—in his wine vaults. About that time frequenters of fashionable restaurants and hotels began to notice a new brand of Champagne. Epicures took kindly to it, and said flattering things about it. The average citizen noticed its low price and its defiant 'Imperial,' ordered a bottle, tested it, and straightway made it a standard article in his household.

J. R. H. Smith

Then came the Paris Exposition, with the heavy old chaps from the Rhine country, Chalons, Epernay, and Rheims, all learned in wine lore, with palates educated to almost impossible nicety. They looked suspiciously upon this new Champagne with its haughty title. They braced their nerves and reluctantly tasted it, then smiled and drank, honored 'Imperial' with an award, and finally told the wine-makers of their own land to look sharp to their work if they wanted to sell any more goods in America. This was Cook's resurrection and transfiguration. He came up out of the cellar; he was world renowned and a millionaire. The disgusted President-maker had become a king among manufacturers and the idol of all patriotic epicures."

And to-day the American Wine Company ranks with the leading champagne manufactories of the world, and Cook's "Imperial" rivals, in the quality of the product and its superior manufacture, the brands of the Heidsicks, Cliquots, Mumms and others of world-wide celebrity. Mr. Cook is still President of the Company, and his enterprise, genius, and industry has successfully carried out his ambition, for to-day it ranks with the first-class wine establishments of America. He has given an impetus to wine-growing in the West, and especially in Missouri, which probably under no other man would it ever have acquired. His establishment has not only made a grape market for the peculiar products of our Western hills, but has forced improvement in their culture of the grape by bringing in, through his wine manufacture, competition of other grape-growing countries.

When Mr. Cook took charge of the American Wine Company's establishment the vintage of Missouri was very small; to-day it has increased to enormous proportions. The company then manufactured only about 5,000 to 8,000 gallons annually; now it manufactures about ten times that amount. The company now exports their wines to London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Yokohama (Japan), Canton (China), Honolulu, Havana, and other points, and the foreign demand for Cook's "Imperial" is constantly increasing. Their champagne cellars are now the most extensive in the United States.

In 1873 Mr Cook was appointed, by President Grant, United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition. Taking his wife with him, he fulfilled his mission and afterwards travelled through Europe, visiting all the places of historic or modern interest. In this jaunt Mr. Cook gathered a fund of instruction, useful and interesting information, which he has and still is utilizing in his intercourse with the agricultural, commercial, political and social circles of his own country.

Mr. Cook holds his age well, and from his experience, travels, observant mind and retentive memory, he is not only entertaining but instructive in every circle; while his liberal views, commercial acumen, his political antecedents, his intimacy with the leading men of the day, and his congeniality of temperament make him a welcome guest on 'Change, in the business mart or in the social circle.

T. R. H. SMITH, M. D.

FULTON.

T R. H. SMITH descended from an old and highly respected Virginia family. His father, Thomas Smith, at an early day removed to Kentucky, where he spent a long and useful life (over fifty years) in the ministry of the Christian church. He was one of the pioneer and able ministers of the church, whose labors were characterized by great zeal, sincerity and earnestness. He died in 1861, at the advanced age of seventy-seven.

The subject of this sketch was born in Kentucky, February 21, 1820. His early opportunities for obtaining an education were very good and well improved. After a thorough course of study he entered Morrison College, but subsequently went to Georgetown College, where he graduated when about eighteen years old. In 1838 he began the study of medicine with Dr. W. H. Richardson, who was, at that time, one of the Professors in the Transylvania Medical School, Lexington, Kentucky, and who continued his preceptor until his graduation in

this school in 1840, which proved most creditable to himself. It is said that, in a large graduating class, he had no superior.

After finishing his medical course, Dr. Smith immigrated to Columbia, Missouri, where he practiced the different branches of his profession for eleven years, and attained enviable distinction.

In 1851 he was elected Superintendent and Physician of the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton, Missouri. He accepted the position, and entered at once upon its responsible duties; where, for nearly fifteen years, he gave the most untiring labor, sacrificing ease, comfort and social enjoyment, to advance the great interests of the institution and its unfortunate inmates.

In 1865 Dr. Smith's health began to fail, and he was compelled to resign. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits for seven years in the Floussant Valley, St. Louis county, Missouri.

In 1872, by the unanimous vote of the St. Louis County Court, he was elected Superintendent and Physician of the St. Louis County Insane Asylum, and after filling the position most acceptably for six months, by the unanimous voice of the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, he was re-called to his former position, and urgently solicited to accept it. He resumed his duties there January 23, 1873, and still occupies the position at this date, December, 1877.

Dr. Smith has thus been identified with this noble work for almost twenty years, and has ever been faithful and untiring in his efforts to promote its truest interests. His administration has uniformly been marked by great kindness and humanity, and the large number throughout the State who, through his instrumentality, have been rescued from a "living death," and restored to "the light of reason," will, with their friends, cheerfully and gratefully bear testimony to the high degree of success which has attended his labors. There is, perhaps, no hospital for the insane that stands higher in public esteem than the State Lunatic Asylum at Fulton.

Dr. Smith embraced religion when a young man, and has ever shown an interest in every good word and work. He is a member of the Christian church.

In 1841 he married Mary E. Hardin, daughter of Charles Hardin, and sister of C. H. Hardin, Ex-Governor of Missouri. Her father was one of the earliest, worthiest and most valuable citizens of Columbia. She is a lady of great strength of mind and character, enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and is a devout Christian. Dr. Smith has a host of personal friends, and as a physician is justly entitled to rank among the first in his profession.

JAMES B. EADS, C. E., LL. D.

ST. LOUIS.

AS the Old World may boast of having given birth to M. Lesseps, whose genius opened the way for the commerce of the world to float between twin continents, so the New may justly claim honor in having produced James B. Eads, the greatest of living civil engineers, whose genius has triumphed over Nature's most formidable obstacles, and united regions segregated by an eternal flood. And as the one accomplished the apparently impossible by pouring the waters of one great sea into those of another, so the other, dealing with obstructions not less, if not more difficult to overcome, has given to a great river the commercial importance of an inland ocean, and introduced maritime commerce into the heart of a mighty continent. Monsieur Lesseps and Captain Eads's genius, courage and perseverance have crowned their lives with immortal honors.

James B. Eads is a native of Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and was born May 23, 1820. His early education was only such as the rudimentary schools of that day could supply, and even this was cut short by an accident which robbed his parents of all their earthly possessions and required young Eads to contribute to the maintenance of the family. His genius began to develop itself at a very tender age, for we find machinery engaging his attention when he was only eight years old. When James was nine years of age his father removed to Louisville, going down the Ohio river on a steamboat. The engineer of the boat, seeing the child was deeply interested in the action of the engine, explained to him all its principal parts, showing him how the expansive power of steam was employed to drive the ponderous craft through the water. The lesson was not lost. The

information here gained had opened a field of thought and reflection which his mind traversed through many a day and night.

His mind seemed to search intuitively for hidden principles, and whatever was intricate or mysterious to him he explored with untiring energy. Before he was twelve years old, he amused himself by taking to pieces and readjusting, with the aid only of an ordinary pocket knife, the family clock and a patent-lever watch. So much was the mind of the lad occupied about machinery, that his father provided for him a small workshop and a set of tools. In this shop he spent a great part of his time inventing, constructing, fitting, moulding, readjusting and adapting pieces of mechanism to his various wants. Out of these labors came steam engines, fire engines, electrifying machines, and a host of similar products, the mechanism evincing the inventive genius of the boy, which only lacked the skill gained by experience to evolve practical results.

When James was about thirteen years of age his father determined to remove to St. Louis, and on his way thither the steamer in which he had embarked his family and his entire estate was burned. The family escaping with only the wearing apparel on their persons, and leaving Mr. Eads penniless, it became necessary that each member of the family should contribute to the general support. The part that James took was probably the best that a boy of his age, without money or influential friends, could perform. He became a vender of fruits, peddling his merchandise from a basket in the streets. But even during these hours of gloom he did not neglect the culture of his genius and the gratification of his practical, though unchildlike tastes. His leisure hours were spent, as before, in evolving new ideas from his busy brain. In the winter of 1833 he built a locomotive, which was simply an ingenious toy, having as a motive power a concealed rat tied by the tail on a tread-wheel, with a hole in front, through which the motor was vainly endeavoring to escape. To the uninitiated, it had the appearance of an automatic locomotive.

His miniature mercantile operations were of short duration. Obtaining a situation with Messrs. Williams & Duhring, then one of the first dry-goods establishments of the West, he accepted the kindness extended by Mr. Williams, and availed himself of the use of that gentleman's extensive and carefully selected library. Here was laid the foundation of that vast store of knowledge he has since acquired, and which has enabled him, later in life, to achieve the first rank among the civil engineers of the nineteenth century.

At the age of nineteen, failing health admonished him that life within the confines of a mercantile establishment was unsuited to him, and that he must seek more active occupation. He had stored his mind with useful facts in regard to civil engineering, mechanics and machinery, and was, therefore, well fitted for the life he was subsequently to lead. He became a clerk on a Mississippi river steamer, and during nearly all of the following eighteen years he was on the river in some capacity, studying the eccentricities, obstacles and intricacies of that mighty stream. In 1842 he formed a connection with Case & Nelson, boat builders, and was for a number of years employed with a working vessel to recover cargoes from sunken boats. His first effort was made near Keokuk, where a boat had gone down in eighteen feet of water. A diving armor with an air-pump attachment was first tried, but found inadequate, from the great depth of the water and the swiftness of the current Mr. Eads then devised a diving-bell of very primitive construction, to-wit: A whisky barrel with one head knocked out and the open end so loaded with lead as to sink it regularly. The diver having refused to risk his life in this frail contrivance, Mr. Eads himself descended to the wreck and brought up a portion of the cargo. Upon this success, a rapid improvement was made in diving-bells, and the work was soon reduced to a system which was made effective along the Mississippi and its tributaries. Steam was introduced to facilitate operations, and new machinery, the product of Mr. Eads's inventive genius, was added from time to time. The business became extensive and very profitable.

In 1843 Mr. Eads disposed of his interest and began the experiment of making glassware in St. Louis—the first glass factory established West of the Mississippi. But difficulties interposed, which neither industry nor ingenuity could remove, and he abandoned the effort in 1847. Returning to the river, he took charge of the first boat built by the company, "Submarine No. 1." The company, composed of Eads & Nelson, began with a very small capital, about $1,500. Within ten years, such was the successful management of the business, the capital had increased to the value of nearly half a million dollars, and the operations of the firm extended from Galena to the Balize. Machinery for raising

sunken boats and making old hulls available for future use had been introduced, and a complete revolution in the system of wrecking had taken place.

In 1854 Mr. Eads went to Europe for the benefit of his health, and on his return, a proposition was made by the company to the United States Government to rid the rivers of the Mississppi Valley of the snags that had proven so disastrous to navigation. The proposition was favorably considered by the House of Representatives, but the bill was defeated in the Senate.

In 1857, owing to Mr. Eads's continued ill health, the firm of Eads & Nelson was dissolved, and Mr. Eads retired from business with a well-earned competence.

But his genius was destined ere long to be called into more vigorous exercise than any previous demand had taxed it. When the rebellion began, it became of the highest importance that the Mississippi river should be controlled by the Union forces. When Mr. Lincoln became President, Hon. Edward Bates was appointed Attorney General. He knew, and appreciated the eminent ability of Mr. Eads, and recommended him to the cabinet as a suitable person to be consulted in any matters pertaining to the occupancy of that stream. On the 17th of April, 1861, Attorney General Bates wrote to Mr. Eads as follows: "Be not surprised if you are called here suddenly by telegram. If called, come instantly. In a certain contingency it will be necessary to have the aid of the most thorough knowledge of our Western rivers, and the use of steam on them; and in that event, I have advised that you should be consulted."

The telegram was not long delayed, and on his arrival at Washington, he was consulted by the cabinet as to the best plan of operations on the Western waters. Mr. Welles, Secretary of the Navy, requested Mr. Eads to prepare a paper setting forth his views. This he did April 29, the paper also containing proposals to place gunboats on the rivers, suggestions as to the character of boats adapted to the service, and the batteries to be established along the shores. In the following month, Secretary Welles detailed Captain John Rogers to go West with Mr. Eads and contract for suitable vessels. But the Secretary of War, Mr. Cameron, was averse to the plan, and would lend no aid in perfecting it. At the next meeting of the cabinet he claimed it was a matter pertaining wholly to the War Department, and much delay ensued. In a short time, however, Mr. Cameron yielded his assent, and ordered Captain Rogers and Mr. Eads to proceed with the purchase of the vessels, and after meeting with the approval of General McClellan the project was properly inaugurated. Some boats were purchased and hastily and rudely fitted up, but they soon proved unsuitable for the work.

In July, 1861, the Quartermaster General issued proposals for building an iron-clad fleet for the Mississippi. On the 5th of August, when the propositions were examined, Mr. Eads was found to be the lowest and best bidder. Seven boats were to be built, to be of six hundred tons burden, to draw six feet, carry thirteen heavy guns, to be plated with iron two and one-half inches thick, and to steam nine knots an hour. Only sixty-five days were allowed in which to complete them. The contract was signed August 7. The work was performed according to contract, and within a period of little over three months the energy and skill of one man had built and equipped a powerful squadron of eight gunboats, (one having been added to the number by altering a snag boat,) and successfutly launched them on the Mississippi, carrying one hundred and seven large guns, capable of resisting powerful batteries and of clearing the river of all piratical and contraband crafts. The Government was far less prompt in refunding to Mr. Eads the sums he had expended in the construction of the vessels and which had exhausted his means, and it was only by the assistance of friends he was enabled to complete the work. Forts Henry and Donnelson were captured by the assistance of gunboats, which, at the time, were really the property of Mr. Eads; and, although the "Pittsburgh" and "Carondelet" had been furnished to the Government four or five months before, they had not been paid for at the time they run the batteries of Island No. 10.

In 1862 the Navy Department called upon Mr. Eads for designs of light draught iron-clad vessels to be used on the Western waters. Three separate drafts were made and submitted—the first for vessels drawing five and a half feet; the second for vessels with rotating turrets, drawing four and a half feet; the third for vessels similar to the second, drawing only three and a half feet—the vessels, turrets and appliances being of Mr. Eads's own invention. The plan of the vessels was accepted, but owing to a want of time to test them, and the fact that Ericsson's had been, and with success, Mr. Eads's turrets were not adopted. Six of these vessels were built,

all of them being superior to those called for by the contract. He also converted a number of transports into musket-proof vessels, and built four heavy mortar boats. The efficient aid Mr. Eads lent the Government, in its warfare on the Western rivers, cannot be over estimated. Without the assistance of these, or similar gunboats, the Mississippi could not have been opened to navigation.

During the progress of the war, Mr. Eads again visited Europe for rest and the recovery of his strength, being brain-weary and almost prostrated physically from tedious, long-continued and exhausting labors. He returned in 1865.

St. Louis had long felt the need of a bridge across the Mississippi river, that she might not be dependent on the eccentricities of the flood and the caprices of the weather for her commerce with the East. Companies had been formed looking to this consummation, but had failed or abandoned the project after a few ineffectual experiments. At length, in 1867, the St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company was formed, with James B. Eads as Chief Engineer. What to most engineers was a vague chimera, was to him a tangible reality. Already in the busy workshop of his brain, pier after pier, arch after arch, had been constructed, until he saw the Father of Waters spanned by an invaluable and imperishable structure, that should be through all time a monument to his creative genius. Work was fairly begun on the bridge in 1868, and it was completed and opened for use in July, 1874. One great peculiarity in the construction of this bridge is the principle involved in the employment of caissons; the wonderful ingenuity that suggested their use, and the skill with which they were made to perform their part, mark a new era in civil engineering. Nor was there less skill and ingenuity brought into exercise in planning and completing the superstructure. Everything was carefully and accurately calculated. Every arch, every beam, every cable, the strength of each component part, the relations of parts to the whole, distances, curves, angles—all were so minutely and accurately calculated that there was no variation, no misstep, no giving way, no need for false works, comparatively little manual labor, and steam was given intelligence to direct its limitless power. There are three spans—the two side spans being four hundred and ninety-seven feet each in length, and the middle span five hundred and fifteen feet long and sixty feet above high-water mark. The superstructure is of steel, in upright arches. The bridge is a model of grace, beauty and strength, a very *chef d'œuvre* of engineering skill, and is so regarded by the best engineers of the world. The piers rest upon bed-rock, the eastern pier at the depth of one hundred and ten feet from the surface, the western at a depth of ninety-eight feet.

Great as were these achievements, and valuable as they were to the country and its contributions to art and science, his fame rests not alone upon the improvement of offensive and defensive river warfare, nor upon the construction of the grandest bridge in the world, nor upon the honors paid by foreign potentates and the acknowledgments of scientific associations. His work and skill have been employed in another direction, and his labor has redounded to his honor. What he had accomplished up to 1874 was comparatively local in its application and influence. It was reserved for him to grasp and control the mightiest river of the world, to direct its currents and to force it to remove the obstructions to navigation it had itself formed: thus opening a ship channel to the sea and diverting the commerce of a mighty empire from an unnatural to a natural and normal course.

In 1874 he proposed to Congress the creation, at his own and associates' expense, of a wide and deep channel to the Gulf of Mexico through the Southeast pass of the Mississippi. This work was to be paid for by the Government only as certain widths and depths were attained. His plan contemplated a system of jetties, by which the great body of water should be confined within certain limits, and the increased volume and velocity of the stream should wash out and carry away the deposits of centuries, and thus keep its mouth free from the impediments that have so long kept out heavy ocean vessels. As usual, this bold design was attacked with much virulence by the press and by brother engineers, who regarded the proposition as preposterous and the plan as wholly impracticable. But Mr. Eads's demonstrations were stronger than the cavils of the soothsayers. After long discussion Congress passed an act, which was approved March 3, 1875, authorizing him to open the South pass, (a more difficult one than the one he had selected), by jetties; to receive $500,000 when he secured a channel twenty feet deep and two hundred feet wide, and other payments when still greater width and depth had been secured. Mr. Eads at once began the work, and as it progressed, one after another of

its opponents came to see the feasibility of the project and the absolute certainty of ultimate success. Mr. Eads has already (February, 1878,) drawn his second installment of half a million dollars, and the completion of the work and the making of a channel three hundred and fifty feet wide and thirty feet deep are only a question of time.

As this last project is an assumed success, Mr. Eads contemplates still further improvements in the channel of that stream, so as to give free passage, at all seasons, to boats of heavy draught from Cairo to New Orleans. In a recent speech at Cincinnati, he developed facts and figures going to show that the Mississippi river is capable of being so confined and restrained as to become a perpetual and safe highway for the commerce of the Great Basin. Coming from almost any other man, the project might be regarded as the dream of an enthusiast; but coming from a gentleman so eminently practical and skillful as Mr. Eads, none of his friends and few of his enemies doubt that he will be able to consummate all he proposes. Should Congress give him the authority to open the Mississippi from the Falls of St. Anthony to the Gulf, there is every reason to believe that the river, in a comparatively brief period, would afford safe, speedy and cheap transportation for the products of the Great West to the seaboard, and thence to foreign marts.

In recognition of his prëeminent merits, foreign scientific associates have done themselves the honor to enroll his name as an honorary member of their bodies; kings and potentates have done honor to his overmastering genius, and the University of Missouri has voluntarily conferred on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. He is now in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and, though never robust, his strong will and indomitable purpose keep him in active service, and promise yet many years of usefulness. As a citizen, Mr. Eads is possessed of the loftiest virtues—liberality, charity, unwavering probity and incorruptible purity. He adorns every station he endeavors to fill, as well as the age in which he lives.

JUDGE JOHN F. LONG.

ST. LOUIS.

JUDGE JOHN F. LONG was born at White Haven, Gravois, St. Louis county, Missouri, August 29, 1816. His father, William L. Long, was born in Port Royal, Carolina county, Virginia, February 20, 1789 William L. Long moved with his father's family in 1794 to Kentucky, and in the spring of 1796 to St. Louis county, Missouri, where he was married, July 14, 1808, to Elizabeth Sappington, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, January 2, 1789, and with her father's family came to St. Louis in 1806. Both John Sappington and John Long had seen service in the Revolutionary war—the former under General Greene, and the latter under General La Fayette—and both engaged in the battle of Brandywine.

John F. Long, the subject of this sketch, was reared on his father's farm, attending private schools in the neighborhood until the age of sixteen, when he was sent to St. Charles College, where he studied mathemathics and the higher branches of an English education, closing his course May 30, 1836. On the first of October of that year he opened a private school, and continued teaching at intervals for several years. He was also engaged in land surveying, which he followed at various times for thirty-seven years. In 1838-9 he sold goods near Valle's Mines; in 1840-1 he was in the *Missouri Argus* newspaper office with Mr. A. R. Corbin and Governor Gilpin; in 1841-2 he was a Deputy Marshal under Captain George H. Kennerly; in 1842-3 he was Chief of Police under Mayor George Maguire; in 1844-7, selling goods, Postmaster, and teaching school at Sappington; in 1848-50 he was County Marshal; in 1851 took Gonsalve De Montesque to New York and put him on board the steamer "Europa" for France, he being insane.

In 1864 Mr. Long was appointed Superintendent of County Roads and Bridges of St. Louis county, serving eight years. The same year he was a member of the City Council from the Fifth ward; also a member of the Public School Board. From 1865 to 1871 he was a member of the St. Louis County Court. From 1860 to 1863 he was a member of the State Convention known as the War Convention.

John F. Long.

Library University of Texas

He was appointed by President Grant, July, 1874, United States Surveyor and Collector of Customs and Disbursing Agent for the port of St. Louis, which offices he still holds.

Judge Long became a member of Travelers' Rest Lodge, I. O. O. F., in 1848, and of the order of A. F. & A. M. in 1854, has passed through the Blue Lodge chairs, and is now a member of the Royal Arch Chapter. He has been a member of Dr. Brooke's Walnut-street Presbyterian Church since 1864. A decided Democrat until Mr. Greeley's nomination for the Presidency, since then he has been a Republican, and a full indorser of the Hayes administration.

Judge Long has been married three times: first on the 29th September, 1836, to Fannie E. Pipkin, (born May 17, 1820, and died January 17, 1863), daughter of Colonel Philip Pipkin, of Nashville, Tennessee, and who served as Colonel under General Jackson in the Creek and Seminole wars. She was also a sister of Judge P. Pipkin, of Jefferson county, Missouri. By her he had six children, all of whom are living except the eldest, Mrs. Egbert, who died October 21, 1874. He was again married July 24, 1864, to Pamela L., daughter of the late Judge Stephen Lanham, of Bonhommie township, St. Louis county, Missouri, she dying April 28, 1868. Mr. Long married, December 16, 1869, his present wife, Mary Nelson, daughter of the late Hon. John Sappington, of St. Louis county, who was twice elected a member of the General Assembly. Both John Sappington and William L. Long were officers under General, afterwards Governor, McNair, in 1814-15, fighting the Indians in St. Charles, Lincoln, Howard and other counties of Missouri, from Fort Madison to Capaugris and Loutre Island.

Judge Long's travels have been confined to the United States—from St. Paul to Norfolk, from Boston to New Orleans—embracing twenty-four States.

Judge Long is six feet in height, broad shoulders, rather coarse features, blue eyes, sandy hair, when young; weighs about one hundred and eighty-five pounds, is now in fair health, and has the confidence of all who know him. Having lived a life of sobriety and activity, with a cool head and warm heart, he is a genial companion, with wonderful recollection of events a half century old. His tenacious memory makes him a very agreeable companion to all who take an interest in the past history of St. Louis.

WILLIAM NEWTON MORRISON, D. D. S.

ST. LOUIS.

WILLIAM NEWTON MORRISON was born in East Springfield, Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 25th of May, 1842. His father, John R. Morrison, is a man of considerable inventive genius, which appears to be inherited by most of his children. Mrs. John R. Morrison was a Miss Sarah Hammond, of a prominent family in Ohio. Her uncle, Charles Hammond, was a prominent lawyer and editor in Cincinnati during the time of Henry Clay, with whom he had several earnest debates. In the *Galaxy*, of a few years ago, we find an account of a case in which he and Clay were the opposing counsel, and great praise is given Hammond for so well sustaining his case against so powerful an opponent.

Our subject comes from a family of dentists, having had two brothers, one uncle and several cousins in the profession. He is one of thirteen children, eight of whom are living. His eldest brother, James B. Morrison, has an enviable notoriety as the inventor of various dental appliances—being the originator of the Furring Engine and of the "Morrison Dental Chair."

Our subject claims no classical education, further than he has secured by his own studious habits. His schooling was limited to the country facilities of his youthful day and State. At the early age of eighteen he commenced work in mechanical dentistry in St. Louis, with his brother. At the conclusion of the third year he attended the College of Dental Surgery in Cincinnati, where he graduated.

In or about 1862 he began the regular practice of dentistry in St. Louis. In his case, especial and hard work with application was required, and he set

himself to work assiduously in his calling. By diligence and close study, he attained a prominence in his profession, before he had reached the age of thirty, seldom acquired in a life-time service. So successful was he that, in 1872, he had acquired not only a name but sufficient funds to build and furnish him a home. It was built after his own plan and in accordance with his own studied style of architecture, combining office and residence in the same building. It was a complete dentistry and at the same time a complete residence, and was the first building of the kind in the United States. From his first success until now, Dr. Morrison has sustained the reputation so dearly bought, and now St. Louis claims him as one of her professional men. The Doctor has invented and improved many dental instruments and appliances now generally used in the profession.

The Doctor has been a Mason since 1865, but has never accepted office in the order. In his religious tendencies, we cannot call him a churchman, although he has been and is yet a regular attendant, with his family, upon Sabbath service. And so, too, in his politics; while claiming to be a Republican, he has never allowed himself to be governed by party rules in his ballot.

He has been a close observer in all his travels, and probably in this way has gathered the major part of his vast practical information. Having traveled extensively in the West Indies and throughout the United States, he has had the happy faculty of seeing, looking at, remembering and utilizing everything that came under his observation worthy of note in his profession or in political economy. And, in the latter respect—while he has never sought office or political preferment—the education thus acquired has rendered his political opinions of consequence among his fellow-citizens.

In 1868 Dr. Morrison married Miss Cornelia Holme, of Hannibal, Missouri, of which union three children were born, the two older of whom are still living. For one who has acquired so great a reputation in his profession, among so many gray-headed compeers, curiosity will ask for something of his characteristics. As near as we can learn he is undemonstrative and peculiarly reticent about his personal affairs; he has a fine appreciation for the beautiful in art and nature, as his tastefully ornamented house plainly indicates. His moral character is blameless—even tobacco being almost entirely tabooed. He has an irresistible penchant for the comic. He is cheerful without excess of cordiality, friendly toward all, yet with no intimates; forming neither violent antipathies nor confidential friendships, he stands apparently alone, and yet leans towards the masses of his fellow beings, and gives the worthy ones of them a lodgment in his philanthropy. If we were called upon to give his marked characteristic, from what we can learn of him, two words would embrace it—indefatigable industry, and that carried on with the motto, "whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing well," and the scriptural injuction, "what thy hands find to do, do it with all thy might."

In his later years, Dr. Morrison has shown such a particular aptitude for surgery that it is a question with himself and friends (only relieved by his success in dentistry) if he did not mistake his calling in leaving that and choosing his present profession.

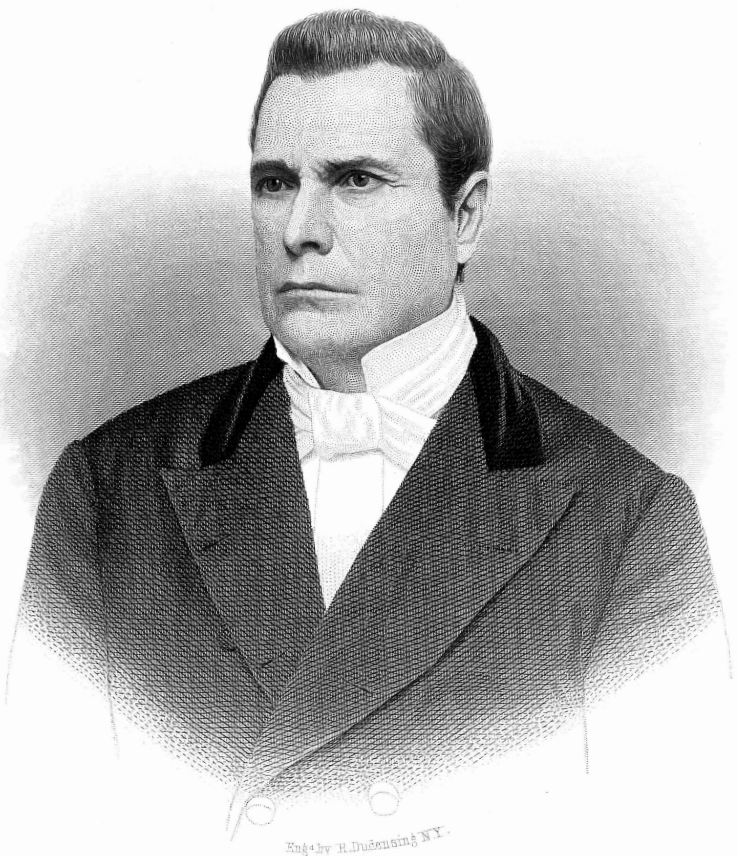
For the encouragement of young men following in his footsteps, we wish to state that whatever prominence the Doctor has acquired, has been the result of his unaided efforts, of study, observation and toil. He is, indeed, a self-made man. His Alma Mater was his midnight studies; his diploma is his success.

DR. TENNESSEE MATHEWS.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THERE is no power greater or more effective than the silent influence of a noble life. This truth is fully illustrated in the life of every good man. In this sketch we present a man well worthy of imitation by the young and rising generation.

Tennessee Mathews was born near Dixon's Spring, Smith county, Tennessee, October 12, 1810. His grandfather was a native of Ireland and came to this country about 1725, and with the elder Emmets and O'Connells was one of the founders of the



Engd by H. Dudensing, N.Y.

Very truly Your friend.

Tennessee Mathews

society called "The United Irishmen." He left his native country on account of political troubles, was a member of the Mecklenburgh Convention, in North Carolina, and served with General Washington through the Revolutionary war. His father, also named William Mathews, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, in 1767. He was an intimate friend of General Andrew Jackson, and served with him as Captain of a company through the Indian war, and also took a prominent part in the battle of New Orleans. In 1794 he married Miss Elizabeth Hunter, of Henry county, Virginia, and removed to Rutherford county, Tennessee, settling on a revolutionary claim of six hundred and forty acres of land, given to his father by the United States government for gallant service in the war.

When the subject of this sketch was twelve years old his father died, leaving a large estate, but, having acted as security for his friends to a large amount, his property was sacrificed, leaving his widow and seven children without fortune. He then, assisted by his elder brother, aged fourteen, and a younger aged ten, rented land, raised cotton, and in a few years bought his mother a home, surrounding her with all the comforts and necessities of life. When seventeen years of age his grandmother died, leaving his mother about $15,000 in money and negroes. He then called a meeting of his brothers, and they determined to carve out their own fortunes without encumbering their mother's estate. Then he hired to a neighboring planter for $6.00 per month, for a period of six months. Saving every dollar, he returned home and attended school until his money was exhausted for tuition and clothing; then, making an engagement for five months at $8.00 per month, he pursued the same course until that sum was exhausted, and again resumed labor at $10.00 per month for five months, earning fifty dollars more, which he expended in the same way at Rock Spring Seminary, receiving at the close of the term the highest honors of his class. He was then applied to to take charge of a school in Davidson county, near Colonel Hope's. After teaching one term he was re-engaged for a term of twelve months, giving entire satisfaction to both parents and pupils. He then returned to the Seminary, remained five months and graduated with distinction. He was invited to take the Bethlehem school, in Williamson county, which he taught with success, improving his leisure hours in the study of the law, at his mother's solicitation, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. Preferring the medical profession, he read the usual course and then entered the College at Lexington, Kentucky, and in 1842 was graduated at the Louisville Medical College and practiced in Randolph county for about three years, when he moved to Jefferson City, Missouri, where he has ever since resided, carrying on an extensive drug business and enjoying a large practice for thirty-three years in Cole, Osage, Miller and Callaway counties. In 1865 his foot was injured while alighting from his carriage, and since that time he has given up riding, but has continued to treat various diseases at his office.

In 1836, he married Miss Priscilla Ward Morton, of Rutherford county, Tennessee. They have had three children, two sons and one daughter. His youngest son, Emmet, died at the age of three years; his eldest, Tennessee Mathews, Jr., is the Editor of the *Jefferson City Tribune* and one of the most brilliant writers in the State. He was the official Reporter of the XXIXth General Assembly. His daughter, now deceased, was the wife of J. E. Carter, Esq., proprietor of the *Tribune* and the present Mayor of Jefferson City. In politics, Dr. Mathews has always been a Democrat. One of his earliest recollections was a visit of Andrew Jackson at his father's house in Tennessee.

He has held several offices of importance, but without his solicitation. Before removing to Missouri he held the position of County Judge in Rutherford county, Tennessee. In Jefferson City he has held the positions of Alderman and Mayor, and is now acting magistrate of Jefferson City. During the late civil war, while temporarily absent from home, he was appointed magistrate by those opposed to him politically, in order to suppress the petty and public thieving so prevalent. He declined to act, but at the earnest request of his fellow-citizens finally accepted the position, determined to enforce the civil laws; this frequently brought him in collision with the military, but his decisions were always sustained by the higher courts. During the war he dispensed in charities nearly $2,000, without regard to the sentiments of the sufferers, whether Union or disunion, and was on bonds to the amount of $750,000 for the good behavior of parties and for the preservation of the peace.

Many of the most eminent medical men of Missouri have been students of Dr. Mathews and perhaps owe more to him for their rise in life than to any other source. Among the number are Dr.

Nicholas Melton, who was with General Robert E. Lee during the war; Dr. G. W. Riggins, of Columbia, who was with General Sterling Price; and Dr. J. P. H. Gray, of California, Missouri. Hon. Sam. H. Owens, of California, Missouri, learned the drug business of him. He takes great pride in the success of these gentlemen; and he also provided means for educating a number who never knew from whose hand the means came for their intellectual advancement, not forgetting to provide liberally for the children of his deceased brothers, William and Peter Mathews. His religious sentiments in early life were in favor of the Baptist denomination. At the breaking out of the war, the great disruption of the different organizations of religious bodies caused him to reëxamine the religious tenets of all the different sects, and his honest convictions induced him to adopt the doctrines of the Holy Roman Catholic Church, and he was confirmed by the Very Rev. Father Kenrick, Arch-Bishop of St. Louis, Missouri, and he feels greatly indebted for the kind ministrations of Fathers Walsh, Miller, Muer and Hoog, the Priests of Jefferson City, and also Father Ryan, the present Bishop of St. Louis.

WILLIAM H. ROBB, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

WILLIAM H. ROBB was born at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1840. His father, Josiah Robb, was the eldest in a family of thirteen children of John Robb, who was one of the pioneers and early settlers of Western Pennsylvania. The mother of our subject was Rachel M. Robb (*nee* McMillan), who was born and raised in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

In this sketch of a successful man, yet on the incline of life's hill, will be found another demonstration that it is wise, generally, in parents to let their children follow the bent of their business inclinations. The father, Josiah Robb, was a farmer near Pittsburgh, but determined to move West—to Iowa—in 1854. Our subject was then but fourteen, but had been looking to the horizon of success for himself. He asked permission of his parents to remain and work out for himself a name and a fortune. Having confidence in the boy they consented and, moving to the West, left him on his own resources.

William was poor, but rich in integrity, industry and resolution. He saw that education was the *open sesame* to the storehouse of riches and success. Hence he lost no opportunity of gathering practical knowledge. For four years he worked on a farm during the summer months and attended public school in winter.

In early boyhood he exhibited a strong desire for the study of medicine, and a precocious ability for the practice of that profession. In order to fit himself therefor he removed to Pittsburgh, residing with his married sister, Mrs. Ewart, and worked for a time at the paper-hanging trade—still following his old course of attending public school in winter, and added thereto nightly attendance at the medical lectures in one of the institutes of that city. His head and heart were fully bent upon an education for a proud position in the profession of medicine. And he was promisingly approximating perfection when the war of the Rebellion called him, like all other patriotic young men, to leave school and ambitions for country, in the grave or glorious return.

In September, 1861, he enlisted at Pittsburgh, in the 102nd Regiment, Co. M., Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served three years, doing service for the Union on the battle-fields of Virginia. He received severe wounds in the battle of Fair Oaks, near Richmond, Virginia, in May, 1862, but recovered and went again to the front. In 1863 he was taken prisoner by the Confederates and confined for a short time with the Union prisoners on Belle Island, at Richmond. Being parolled, and finally exchanged, he hastened to camp and served at the front the remainder of his enlistment. He was in the battles of Fair Oaks, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and the Wilderness, besides many skirmishes.

In 1864 he returned home and resumed his studies in the office of Dr. G. A. Sprecher, an eminent and able electro-therapeutist of Pittsburgh. The young soldier had not forgotten the ambition of his

life, and whether in prison, in hospital or on battle-field, he had been gathering rich stores of professional knowledge which practically and fully repaid the loss of academic instruction—a loss gladly yielded for country's sake. Under Dr. Sprecher he pursued his studies industriously and favorably, and advanced rapidly. Besides the causes and cures of disease, he began (under his favorable auspices) a philosophical line of studies in treatment. The vegetable and mineral kingdoms had furnished their wealth for the healing of the sick, and yet so many failures. With the longing eye of the student, he was looking out upon Creation for a remedy for those cases that medicine not surgery would reach. Daily watching convinced him finally of the efficacy of electricity, in its different modifications, in the treatment of nervous and chronic maladies that are so rarely cured by drugs alone. By night he pondered his books—ancient and modern; by day he watched the demonstrations in his adopted science, until by the time he had completed his medical studies he was ready to enter, heart and soul, into the as yet new field of electro-therapeutics. He entered into partnership with Dr. Sprecher in 1869, and battled manfully and successfully in Pittsburgh and throughout Pennsylvania in behalf of the new idea against the old ruts in medical lore.

In 1870 Dr. Robb removed to St. Louis and opened his office for the practice of medicine upon the electric system. But he met a perfect storm of prejudice on all sides, and especially from physicians. Unflinchingly he followed the line of practice his own scientific explorations had demonstrated—treating his patients successfully and his enemies gentlemanly. His faith in electricity as a remedial agent never was shaken; on the contrary was daily strengthened by observation and his own successes. Days of dark discouragement were frequent, but he fought on with the determination of conscious rectitude—fought on "through evil and good report," and has already the satisfaction of seeing the science of electro-therapeutics rapidly growing into favor with people of intelligence and the remedial properties of electricity recognized and used by the profession. Dr. Robb feels a justifiable pride in being one of the pioneers of the science West of the Mississippi, and confidently looks forward to the electric flash that will dart athwart the murky sky of old prejudice and light the world of suffering.

Dr. Robb has all his life been wedded to his profession, and, although a Republican in politics and with liberal views, he has never stepped down into the pool of politics. Nor has he ever become a church member, although baptized and raised in the strictest sect of Presbyterianism. His religion partakes of the practical, believing that it should consist not so much in creed or dogma as in active good to his fellow-men, using every endeavor to make man better, physically, morally and mentally, and to ennoble the race.

Dr. William H. Robb was married in 1867 to Miss Margaret McMullen, of Pittsburgh. They have one daughter, now eight years of age. He is still a young man, in physical appearance, giving promise of a long life of usefulness to his fellows. In his practice he has been satisfactorily successful, and among his professional compeers is honored and respected.

LOGAN DOUGLAS DAMERON.

ST. LOUIS.

LOGAN D. DAMERON was born in Caswell county, North Carolina, October 31, 1827. His father, George B. Dameron, a native of Virginia, was a tobacco planter, and married Miss Mary W. Moore, of Virginia. During the first year of their married life they removed to North Carolina, where he purchased land and for many years was engaged in planting upon an extensive scale.

The subject of this sketch, the youngest of a family of thirteen children, when six years old removed with his father to Missouri. He settled in Randolph county, where he engaged in farming, in which he took great pride. His eight sons, as they grew to manhood, studied various professions and followed commercial pursuits. Logan D. attended the schools of the country until the age of fourteen, when he entered his older brother's store at Huntsville as clerk; here he remained two years. Being naturally

studious, he improved his mind during leisure hours in reading history and pursuing other branches of education, and at the age of sixteen went to Glasgow and commenced merchandising for himself, building up a prosperous trade.

In 1859 he removed to St. Louis and opened a produce commission house, associating himself with Captain J. S. Nanson, under the firm name of Nanson, Dameron & Co., doing probably the most extensive business in their line during the war. In 1865 Mr. Dameron retired from business, having amassed a fortune which required most of his time for the next four years. In 1869 he was prevailed upon to take the presidency and general management of the publishing interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at St. Louis. With the exception of a limited period he has retained that position to the present time, and he has the satisfaction of knowing that the *Saint Louis Christian Advocate* of which he is manager, is steadily increasing in influence, and occupies a high position among the Christian and literary periodicals of the day. It now numbers about 9,000 subscribers.

In 1852 he married Miss Chappell, a granddaughter of Colonel M. Horner, of Randolph, by whom he had two sons, one dying in infancy; the other, Edward C. Dameron, is a young man of superior ability. Mrs. Dameron died in 1862.

In 1865 Mr. Dameron married Miss McCombs, of St. Louis, who died in January, 1874, leaving one daughter, (four having died in infancy), Mary, an attractive and talented child now aged ten years. In 1876 he married Mrs. Cornelia Turner, of Glasgow, a much esteemed lady, who now graces his home and is an excellent mother to his children. Mr. Dameron joined the M. E. Church South in 1842, while residing in Randolph county. In politics he is a conservative Democrat, never seeking office. In 1854 he was elected Mayor of Glasgow.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the Odd Fellows. He is now in the prime of life, of fine personal appearance, as his portrait indicates, weighing over two hundred pounds, nearly six feet in height, and of fine business qualifications. He possesses great social qualities, and is devotedly attached to his friends and family.

HON. CHARLES EDWARD PEERS.

WARRENTON.

AMONG the men whose lives are worthy of record, we find the name of Charles Edward Peers, who is a native Missourian, and was born May 2, 1844, in Lincoln county.

His father, Major E. J. Peers, was a native of Virginia; he graduated at West Point Military Academy and served for a number of years as officer in the Regular Army, and emigrating to Missouri, in 1831, settled in Troy, Lincoln county. His mother, Cytha Peers (*nee* Stone,) was a native of Bowling Green, Kentucky, and daughter of John Stone, who was a farmer and early settler of St. Charles county, Missouri. He was one of the heroes of the Black Hawk war, serving his time as Captain.

Young Peers was raised in his native county, and had the advantages of the common schools of Troy. In 1858 he entered the office of the *Lincoln County Herald*, published at Troy. In this business he continued for two years, thus acquiring a thorough knowledge of the printing business. In 1860 he went to work on a farm in St. Charles county, as a laborer, and during the two years of his labor there he spent all of his leisure time reading law, a study for which he had early evinced marked aptitude and taste. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar at Warrenton, Missouri, where, after a term of one year's service in the civil war, he located, and established the *Warrenton Banner*, a Democratic paper, which he managed and edited for three years with marked ability. In 1868 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, Circuit Attorney of the Third Judicial District, and held the office for four years. He served the people so well that in 1872 he was elected by his party as Representative from Warren county to the State Legislature. In 1876 he was Elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket for the Thirteenth Congressional District, and was also President of the Democratic State Convention during

the same year. Mr. Peers is a firm Democrat, always acting conscientiously and for the good of his party. In 1866 he married Miss Mary C. Humphreys, of Rockingham county, New York, a lady of education and refinement.

Mr. Peers has so long been identified with the interests of the public that they have come to regard him as their special property, and all will be glad to have him receive the commendation which he so richly deserves.

HON. DAVID HARTLEY ARMSTRONG.

ST. LOUIS.

DAVID HARTLEY ARMSTRONG was born in Nova Scotia, October 21, 1812. In 1830 he entered the Wesleyan Seminary at Readfield, Kennebec county, Maine, where he obtained an academical education. In 1837 he visited St. Louis, and settled there permanently in 1838. For many years he was a Principal in one of the St. Louis public schools. Since early manhood he has taken a deep interest in the politics of the country, and has always been an active and ardent worker in the ranks of the Democratic party. He held the office of City Comptroller of St. Louis from 1847 to 1850.

In 1854 President Pierce appointed him Postmaster of St. Louis, filling the office during that administration, and also a portion of Buchanan's.

In 1873 he was appointed Police Commissioner, and served as such until 1875. In 1876 he was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders, which framed the present city charter. He was again appointed Police Commissioner in 1877. On the 29th of September, 1877, Governor Phelps appointed him to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of the lamented Lewis Vital Bogy.

HON. EDWARD BATES.

ST. LOUIS.

NO nobler dust rests beneath the sod of Missouri than that of this eminent son of an old English and American ancestry. Although of a Quaker family, his father, Thomas F. Bates, was an American soldier in the Revolutionary war; but by the inexorable law of that society he was for it excommunicated, nor have any of the descendants returned to its embrace.

The mother of our subject was, before her marriage with Thomas F. Bates, Caroline Matilda Woodson. She was of a highly respectable family and nearly related to the Pleasants of Virginia, one of whom—James Pleasants—represented his State in both branches of Congress, and was Governor of Virginia. The Pleasants and the Woodsons intermarried with the Randolphs, and were kinsmen of President Jefferson, whose mother was Jane Randolph, one of the daughters of Isham Randolph, Esq.

Judge Bates, the subject of our sketch, was justly proud of his descent from the family of Woodson, and was more than once heard to speak in admiration of one of the females of that noble stock, as a heroic defender of her home and children, and the vanquisher (assisted by some negro servants) of a party of Indians who attacked and besieged her house. With such blood in his veins, we do not wonder at the dignified greatness of the man we now write of.

Edward Bates was born at Belmont, Goochland county, Virginia, September 4, 1793, and was the seventh son in a family of twelve children. The father died when Edward was very young, and, except a short term at Charlotte Hall Academy, the

boy received his education at home and at the house of a relative, under an accomplished private teacher.

At his mother's earnest request, but contrary to his wishes and plans, he declined a midshipman's appointment in the United States Navy, and in the year 1813 enlisted in a militia regiment and served six months at Norfolk, in the last war with England.

Immediately after his honorable discharge from the army, late in 1813, at the age of twenty, he removed to St. Louis. His brother, Frederick Bates, was living in St. Louis then, and was United States Recorder of land titles for Upper Louisiana, and afterward became Governor of Missouri. Edward, in 1814, entered the office of Colonel Rufus Easton, and under that eminent and able jurist studied law. He was admitted to practice in 1816, and speedily rose to distinction in the profession—so rapidly that in two years Governor William Clark, then Governor of the Territory, appointed him District Attorney for the Territorial Government.

In 1820, when the State Government was to be formed, Mr. Bates was elected to the Convention which framed the State Constitution. The same year he was appointed Attorney General for the new State, but resigned after two years' service. He was then elected to the State Legislature. In 1825, President Monroe appointed him United States District Attorney for the District of Missouri, which office he filled until 1826, when he was elected to Congress over his competitor, Hon. John Scott, of St. Genevieve. After this term he was renominated, but defeated by Hon. Spencer Pettis.

After practicing law a few years in St. Louis, Mr. Bates moved to his farm in St. Charles county, but still continued to practice law in that and in several contiguous counties.

In 1834 Mr. Bates was elected to the State Senate of Missouri from the county of St. Charles, where, as usual, his admired abilities forced him into leadership on all important questions.

In 1842 he returned to St. Louis and resumed his practice in that city, but which he had again to abandon in 1853 on being elected by the popular vote Judge of the St. Louis Land Court.

In 1847 he was chosen president of the Internal Improvement Congress at Chicago. His great speech there on the power of the General Government in public improvements gave him a national reputation as a statesman equal to Webster, and as an orator almost equal to Clay.

In 1850 President Fillmore nominated him Secretary of War, and the United States Senate unanimously confirmed it. But, to the great astonishment of the whole country, Mr. Bates respectfully resigned the honor, and suggested Henry S. Geyer as his successor, who also declined it.

In 1854 Mr. Bates acted with the Emancipation party in Missouri, was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and to the admission of Kansas into the Union with the Lecompton Constitution.

In 1852 Mr. Bates was a delegate to the Whig National Convention at Baltimore, and was elected president of that body. His name was favorably before that convention for President of the United States. But he declined every appeal, and afterwards retired almost entirely from partisan politics; and as the Whig party ceased to exist, he voted afterwards with the Republicans. At their National Convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Lincoln, his name was brought forward for the Presidency and received a very complimentary vote.

President Lincoln, in 1861, offered him the position of Attorney General in his Cabinet, which Mr. Bates accepted, and by his fine legal abilities fulfilled its duties in a highly creditable manner. He resigned the position in the latter part of 1864, on account of failing health.

Throughout the Rebellion he was a staunch Union man, and by his sympathy with Mr. Lincoln in his war policy greatly aided that good man in his measures, and secured his lasting friendship.

On resigning the Attorney Generalship Mr. Bates returned to St. Louis, where he remained until his death, avoiding public life and as much as possible professional duties.

Edward Bates died at his home in St. Louis, March 25, 1869, with his family and most intimate friends at his bedside. In his death, they and the State—nay, the nation—sustained a loss almost irreparable.

May 29, 1823, he married Miss Julia D. Coalter, daughter of Mr. David Coalter, a native of Augusta county, Virginia. She was born in South Carolina. Mr. Coalter moved to Missouri in 1818. There were seven children. General John D. Coalter, for many years a member of the Missouri Legislature, was a brother of Mrs. Bates. Dr. Beverly Tucker

Coalter, a distinguished physician in this State before his death, was another brother. Mrs. Governor Hamilton R. Gamble was a sister.

He left her with several sons and daughters to cheer her widowhood: Barton Bates, lately a Judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri; Nancy C. Bates, since dead; Julian Bates, M. D., now for several years past a successful practitioner in St. Louis; Fleming Bates, since dead; Richard Bates, now in Southeast Missouri; Matilda Bates, married, (a few months before her father's death, the wedding being solemnized at his sick bedside), Major Edward B. Eno; John Coalter Bates, now Captain in the United States Army; C. Woodson Bates, St. Louis, Mechanics' Bank.

Judge Bates, the late ex-Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, and that splendid orator, William Campbell Prefton, Chancellor William Harper, and the celebrated Dr. Means, of South Carolina, married sisters, and their descendants all over the Union are of the most respected and useful citizens, and all eminent in their professions. But we cannot give them the space we would desire, in this volume. Our pleasing task in this sketch has been to speak of this distinguished adopted son of Missouri, who honored both it and his native State.

"Edward Bates was no ordinary man." His extraordinary qualities made him great, and as those same qualities may be cultivated in families, giving the same grandeur to the mental and moral characters of their youths, we desire to speak briefly of them. While Mr. Bates could have climbed easily upon the ladder of family prestige, he never used it. But demanding in himself, as in others, independent integrity, he aspired to nothing beyond an honest name. With this as his early guiding star, he "acted well his part" in every position occupied from youth up. And when the plaudits of a world would have called him to the forefront, he retired from observation, in his humble appreciation of his powers. We were about to write—and will not unsay it—his abilities had been cultivated by rigid scrutiny, close observation and study, until they were a power within, which, whether he would or not, burst out in such bright flashes as drew the world around him. But this was the crop of long and laborious study and rigid self-integrity.

Mr. Bates was a gentleman, in the true and fullest sense of that term. He was born so, it is true; but he cultivated his birthright, and was through life studiously kind, refined and gentle to all with whom he came in contact. His suavity of manner disarmed his bitterest enemy and converted many an opponent into a friend. But this acquirement he never used from motive; nature had so gifted him, and he had improved the goodly heritage, until it seemed the spontaneous action of his nature to be gentle.

By inheritance from his ancestors he was bold and courageous, without that defiant boldness that leads to aggressiveness. He neither insulted, nor brooked insult. With all his gentleness, there lay underneath it a keen sense of honor and jealousy of character, which on fitting occasions threw him into the breach of personal warfare. His popularity once provoked bitter animosities among his political enemies—or so they pretended—and on the rostrum he was threatened with personal violence; half a dozen pistols were drawn and cocked upon him, when with a smile he continued his address; but there was that in his eye which caused his enemies to determine upon the "better part of valor." While his whole nature rose up in arms against the "code duello," yet on more than one occasion, when his honor was assailed or his motives impugned, he manifested so decided a disposition to resent the insult by an appeal to the then manner of settling difficulties, that his maligners were glad to retract. Mr. McDuffie, ex-Congressman of South Carolina, can fully attest this statement, and *Niles' Register*, then the Congressional reporter, will amply corroborate it.

In person, Mr. Bates was not much above the medium height, but he had a manly form and a commanding, imposing appearance. His dignity was never lost, nor his self-possession overcome. Abuse he knew nothing of towards an opponent; but his rebukes were the severer because gold-lined with the politeness of his nature. His complexion was dark, and his eyes black and full of expression —blazing with the fires of his soul when in contest, or soft as an infant's when in repose.

Taken altogether, he was of that illustrious line of gentlemen—now, alas! gone—who dignified the bar, the legislative hall, and the executive chamber, who made the street brighter, home happier and mankind better by their presence.

But the good man has passed from earth—his dust mingles with that of the beautiful "Florisant Valley." If manly virtues were vegetable seed, more beautiful blossoms would now adorn that "Vale of Flowers." The monument which an

admiring State and city erected to his memory, is grand and beautiful, but it will perish with

"Time's effacing finger."

He has a monument in the hearts and minds of his fellows, as imperishable as human existence, which our children's children will delight to gaze upon; and on "the other shore" it will rear its magnificence and grandeur tall amid the tallest of the good, the beautiful and true.

HON. W. H. H. RUSSELL.

ST. LOUIS.

WILLIAM H. H. RUSSELL, the subject of this biography, from "Russells of England," somewhat resembles the English parliamentarian in physical appearance; so much so, that his friends frequently dub him "Lord John." His ancestry were of Irish and Welsh descent, and emigrated to America from Bristol, Gloucestershire, England, in 1681, with the William Penn Colony, and settled in Delaware. Joseph Russell, a large silkweaver and dealer in Bidminster, England, died some years ago, leaving a large estate, in which his descendants in America are interested. From the original settlers in Delaware, the family branched off and settled in Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, New York and Ohio. The father of Russell was born in Riga, Monroe county, New York, and when a young man came West and settled upon a farm in Green Oak, Livingston county, State of Michigan, then known as the beautiful peninsula or Wolverine State. He was among the early settlers of that State, and became well known in Livingston and surrounding counties. As the agricultural interests of the State developed he was recognized as one of its most industrious and honorable farmers. There he raised his family of five children, and died beloved, honored and respected by all who knew him.

The maternal ancestry of Mr. Russell comes from the Perry blood. His mother's maiden name was Miss Jane A. Knox, of Bennington, Vermont, a niece of Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. Mr. Russell was the fourth child, and being born in the exciting days of President Harrison's time of log cabin and hard cider scenes, was named by his father, an old line Whig, after William Henry Harrison. The older brother, Frank G. Russell, Esq., is in professional life—a prominent lawyer of Detroit, Michigan. Young Russell received his early education at the common schools in his native county, and afterwards attended the Union School under Professor Estabrook, at Ypsilanti, Michigan, and subsequently the University of Michigan, where he graduated in the Law Department of that noted Institution in 1864, then under the management of that distinguished scholar and philanthropist, Dr. Tappen (now in Berlin).

Before graduating, Russell determined to locate in the West or Southwest, and with a view to selecting a good locality, corresponded with the Hon. Wm. K. Poston, of Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Poston, one of the most noble hearted and exemplary gentlemen that ever practiced before the courts of Tennessee, wrote a lengthy letter setting forth the advantages of his cherished city, and invited the hopeful student to that section. While at College Mr. Russell was ambitious and studious, frequently engaging in the debates of the Webster Society, of which he was an active member. In the winter of 1863-4 he, with several classmates, paid a visit to Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, at Windsor, Canada. They were kindly received and entertained by that distinguished gentleman. Mr. Russell, after graduating with a class of seventy, spent a few days on his father's farm, and then went South to Memphis, where he met Judge Poston. It being the summer season, he returned to Springfield, Illinois, and for several weeks rode on horse back over the prairies of Illinois, with a friend who was engaged in stock raising. In the fall he received a letter from his courteous and hospitable friend, Judge Poston, inviting him to return to Memphis, and enter his office, which he did, and began to practice in that city in the fall and winter of 1864. Mr. Poston was debarred from practice on account of his sympathies with the South in the War. He gave Mr. Russell his counsel and advice, and frequently turned cases over to him, thus securing for him a steady and lucrative prac-

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Yours Truly
W. H. H. Russell

tice in the City and Federal Courts. Mr. Russell soon became acquainted with the prominent citizens of Memphis, and took a lively interest in the public institutions. He, in connection with several others, organized and founded the Memphis Library Association and Debating Society, in which there was an active interest, and frequently public debates. Mr. Russell, by invitation, delivered an address upon the question of Public Libraries, which was said to have been one of the finest efforts of the kind in that city, and upon which occasion he received a vote of thanks from the Society, and the congratulations of many strangers and the press.

By his energy, application and perseverence, he acquired an extensive practice and was engaged in some noted cases, two of which were of peculiar interest. One of a beautiful young lady, who, wishing to make a New Year's present to her betrothed—a captain in the Confederate Army, attempted to wear the cloth for a suit of grey as a balmoral under her dress, through the Federal picket lines. She was detected and imprisoned with several ladies in the "Irving Prison." General Washburn, who was then in command, refused to allow any one to see her, and bail was denied unless she would disclose where she had procured the cloth. The young lady had given her word of honor that if arrested she would not inform on the house. The friends and relatives of the young lady secured the services of Mr. Russell, who demanded the right to see his client, which was refused at first, but finally granted, with the condition that it should be in the presence of an officr. An interview was held, and the young lady's affidavit taken, with which her counsel went to the commanding officer, and satisfied him that as a matter of honor he could not exact from the lady information she had given her word of honor not to reveal. The young lady was released under a bond of $10,000 to report every morning at headquarters until trial. The case was tried before a military commission composed of young officers; and when it came on for a hearing, Mr. Russell concluded that it would be good policy to plead guilty to the charge, which was "attempting to smuggle through the lines a suit of grey cloth," and rely upon the gallantry of the officers for a light punishment. After an argument and appeal to the commission, upon the theory that it was no offense against the laws of war or of nations for a young lady to present her affianced with a suit of grey, as a token of respect and affection and not for gain or profit, the court acquiesced in the chivalric views and allowed the lady to depart in peace, with a nominal fine, which her counsel paid.

The most noted case was that of Dr. Captain John H. Morgan, a cousin of the brave Kentucky General. General Slack, who was in charge of the Federal forces on the White river in Arkansas, was somewhat celebrated for the good liquors he always kept on hand at his headquarters. Captain Morgan, who was in command of an independent company of Confederate soldiers, gave Slack considerable annoyance and frequently sent him word that if he did not send out some of his fine brandies, he would dash in some time, seize his liquors and throw him (Slack) into White river. Slack swore he would catch and hang Morgan, and afterwards succeeded in capturing the Doctor after a long chase over the prairies near St. Charles. Morgan was taken to Memphis in irons and placed in prison, and Slack did his best to get him hung. Captain Morgan sent for Mr. Russell and requested an interview. He stated all the facts and said that he had no money but would give a deed to a plantation on the White river, of one section of land, if he would undertake his defense. Morgan was a brave, handsome fellow, and well known in Arkansas. The defense was undertaken. The trial lasted some three weeks, Morgan going to court in irons under a guard of soldiers. Slack did not succeed in getting his man hung; but the court found him guilty of two of the charges and sentenced him for life, ten days of each month to wear a ball and chain to the right leg.

Mr. Russell prepared the papers and appealed the case to Washington. On the trip to that point he went up the Mississippi river to St. Paul, crossed through the pines of Minnesota to Lake Superior, and was in the ill-fated Penabic that collided with the Meteor on Lake Huron, August 9, 1865, on which occasion there were between seventy-five and one hundred lives lost. Unfortunately for Mr. Russell, his trunks with all the papers in the case went down with the boat, and he was obliged to return to Memphis and Arkansas and get up new papers. In going through Arkansas he had to ride a mustang pony, and his system took up the malaria of the bottom lands. He went to Washington and presented the case to President Johnson, and while in Washington was told he had better keep shady—they would take him for J. Wilkes Booth. The case was referred to Judge Advocate General Holt, who had approved of the finding of the court less than six weeks before. Mr. Russell succeeded in getting

Judge Holt to formally endorse the papers, which was quite equivalent to a pardon. Upon presenting the papers again to President Johnson, Mr. Russell was informed that the papers would be put in the list and come up in their order. Mr. Russell thought, with the endorsement, that they ought to be acted upon at once, replied to the President "that he had been in the city for some time, and was anxious to get the case disposed of," to which Mr. Johnson looked up and remarked, "Well, sir, I have known persons to sometimes prejudice their case by overzeal—there have been parties here for six months and their cases have not been reached yet. You cannot expect to get cases through this department as soon as in some others. Your case must come up in its order." At which exclamation Mr. Russell replied, "Good morning, Mr. President," and left. A few days after he returned to Memphis he received a telegram that Captain Morgan had been pardoned.

A malarial fever was brought on by the trip to Arkansas, which so prostrated him that his physicians advised travel for a year or more.

Mr. Russell had acquired a reputation and practice that was among the most promising in West Tennessee, and did not give up his practice in that State until a change of climate was necessary for the restoration of his health. After spending some months in the Eastern and Southern cities, he selected St. Louis as the most congenial to health and tastes and settled permanently in that city, at the suggestion and written request of the late Uriel Wright. In the fall of 1868, soon after his arrival in St. Louis, Mr. Wright associated him with himself and R. S. MacDonald, Esq., in the case of Dr. Headington, charged with murder. This was Mr. Russell's first case in St. Louis. His appeal to the jury and the picture drawn of the Doctor in his boyhood days in Kentucky, was so pathetic that it moved the court, jury, Mr. MacDonald and even the prisoner to tears. His speech was published in full in the "*Home Journal*," from which we clip the following passage:

"Dr. W. P. C. Headington was born of high and respectable parentage, on the banks of the Ohio in the good old State of Kentuck, in 1832. He is now, as you see, in the prime and vigor of manhood, the most enviable era of man's existence. His boyhood, however, was not one of sunshine and happiness. He was not reared in the lap of luxury, indolence and ease. His was, indeed, a noble birthright; he was left to carve out and mark his destiny in the rugged paths of life." The prisoner was acquitted of murder and found guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. Mr. Russell was congratulated by the court and lawyers on his able effort.

A few weeks after, the city was startled one morning with the news that a fearful murder had been committed on Chouteau Avenue. The perpetrator of the deed was arrested on the western bound train of the Pacific, a hundred miles away, and brought back to the city. When arraigned in court, it was apparent he was a mere boy. He could not speak a word of English, and was without money or friends. The humane provisions of the law provided that under such cases the judge should assign counsel. Judge Prim appointed Mr. Russell as his counsel, and sent word by the marshal to know if he would accept. Mr. Russell regarded the action of the judge as a compliment, and felt in honor bound to respect the confidence of the court. He at once, with an interpreter, interviewed his client and learned the story of his life. He undertook the defense upon the theory of insanity, arising from epilepsy, produced by a fall when a school-boy. For four years and a half the case was pending in the courts of St. Louis, there were three jury trials, twice the case was taken to the Supreme Court of the State, and as a final resort to the Supreme Court of the United States, upon the constitutional question of the celebrated "test oath as applicable to jurors." Judge Bradley delivered the opinion of the court and evaded the constitutional question upon theory that the juror had expressed disloyal sentiments in his reasons for not taking the oath, and for that cause he was disqualified.

This is the first and only case in the history of American jurisprudence where a murder case has gone from the courts of *nisi prisis* of a State, to the Supreme Court of the United States; and the first instance in the history of the country where a foreign subject has received the full protection of the law from the lowest to the highest court in the land.

The case excited considerable comment in Washington, because of the novel and important features, and afforded an opportunity for Mr. Russell to be enrolled as one of the youngest lawyers ever admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States. His effort before that great tribunal (Chief Justice Chase presiding) was spoken of by the Washington papers "as an able and eloquent argument." He was congratulated by Attorney-General Bristow, and was afterward com-

plimented by Justice Clifford and Briton A. Hill, Esq., of St. Louis. Klingler was commuted by Governor Brown to ten years in the penitentiary; upon Mr. Russell's return from Washington he found the Governor's commutation with his mail matter. He was thus afforded a technical advantage in the case, which might have resulted in the prisoner's liberation; but his sense of honor to the state and community, induced him to plead the commutation. Russell fought the case from first to last without a fee, he having been assigned, and the law making no provisions for the payment of counsel in such cases. (The case will be published in book form).

The case of the United States against the steamboat, Bright Star, in the United States District and Circuit Courts, in which General John W. Noble appeared for the Government, and Mr. Russell for the defendant, was one of great importance to the internal commerce of the State, as the question of the right of Congress to regulate the internal commerce of a State was involved, and to a great extent determined. The case was appealed by the Government, from the District to the Circuit Court, and in both courts decided in Mr. Russell's favor, upon constitutional grounds.

The celebrated case of Dr. Fisher before the late Judge Knight, created considerable comment, and the humorous argument of Mr. Russell was printed, at the request of the members of the bar, and read with much interest by members of the profession in this and other States.

The Shyster libel case against the *Republican*, in which Mr. Russell appeared as the senior counsel for that well known paper, afforded an opportunity for his ability as an advocate before a jury. His arguments were listened to by a crowded court room, in which there were many lawyers and one well known minister of the city. It was published in full in the *Republican*.

Mr. Russell, since the Klinger case, has directed his attention more especially to the civil practice, and has been engaged in cases in Illinois, before the Supreme Court at Springfield, Circuit courts at Alton, Edwardsville and Belleville. In the case of Joseph Voltz versus the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, now pending before the Supreme Court at Mt. Vernon, was a good illustration of the power of an advocate before a jury, as in the last trial the jury found a verdict of $7,750.

The celebrated case of Madam Newman, in the Circuit Court of Warren county, against a church committee, was one of peculiar interest; and so great was the feeling in the matter, that a change of venue was taken to the Circuit Court of St. Charles county. There, upon the trial, ex-United States District Attorney Dyer was pitted against Mr. Russell; and, notwithstanding there were twelve defendants, all of whom testified against the plaintiff, Mr. Russell obtained a verdict from the jury for his client.

The laws and canons of the Catholic Church were more or less discussed during the trial, and nice questions raised as to the power of the priest to bind the congregation in a contract with a teacher. Mr. Russell's familiarity with church law, enabled him to meet every point in argument.

In the case of St. James Church against Rev. Dr. Eglington Barr, the trial of which lasted over twenty-one consecutive days, Mr. Russell displayed great familiarity with the laws and canons of the Episcopal Church, and so faithfully conducted the case that he was enabled to save his client from the degredation of an alleged heinous offense. His final appeal to the court, composed of some of the most learned men in the Diocese of Missouri, is said to have been very able, eloquent and pathetic. The accused and members of the court being frequently moved to tears. Mr. Russell, it is said, is one of ablest jury advocates and orators at the bar of St. Louis. His eulogies on Miss Barkaloo, the promising young lady who came to Missouri from New York to study and be admitted into the profession, and died of over-mental exertion, also on Jabez L. North, Esq., James I. Maury, and the late James K. Knight, of the Circuit Court, were all published in full and are said to have been among the most eloquent ever delivered at the bar of the State. As a speaker Mr. Russell is ready, fluent and eloquent; and the numerous invitations he receives from societies and organizations enables him to speak on almost every popular subject of public interest. He is known to-day throughout the West as one of the most eloquent extemporaneous speakers.

In 1871 he visited Europe and traveled through Ireland, Scotland, England, France, Germany and Belgium; his observations were especially upon the national characteristics of those countries from which America receives her greatest immigration. He visited all places of interest, from Blarney Castle, near Cork, to Baden Baden on the Rhine. He wrote descriptive and narrative letters for several papers, which were read with great interest. His description

of a sunset scene at the old Castle near Baden Baden affords a slight touch of his imaginative powers: "I stood upon the moss covered walls of the old Castle at Baden Baden, which from its lofty seat overlooks the Black Forest, the Valley of the Oss, and the beautiful Rhine, listening to the sweet dulcet tones of an Æolian harp, which hung in one of the ivy covered windows, and now and then seemed to play a melancholy cadence to the memories of the past, while the soft summer breeze whispered through the branches of the tall, stately pines, and the golden sunbeams lingered upon the vine clad hills as if loath to part with the grandeur of the scene."

Mr. Russell is a great admirer of nature and fond of travel and recreation. His letters from different sections of the country, when traveling, are very interesting, and his essays before the Historical Society are often humorous and spicy. He is an active member of the Historical Society, Academy of Science, the American Association for the advancement of Science, the Mercantile Library Association, Law Library and Bar Association, and two or three secret and charitable societies. As an Odd Fellow, from the time of his initiation in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1866, he has been one of its most brilliant speakers, and has been honored with the office of Past Grand Marshal of Missouri, and has been invited to speak in many of the States. We observe from the *St. Charles Cosmos*, that when he spoke at that place, a short time since, with the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, his effort was so enthusing and eloquent that upon his concluding, Mr. Colfax arose and proposed three cheers for the bachelor speaker for his eloquent advocacy of woman's influence. An Ex-Vice President of the United States and Speaker of the House of Representatives for ten years, proposing three cheers for an effort, was quite a compliment. Mr. Russell's effort so pleased his hearers, that the farmers present invited him to deliver an address under the auspices of the Grange. We have read a copy of the address in full in the *St. Charles Cosmos*, and quote the following as an illustration of his views upon farming: "The farmer's home should be the abode of peace, contentment and joy; the golden rays of the bright morning sun, as they kiss the sparkling dew drops hanging like diamonds from the flowers in your gardens and wide spreading yards, from the blushing clover in your fragrant meadows, from the waving tassels of the ripening corn fields on your broad prairies, should inspire you with the sweet praise of that familiar song,—

'Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.'

God speed the day when every home may be cultured, refined and happy, and that every neighborhood may become industrious, educated and prosperous. In the language of the poet,—

'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey,
When wealth accumulates and men decay;
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath can make them, as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.'"

In politics Mr. Russell is a Democrat, and has stumped for his friends in several of the national campaigns in this State and Illinois. Last year in Illinois, Michigan, Vermont and Missouri. His speeches in Vermont caused considerable comment. On the occasion of the public meeting at Bennington, the Republicans tried to break up the assembly. This did not disturb the equilibrium of the speaker, who finished his logical and able effort amid great enthusiasm and applause, as appeared from the reports in the *New York Sun*.

In making up the State ticket in Missouri, Mr. Russell was urged to accept the nomination upon the Democratic ticket as Representative from the Second District, the Sixth Ward of the city of St. Louis, to the Legislature. He had never sought public office, and believed in the old doctrine of the office seeking the man. The session of the Legislature was considered an important one, as it was the first under the new Constitution. After consultation with some of his friends, Hon. James O. Broadhead and Samuel T. Glover, he accepted the nomination, believing it would be an honor to serve his country from the same ward and district the brave, gallant soldier and statesman, Frank P. Blair, had previously honored. Mr. Russell did not canvass his district, but engaged in the canvass in Illinois, where his services were needed. He was honored by receiving the largest popular vote upon the Democratic ticket in his district, some 2,000 majority. After the election his friends urged him to run for the Speakership of the House, and at the organization of that body was nominated and was one of the most formidable candidates in the field. It was his first appearance in politics as a candidate; he would not form any combinations nor make any promises; but stood squarely in the race upon merit. The election of the presiding officer was given to one of the candidates from the country districts; the mem-

bers sometimes favoring sections instead of the best men. In the forming of the committees the Speaker recognized the ability and fitness of Mr. Russell for the chairmanship of one of the most important committees, and assigned him to the honorable position of chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations; the committee presided over by such men as Blair, Henderson and Reynolds; he was also appointed on the committee of Education and Criminal Jurisprudence. His reports as Chairman of Committee on Federal Relations were all published in the St. Louis papers, and were considered as very able and discreet. He favored all public enterprises and urged them with earnestness and ability; as the following report upon the question of the improvement of the Mississippi will illustrate:

"Mr. Speaker, your Committee on Federal Relations to whom was referred House concurrent resolution No. 17, memorializing Congress to make appropriations for the improvement of the channel of the Mississippi river, beg leave to report that they have considered the same, and recommend that it do pass. The Committee desire to call the attention of the House to the importance of the project referred to in this resolution. The necessity of having a deep water channel, connecting the waters of the Mississippi with those of the Gulf of Mexico, and the establishment of the permanent water course from St. Paul to New Orleans, have long been felt by the people of the West. The success of the Eads' jetty system has demonstrated the possibility of rendering the Mississippi navigable for boats of the largest class, during nine months of the year; and placing the waters of the great stream at the disposal of the farmers and merchants of the West and Northwest; and your Committee urge upon Congress the necessity of giving this matter their earnest consideration; that the farming interests of this section of the country may receive a new impetus by the consummation of this great enterprise. When we consider that this would eventually lead to direct communication with Brazil, and in fact all the countries of the civilized world; giving us, as it were, a common avenue of transportation through which we might conduct a constant interchange of commercial traffic; we can see at a glance how it would be likely to affect the merchants, grain producers and people generally of the Mississippi Valley. The rich and inexhaustible products of the Mississippi Valley can always find a ready sale in the markets of other countries, and your Committee renew the hope that Congress will take such steps as will insure the early commencement of this project."

Upon the question of the construction of the Southern Trans-Continental Railroad, Mr. Russell submitted the following report upon the resolutions, which were adopted:

JOINT RESOLUTIONS of the Senate and House of Representatives of the 29th General Assembly of the State of Missouri, relating to the construction and completion of the Southern Trans-Continental Railway on the line of the 32d and 35th parallel of latitude.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Missouri:

1st. That the speedy construction of a trans-continental railway on the line of the 32d or 35th parallel of latitude, from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean, is a national work, demanded alike as a measure of sound statesmanship, of practical economy and as a commercial necessity.

2nd. That the State of Missouri, owing to her close commercial relations with the people of the South and Southwest, upon whom she depends in a large measure for a market for the product of her industry, is peculiarly interested in the opening up and completion of this great highway of commerce, which must contribute so largely to the rapid development of the agricultural and mineral resources of that vast territory.

3rd. That in our opinion the construction of this road will provide employment for thousands of unemployed laborers; will develop the agricultural and mineral wealth of the richest portion of the continent; will give renewed energy to our manufactories; will build up the cities of the South and Southwest, and by adding millions to the resources of the country, will tend in a great measure to relieve the business necessities and wants of the whole country.

4th. That, as a work of military necessity, as a cheap means of national defense, and as an act of justice to the people of the Southern and Southwestern States, it is the duty of the General Government to give such aid and assistance to this work as will insure its speedy completion.

5th. That the bill now before Congress, proposing that the United States shall guarantee six per cent. interest upon the construction bonds for a certain portion of the route of said road, is so guarded in its provisions as to entirely secure the government against any possible liability therefor, and will, in our opinion, if adopted, secure the speedy completion of that great work, and meets with our cordial approval.

6th. That our senators are hereby instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their best exertions to secure the passage of said bill.

7th. That the Secretary of State is hereby directed to forward immediately, under the seal of the State, to each Senator and Representative from the State of Missouri in Congress assembled, certified copies of these resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER: Your Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred House Joint Resolutions No. 11, beg leave to report that they have carefully considered the same, and most respectfully recommend the adoption of the resolutions by the unanimous voice of this body, for the reasons that we are

of the opinion that the speedy construction and completion of a Southern trans-continental railway from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean will be a blessing, not only to the immediate sections, but to the nation at large, and to the civilized world. That in the completion of this route the traveling community and the commercial interests of the West, South and East will be relieved of monopoly features, and the drifting snows of the cold, mountainous regions of the Northwest. That for many years the people of the South and Southwest have felt the necessity of an open route to the golden shores of the Pacific. That a vast area of territory along the line of the 32d and 35th parallels of latitude, of wonderful resources, rich fertility and beautiful scenery, of grand and magnificent landscapes, where civilization may find a home, and art and science a temple unsurpassed by any quarter of the globe, is now occupied and peopled only by the rude, untutored children of the forest and the plain. That, as a highway of progress and civilization, of commerce and of industry, it will develop into one of the grandest enterprises of the age. That it will aid in the speedy development of many millions of acres of good farming lands in Texas, the Indian Territory, New Mexico and Arizona, and in the opening up and working of the rich gold, silver and copper mines of New Mexico, Arizona and the northern States of old Mexico. That it will bring into those regions a multitude of industrious emigrants from the older States and from Europe, who will build up the towns, will transform a wild waste into productive farms and neat country homes. That it will save to the Government of the United States, and the people of every section, many millions of dollars in the transporting of the mails, of military and Indian supplies, and the products of the country to and from China and Japan. That it will bring the industries and enterprise of the United States into close relations with the northern States of Mexico, and introduce among her ten millions of people the progressive elements of civilization. That it will secure a highway from the Mississippi to the Pacific Ocean on the shortest, best and most economical route, free from the obstructions of high mountains, deep snows and annual floods, which now beset the northern route. That it will afford to the people of Missouri, the fifth State in the Union, and the citizens of St. Louis, the great inland city of the continent, and the third in point of population in the United States, a medium for the interchange of commerce and the genial hospitalities of her people with those of the South and Southwest and the noble hearted people of California. That it will bring increased revenues to the government by substituting industrious and productive communities in place of savage hordes, now a source of enormous expense and perpetual annoyance. That it will resurrect and rehabitate the South, by pouring through her fertile, but distracted regions, a perpetual tide of the world's commerce, vitalizing her railroad system, reviving her paralyzed industries, and strengthening that bond of fraternal feeling which has characterized the sections in the former and better days of the Republic. That the one million of square miles heretofore practically ignored in the legislation of Congress, will become populous, wealthy, prosperous and productive. That the people of the North and Northwest have, for the past fifteen years, enjoyed the advantages of the Union and Central Pacific roads, to the great disadvantage of the South and Southwest. We concede to them an advanced spirit of enterprise, and ask and demand from the general legislation of the country a recognition of the rights and necessities of the people of the South and Southwest, in the forwarding and completion of this great national enterprise. That as Missouri has advanced the interests of the world's commerce by the great skill and energy of one of her gifted sons, Captain James B. Eads, in the opening of the mouth of the Mississippi, by the jetty system, so that the majestic steamers from all quarters of the globe may safely enter our interior regions, she claims the right of appealing to the members of the Forty-fourth Congress to forward by wise legislation the speedy construction of the Southern Trans-Continental Railway, and we believe that by so doing they will advance the interests of civilization, and greatly add to the wealth and glory of the whole country.

W. H. H. RUSSELL,
Chairman of Committee on Federal Relations.

As a debater Mr. Russell was considered one of the best in the House, and was called the "Cicero" of that body. The Jefferson City *Tribune*, in commenting on his speech upon the University bill, says: "Hon. James S. Rollins sat by Mr. Russell when the latter delivered his speech on yesterday, and it is said that many thought they were listening to the famous orator of Boone, as Russell's eloquence burst upon them." During the session of the Legislature, Mr. Russell was invited by the ladies of the M E. Church to deliver a lecture for the benefit of that organization, which he did upon the subject, "Consider the lilies of the field, how they grow; they toil not, neither do they spin, and yet I say unto you that even Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these." The papers, in speaking of it the next day, said that "it was one of the most chaste, elegant and eloquent lectures ever listened to." Mr. Russell had the honor of representing the Governor in the debates upon the floor of the House, and was one of the managers at the receptions. After the Legislature had adjourned, and the members had returned to their homes, the Jefferson City *Tribune*, in the issue of May 9, 1877, had this neat editorial:

"The citizens of Jefferson City will always remember the Hon. W. H. H. Russell, of St. Louis,

with kindness, for the interest he manifested during the recent session of the Legislature in their local interests, and the ability with which he advocated them on all proper occasions. Mr. Russell was one of the most accomplished orators belonging to the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, and by his energy and industry kept himself well posted on all matters that came before the House, and was as hard working a member as belonged to that body. He is one of the rising young men of the State, and a proper application of his natural gifts will give him rank before a great while among the first statesmen of the West."

He is a great student and has one of the best selected libraries in the State, possessing some twenty-five scrap-books of his own selection and work. He is awake to all enterprises that go to build up a State; was appointed by Governor Hardin a delegate to the Southern Immigration Convention that met in New Orleans; in 1876 was appointed a Commissioner to the Vienna Exposition, and at the earnest request of the executive committee of the Merchants' Exchange, went as a delegate to the River Convention that met at St. Paul in October last, where he prominently figured as one of the ablest debaters, as is evidenced by the following from the *New Orleans Democrat:*

"A young man of remarkable powers and eloquent diction, informed on the case in hand, undertook the defense of the resolution with as much enthusiasm as if he himself was a son of Louisiana. Mr. Russell was the braver in taking this generous position, in that it was antagonistic to his whole delegation, and eloquently and nobly did he maintain it. But in the far-West, and fighting against such odds as were arrayed against us, it caused our hearts to beat with high impulse to see such a brave champion showing his fearless brow and wielding his eloquent tongue in behalf of his hitherto unknown friends of the South."

Mr. Russell's familiarity with medical jurisprudence and the various phases of insanity, from his careful study and research in the Klingler case, induced the Faculty of the Missouri Medical College —the oldest medical college west of the Mississippi river, located on Twenty-third and Locust streets, in the city of St. Louis—to select him as one of their professors, which position he accepted and has lectured to the large class of two hundred and fifty students at that institution, once a week every Thursday evening of this term of 1877-8. His lectures were upon medical jurisprudence and forensic medicine. The class were so pleased with his efforts that they unanimously voted to publish his opening lecture which appeared in full in the *Republican.* That he was popular with the class, was evidenced by the fact that on New Year's Eve the class with Herwig's Band gave him a serenade at the Lindell Hotel.

In the late remarkable case in the probate court of St. Louis, when proceedings were instituted to get Shennit declared insane, Mr. Russell displayed to great advantage his familiarity with the subject of insanity in all its branches and phases, and handled the case with such marked ability that the prosecution was dismissed, and Dr. Budnay, the medical expert, and the press complimented him in the highest terms, Budnay testifying upon the witness stand that Russell knew as much about the subject of insanity as any man in the State of Missouri. We read with pleasure his Lecture upon the Drama as it appeared in the *Republican* of April 6, 1878.

From the articles that now and then appear in print from his pen, we infer that he is a constant reader and well up with the literature of the day, and as that master mind of American literature—Ralph Waldo Emerson—used to say in his lecture to young men, "Young man, hitch your wagon to a star," we may safely predict for Mr. Russell a bright future.

JOHN R. CHRISTIAN.

HUNTSVILLE.

JOHN R. CHRISTIAN was born June 23, 1844, in Randolph county, Missouri. His father, Napoleon B. Christian, was a native of Scott county, Kentucky. In 1830 he came to Missouri and settled upon a farm in Randolph county, where he spent the remainder of his days, dying in 1868. His mother's maiden name was Martha Swetnam. She was a native of Scott county, Kentucky, and daughter of George Swetnam, an extensive farmer of Scott county.

The subject of this memoir was born and raised on the old family farm in Randolph county. He was educated at Mt. Pleasant College, graduating in 1862. In the same year he began the study of law, and in November, 1863, was admitted to the bar. He at once began the practice of his profession, at Huntsville, where he has since resided.

John R. Christian holds a prominent place among the attorneys of the State, and has been chosen by the people of his county and city to hold many offices of trust. He was County Attorney of Randolph county during 1865-6-7, and in 1866 was appointed City Attorney of Huntsville, and re-appointed in 1876-7. In 1868 he was a member of the State Convention.

In politics he is a firm, consistent Democrat. In 1868 he founded and edited, in partnership with J. S. Hunter, the *Huntsville Herald*, and continued its editorial management for two years, but since has devoted his entire time and energies to his profession, by which he has accumulated considerable of this world's goods. He has never sought or held a political office.

He was married, October 29, 1865, to Miss Eliza P. Maughas, daughter of the late Dr. M. M. Maughas, of Calloway county, Missouri.

COLONEL A. W. SLAYBACK.

ST. LOUIS.

ALONZO W. SLAYBACK was born July 4, 1838, at Plum Grove, Marion county, Missouri. His maternal grand-parents were Jeremiah A. Minter and Sallie Minter, (née McDowell) of Kentucky. On his mother's side he descends from Revolutionary stock, Sallie McDowell's father being the son of Colonel Joseph McDowell, an American officer in that war. His paternal great-grandfather, Solomon Slayback, was a soldier under Washington; one of the Jersey recruits. Solomon Slayback's son was Dr. Abel Slayback, of Cincinnati, and his son, Alexander Lambdin Slayback, was the father of the subject of our sketch. So that on both sides his ancestry helped to achieve the liberties of their country.

His father, who was a lawyer, died at the early age of thirty years, at Lexington, Missouri, in 1848, leaving four children, of whom Alonzo was the eldest. Two other brothers survive, Charles Edwin and Preston T. Slayback, who are now successful merchants in St. Louis; and a sister, now Mrs. Minnie, wife of Dr. Y. H. Bond, of the same city, a lady respected and loved by all who revere true womanhood.

The estate, which was thought to be considerable, was found to be, contrary to expectation, valueless. A small debt, the mother, by her own exertions and economy, liquidated, besides supporting her family and keeping her children at school until their education was completed. She literally gave up her life for their maintenance and proper rearing. Her patient, sincere, and faithful trust in the God of the widow and the fatherless was her stay, and He never deserted her. In the sacred dust of her husband's grave, she had buried every other love, and beyond the meeting him "on the other shore," had no other desire; every dream of joy was chased away, and every fear dispelled, by that one hope of a re-united family. To educate her children, and to make them good and great, was the sole aim of her existence. Alonzo, being her eldest, soon became her chief helper, and to a great degree, her adviser.

He entered the preparatory department of the Masonic College, at Lexington, Missouri (then the most thorough institution of learning in the State), in 1849, being already well advanced, for his years, by home instruction. He entered the Freshman class in 1852, and graduated in 1856 with the highest honors of his class. He afterwards taught school (and studied law during his leisure hours) at St. Joseph, Missouri. There he enjoyed the friendship of Rev. A. V. C. Schenck and General Bela M. Hughes, two men of widely different characteristics, but equally marked in their extraordinary talents, who had much to do in shaping the moral and mental nature of the boy.

In 1857 Mr. Slayback was admitted to the practice of the law, at St. Joseph, by Judge Norton, then

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

A. W. Slayback

of that Circuit Court, but now of the Supreme bench. By faithfully advocating his client's interests, by severe study and close attention to his office duties, he soon made a professional reputation very flattering to a young lawyer. His first law partner was Joseph P. Grubbs, now Judge of the Circuit Court, Buchanan county circuit. He afterwards formed a law partnership with Mr. Samuel Ensworth, but it was of brief duration, the war breaking out and disturbing the regular channels of business.

In 1861 Mr. Slayback enlisted in the Confederate service under General Price, in the Missouri State Guard. Immediately after the battle of Lexington, in September, 1861, he was elected Colonel of a cavalry regiment, and served during the term of enlistment. He then reënlisted as a private in the regular Confederate volunteers, "for three years or during the war." Soon afterward General Martin E. Green appointed him on his staff with the rank of Captain of Ordnance. After the skirmish at Farmington, he was recommended for promotion, and for duty in the line. General Price ordered him to proceed west of the Mississippi with Colonel Waldo P. Johnson and other officers, to prepare for the coming of General Price himself into the trans-Mississippi country. Reporting to General Hindman, he was sent to the cavalry front under General John S. Marmaduke, with whom he remained about a year after the Confederate forces were driven into Arkansas, and participated with him in many battles and skirmishes. In the spring of 1864, General E. Kirby Smith sent him as bearer of special dispatches to Richmond. From the records and testimonials, Mr. Seddon (Confederate Secretary of War), ordered General Smith to assign Captain Slayback to duty in the line. By order of General Smith, he recruited a regiment in Southeast Missouri, of which he was elected Colonel. This regiment was attached to Shelby's old brigade and so remained to the close of the war.

On the surrender of General Lee to the United States forces, forty-eight of this regiment, mostly officers, organized a company and went with General Shelby to Mexico. Colonel Slayback was elected by them as their Captain. They reached Monterey together, but were disbanded at that city through the influence of the general commanding that department, who was jealous of all American military organizations, especially Shelby's men. Colonel Slayback went to the city of Mexico, shortly afterwards, and for several months he was the guest of El Señor General Don Tomas O'Horan, Prefect of Tlalpam, at his headquarters, where Colonel Slayback spent the time studying the Spanish language and making himself acquainted with Mexican military tactics.

A devoted parent longed to behold the absent son, and Colonel Slayback's mother proceeded as far as Havana after him, and with all a mother's love had determined to not return without her boy. Sea-sickness prevented her going farther; but sending means and message, dispatched for him to join her. Leaving Mexican friends and American comrades, he arrived at Havana just in time to prevent his anxious mother from risking the tempestuous voyage to go after him. She wanted her son. Five years of battle, and danger, and sickness, and exile, was enough. With her nature stirred for her child, with a home still left to which she could retire with him, no wonder the noble woman was willing to make still more sacrifices of comfort, and dare even death itself to recall her boy. No less wonder that the boy, with such proof of maternal love, was willing to lay aside every prejudice, everything, to reward her.

Returning to the United States in August, 1866, he settled in St. Louis in the practice of the law. Shortly afterward he formed a copartnership with Mr. R. H. Spencer, which expiring in 1870, Mr. H. A. Haeussler became his law partner. This partnership continued until December, 1876, when Mr. Slayback resumed practice by himself, enjoying the rare good fortune of preserving the friendship of all his former partners.

During his twelve years at the St. Louis bar, Mr. Slayback's practice has been chiefly in the civil courts, and has become very extensive. Zeal and industry have made his efforts so successful that, to-day, he stands in the foremost ranks of the profession. He is very rarely defeated in a jury trial, while his elaborate briefs before the appellate courts, evince much patient research and thorough acquaintance with his cases. He is what may be called a growing man, adding day by day to his store of knowledge, and improving in the method and arrangement of his work as time and experience discover his errors. As an orator before a jury, he stands in the front ranks, and the years ahead have already the first fruits of an honorable harvest, if his life is spared.

A contemporary says: "The style of his eloquence is peculiar and strikingly characteristic; with earnest force and persuasion he speaks to the heart

and feelings, as well as to the sober reason of his hearers. When kindling with his subject he becomes animated and rapid, his illustrations are most felicitous, and his logic thus embellished rarely fails to please and convince. By intense application to his studies in his profession, and a varied, miscellaneous reading, he has not lost his fondness for the classics, but evinces in his daily work the advantage which is ever to be derived from the discipline which their study gives."

In politics Colonel Slayback has ever been a Democrat, having cast his first vote for Stephen A. Douglass, his next for Greeley, and last for Tilden. He was a delegate to the Democratic Presidential Convention of 1876, from the Second Congressional District of Missouri. In the same year he was the Democratic nominee of that District for Congress; but owing to an unhappy division in his party, was defeated, and a Republican elected over the Democratic candidates. His party still look forward to usefulness to his state and nation, and although some of his political acts were for a while severely criticised by his party associates, time has already vindicated him, and shown the wisdom of his course.

Colonel Slayback is now First Vice President of the Bar Association of St. Louis; a member of the University Club, the Merchant's Exchange, the Law Library Association, an honorary member of the Knights of St. Patrick, and of the National Guards and other St. Louis associations.

We have said that "men are only great from the stand-point of our observation." Looking at the orphan boy, with no fortune but his integrity, with no friend save his noble, self-sacrificing mother, and the wide world before him; then turning to see him the trusted counsellor, the successful lawyer, the entertaining author, the growing statesman; to see his party leaning on him; his state asking for him, and the nation waiting for him; fellow citizens honoring him, foes fearing and friends loving him, and all this before he has attained his fortieth year, is a record and a promise entitling him to mention as a man among men of the great State of his nativity.

JAMES McDONOUGH.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES McDONOUGH was born in Baltimore, Maryland, March 16, 1816. His father, John McDonough, was a stock dealer in that city, and a native of county Derry, Ireland. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Barton, was a native of Hartford county, Maryland.

James McDonough was educated in the private schools of his native city, and completed his course at Loyola College. He then served five years at the carpenter's trade in Baltimore. After completing his apprenticeship he started for the West, and walked all the way to Wheeling—a distance of three hundred and seventy miles. There he worked at his trade until 1836, when he loaded a flatboat with house-frames and took them to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, where he erected them, and afterwards spent a short time in New Orleans. Thence he went to Natchez and worked until 1838, saving from his wages about $2,000 in Mississippi money, with which he returned to Baltimore, but went back to Natches the following fall and remained until the summer of 1839, when he went to Little Rock, Arkansas, to see the country, and thence to Memphis, Tennessee.

On the 1st of January, 1840, Mr. McDonough came to St. Louis, where his first occupation was as carpenter on the Planters' Hotel, then building. At that time there was a precipitous bluff directly in front of the Planters' House, and most of the city was then between it and the river. Second and Third streets being the localities of residences; there were scarcely any houses west of it. He was afterwards employed by Gaty, McCune & Glasby, to build an addition to the foundry. He continued to work as a master carpenter until 1843, when Mayor John M.

Wimer appointed him Chief of Police, which office he filled four years at a salary of $600 per annum. In 1846 he was elected constable of St. Louis, and in connection therewith he opened a detective office. Most of the business of a criminal nature from the merchants and bankers of the city and elsewhere was confided to him. In 1850, he was, by appointment of President Fillmore, United States Western Postoffice Detective between St. Louis and Chicago, and in the adjoining States, which office he held four years. Afterwards he was appointed Notary Public for the Bank of the State of Missouri—then the only bank in the city—which trust he served two years. In 1855 he was appointed by the county court Treasurer of St. Louis county for one year. By the same body he was appointed Collector of the State and County Revenue for the years 1857-8-9.

One of the most perfect systems of police in America is the Metropolitan of St. Louis. Previous to 1861 the police force of the city was under the immediate control of the municipal corporation, and the city paid the entire expenses of the organization, as it directed all its movements. In 1861 the General Assembly passed an act providing for the present system of Metropolitan Police. It was made perfectly independent of the municipal authorities, and the entire force is under the guidance of a Board of Police Commissioners appointed by the Governor. The act was approved March 27, 1861; the first Board organized the 10th day of the following April, and elected James McDonough chief, he having been waited upon by Mayor Taylor, and by Messrs. Paschall and Knapp of the *Republican*, and solicited to accept the office.

The entire city is divided into six districts for police purposes. Each district is under the immediate charge of a captain, to whom the sergeants report, who in turn receive the reports of the patrolmen. Each captain makes his report to the chief, who is held responsible for the entire Department by the Board. The regulations established for the admission of new members to the force are very strict, and well calculated to develop the highest standard attainable for a police force. It usually takes the applicant a week to pass the preliminary examinations, which are strict and rigid, before being assigned to the school of instructions. The men are regularly drilled in the school of the soldier as well as of the policeman.

The fund for the support of sick and disabled members of the force forms a peculiar feature of this admirable organization. This fund, which is supplied by a monthly tax upon the pay of each man, is placed in the hands of officers elected by the members of the force, whose duty it is to disburse the same to unfortunate or disabled members. Thus the patrolman, who in the execution of his duty is stricken down by sickness or accident, is amply provided for, and his family taken care of during his illness; a most praiseworthy and admirable branch of the Police Department.

In the fall of 1861 he was relieved from duty on account of politics. From then until the fall of 1865 he spent his time mostly in his library with his books. For years the chief had been carefully selecting and studying such works as would be of practical service to him, and had accumulated a very fine collection.

In 1865 he disposed of his property in St. Louis and went South, with the intention of engaging in cotton planting. At New Orleans he met with Dr. W. D. Smith, of Point Coupee, near the mouth of Red river, Louisiana, and engaged with him to stock his plantation and plant cotton. He remained there for three years, during which time he lost the bulk of his fortune by bad seasons, poor markets, etc. Returning to St. Louis, he opened a livery stable on Chestnut street. But his ill-luck followed, and he lost all in this enterprise, and had to go to work again.

He received an appointment from the Tontine Insurance Company of New York, which position he held till appointed Chief of Police. On the 30th of September, 1870, he was appointed by the Board of Commissioners to his old position as Chief of Police. This was an appointment, coming as it did from the political party to which he was opposed, highly honoring to the chief, and was offered to him on the ground of his efficiency and eminent fitness for the office. He held the position until March 9, 1874, when he resigned. But in a few months he was sent for, and solicited to again take charge. He consented, was re-appointed December 1, 1875, and has been Chief of Police continuously since. No more popular and efficient officer ever held a similar position; the chief has thoroughly mastered his profession, he has instituted drills and discipline which renders his force one of the most if not the most effective in the world; his detective system is perfect; once getting Chief McDonough after a rogue is enough—he never loses his clue till in the prison cell.

Chief McDonough, in his religious views, is a Catholic. In politics, he has acted with the Democratic party since the disorganization of the Whig party. While not violent in his opinions, he is a bold and active party man, respecting the opinions of other men, but firmly arguing for his own; he has made hosts of friends in all parties by his strict adherence to his official duties and unbiased action. As an administrative officer in his peculiar calling he has few equals; as a chief he is popular with his men—quite a little army by the way, and under perfect discipline; all the machinery of his detective and police offices works like a clock, not a jar of discord, nothing wrong, everything done systematically.

JAMES McCORD.

ST. JOSEPH.

JAMES McCORD was born in Randolph county, Virginia, January 7, 1826. He was the son of William and Sallie M. (Field) McCord, who were natives of Albemarle county, Virginia, and moved to Missouri with their family, then consisting of six children, in 1836, first settling at Cape Girardeau, and afterwards moving to Versailles, Morgan county, Missouri, where William McCord died in 1839. His wife died in Savannah, Missouri, in 1850. James was sent to school until he reached the age of fourteen. After the death of his father, he left Versailles and obtained a position as store boy with William H. Field & Co., of Calhoun, Henry county, Missouri. His finances not admitting of any other mode of travel, he walked to Calhoun from Versailles, a distance of sixty miles.

He remained two years with William H. Field & Co. and one with Field & Atkisson. From here he went to Warsaw, in 1843, in the employ of James Atkisson & Co. He was thus employed until 1846, except about two months (June and July, 1844,) which were spent visiting Northwest Missouri, including St. Joseph and Savannah.

In the spring of 1846 Mr. McCord made a trip to New Orleans in the interest of his employers, and upon his return to Warsaw, in June of the same year, closed his engagement and came directly to Northwest Missouri. He stopped in Savannah until October, when he moved to Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, and there, in company with Abraham Nave, opened a store under the firm name of Nave & McCord.

This business continued for three years, at the expiration of which time Mr. McCord withdrew and went to New Orleans, where he spent the winter of 1849 and 1850, when he crossed the plains, reaching California about the last of July. The following month he went to Nevada City, and opened a provision store. While here he was taken sick, and, when partially recovered, sold out his interest and returned to Sacramento City, where he met D. M. Steel, who had just arrived from Missouri. They immediately formed a partnership for the purpose of buying emigrant cattle and feeding them until fat. They bought to the extent of their capital, which, not being large, did not take long. Mr. McCord's health not improving, and the opportunities for cure not being the best, he decided to return to Missouri, sold his interest to Mr. Steel and returned to Savannah in January, 1851.

In February a partnership between himself and Abraham Nave was formed under the old firm name of Nave & McCord, which connection has been maintained in some form ever since.

In January, 1852, in company with Mr. Nave, he bought a drove of cattle for the California market. Mr. Steel had returned from California and a copartnership between D. M. Steel, Charles L. Clarke, Abraham Nave and James McCord was formed for the purpose of dealing in cattle. In this Mr. Nave was mainly a silent partner, he being in Savannah attending to the mercantile interests of Nave & McCord. The cattle business, under the firm name of Steel, McCord & Co., was continued for nearly eight years.

In 1857, in company with Mr. Nave, Mr.

Engd by R. Dudensing, N.Y.

McCord moved to St. Joseph and opened a wholesale and retail grocery house, D. M. Steel and C. L. Clarke being partners, although still in California.

In 1860 they were burned out, their stock being a total loss, but not being discouraged by this misfortune, they reëstablished the business. The following year they opened a house in Omaha, under the management of Mr. Clarke, which was carried on successfully until his death in March, 1865.

Mr. McCord is at present interested in the following extensive business houses:

Nave, McCord & Co., of St. Joseph, commenced in 1857; also, C. D. Smith, of the same city, commencing business in 1863. McCord, Nave & Co., of Kansas City, commenced in 1867, and Nave, Goddard & Co., of St. Louis, organized in 1872. The name of McCord being one connected with so many of the first business houses, and with the commercial growth of the west, a biography of him can not but be of interest to the business men of our country and to the general reader, although the sketch be short and gives but a mere outline of the progression of his business life.

In October of 1854, he was married to Mary E. Hallack, step-daughter of Dr. Hamilton Smith and daughter of Hampden and Susan M. (Steel) Hallack, of Jessamine county, Kentucky. They have nine children, six sons and three daughters. Mr. McCord, although not a member of any church, attends with his family the Presbyterian, of which his parents were members. Since the death of the Whig party, he has been an advocate of no particular platform, always voting for those whom his judgment pointed to as the most deserving and the best qualified.

As a youth he adopted those sterling principles of truth, diligence and persevering application which then constituted his only capital. His success, and the present prosperous condition of his business, may be attributed to the following of these principles, and to the tenacity with which he holds to his work until complete, never leaving anything half done. Doing business more for the pleasure of doing his work well, and in a strictly legitimate manner, than for large profits, his greatest pleasure is found in his counting room where, although a loving and generous husband and father, most of his days as well as evenings are spent.

Mr. James McCord is a man of rare business qualifications, and to the coming generation and those already embarked in business life his example is most worthy of imitation.

JOSEPH G. LODGE.

ST. LOUIS.

ON the banks of the Delaware river, fourteen miles below Philadelphia, and seven miles above the city of Chester, near the historic Red Bank, on the New Jersey shore, in Gloucester county, New Jersey, lived during the past and present century the Lodge family, originally of English parentage. The family records contain the names of Lodges celebrated as authors and poets in England, and whose works now are highly valued in some of the choicest libraries of the world. For two centuries this branch has been classed among the most intelligent, influential and respected of the New Jersey families. The grand-parents of the subject of this sketch, whose names were Joseph and Anna Lodge, were natives of Gloucester county, N. J., and there reared their children, several of whom are still living, and most of whom have been men of distinguished ability. The old homestead was long the head-quarters for the Methodist clergy, and the doors were ever open wide in hospitality to the brethren. Their son, James M. Lodge, father of our subject, was born April 5, 1813, married Miss Mary Derickson, also a descendant of an old Gloucester county family, and by her had four children, two of whom died young; Isaac D., second son, and very promising, was killed in the terrible charge at Fort Wagner, on the memorable 18th of July, 1863, when his regiment, the 48th New York, was

so terribly slaughtered. The mother died when our subject was only seventeen years of age, and the father died in 1863, the year his son Isaac was sacrificed to his country's necessity. Thus was left but a single representative of the family, in the person of Joseph G. Lodge, who was born January 27, 1840, at Billingsport, in Gloucester county, New Jersey. He was educated mainly in Gloucester county, but spent two years at the seminary in Chester. When nineteen years of age he taught school for the Quakers in Camden county, and continued it eighteen months. In the fall of 1860 he entered the law school of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, and in addition availed himself of the privilege of a partial course in the senior class of the literary department. He graduated in the law school in 1862 with the honors of his class, having by them been chosen orator.

After leaving college, Mr. Lodge went to Detroit and entered the office of Robert R. Toms, Esq., as clerk, where he enjoyed unusual advantages. In November, 1863, he located at Battle Creek, Calhoun county, Michigan, poor, friendless and unknown to a single person in the city, and opened a law office. He rapidly made friends, however, and by strict attention to business, soon built up a respectable practice.

In 1864 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of Circuit Court Commissioner, a very responsible position, and was elected by a very decided majority. In 1865 he was elected by the Republican party, of Battle Creek, City Treasurer. Considering the importance and responsibility of the office, and remembering that only two years before he entered the city a stranger, this election was decidedly complimentary to his integrity in the esteem of his fellow citizens. He refused the tendered nomination to the same office the following year, and formed a law partnership with Philip Emerson, Esq. (now United States Judge in Utah), under the firm name of Lodge & Emerson, which continued two years.

In the fall of 1866 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Calhoun county, which position he held four years, having been reëlected thereto the second term. In the four years he served as County Prosecutor (during which time he managed some noted and intricate cases), he had to meet some of the ablest lawyers of Michigan and other States; yet he never employed an assistant, and was generally very successful in his cases. Indeed, since his removal from that State, he has been recalled to assist in the prosecution of intricate cases, and on every such occasion succeeded in fastening conviction upon the parties prosecuted. On the 1st of October, 1871, Mr. Lodge brought his family and settled in the city of St. Louis, where he opened an office for the practice of law. Here again, as at Battle Creek, he began an entire stranger, and has again succeeded in building up a respectable and lucrative practice. Of his legal standing an eminent Judge of St. Louis thus speaks:

"The career of Mr. Lodge at the bar has been remarkable. He came to St. Louis young in years, but with considerable experience as a lawyer; poor in this world's goods, but with a mind well stored with literary and legal knowledge, and a heart filled with a noble ambition to achieve success in his profession. He at once sought and obtained business in the criminal courts, and in a few weeks secured a practice such as others were years in acquiring. From the day of his arrival in St. Louis he has supported himself and an interesting family by his professional labors. While his business has been mostly in the criminal courts, he has also had many important civil cases, and in this broader field has shown himself an able opponent of many older and more experienced attorneys. With the profession he ranks deservedly high. Industrious, faithful, attentive, well versed in legal principles, and with broad and comprehensive views, all legal propositions are thoroughly comprehended and used for the benefit of those who entrust him with their business. As an advocate he is earnest and forcible. His analytical mind and habits of logical reasoning make him, however, fitter for the argument of legal propositions before the court than for the discussion of questions of fact before a jury; and, whenever he rises to discuss any question of law, the courts give him an attentive hearing. Mr. Lodge is always genial and pleasant, enjoys a good story, and enters heartily into all pleasures and amusements; he looks on the bright side of life's picture, and lives to be happy himself and to make others happy also. Quick to resent an insult and denounce a wrong, and equally quick to atone for any wrong done by himself, he is a good, earnest and generous man, liked by the good, feared by the bad, and respected by all."

When the war of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Lodge was at the University at Ann Arbor, prosecuting his studies. While his sympathies were entirely with the Government, and his patriotism fully aroused, still he deemed it his first duty, at his

age, to be the completion of his studies; promising himself, if ever absolutely needed, to drop everything for the perpetuity of the Union. Fortunately the sacrifice was not required of him. Although raised by Methodist parents, Mr. Lodge has never been a member of any church; but is a regular attendant at a Unitarian Church of the most advanced views.

On the 24th of October, 1866, Joseph G. Lodge married Miss Mary S. Sailer, daughter of Samuel and Mary Ann Sailer, of Gloucester county, New Jersey. She is a lady of far more than ordinary intelligence, whose people on both the maternal and paternal sides were remarkably intelligent. While at school she was ever in the lead of all of her classmates; and even now, amid family duties, so arranges her affairs as to devote much of her time to literary pursuits. While of a strong mind, naturally and by cultivation, there is nothing masculine in her mental constitution; but with decided literary tastes, she is a true woman in the home and social circle. They have had six children, four of whom are still living, Lizzie D., Henry F., Rosalind and Beatrice.

HON. JOEL F. ASPER.

CHILLICOTHE.

JOEL F. ASPER was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, April 20, 1822, and died at Chillicothe, Missouri, October 1, 1872. Having completed his literary education and read law, he was admitted to practice in 1844. In 1847 he was elected Prosecuting Attorney for Trumbull county, Ohio. The year previous he married Miss Elizabeth F. Brown, a native of the same county. Mr. Asper early began writing for the local political press. He afterwards became editor of the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, and subsequently conducted the *Chardon Democrat.*

In politics he was an ardent Whig, and was a delegate to the Buffalo National Convention that nominated Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency.

When the Rebellion war broke out in 1861, Mr. Asper gallantly offered his services in behalf of the Union, and he enlisted in the Federal service as lieutenant. He was severely wounded at the battle of Winchester, Virginia, and was honorably discharged "by reason of wounds received in action."

In December, 1864, he located at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he opened a law office. He soon after established there a weekly Republican newspaper called the *Spectator.* He was a delegate to the Chicago National Convention which nominated General Grant for the Presidency. In 1868 he was elected to Congress from the 7th District of Missouri, and as a member of the 41st Congress served as Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. At the close of the session he returned to Chillicothe, where he remained until his death.

JOSEPH N. McDOWELL, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

AS the founder of the now celebrated Missouri Medical College, the subject of this sketch deserves most honorable mention among the men who have made the Great West. It was the pioneer institution of the kind West of the Mississippi, but has become a first-class college, with its graduates scattered all over the Union, and many of them eminent in the profession. With pride and pleasure they will read this sketch of their old tutor.

Joseph Nash McDowell was born April 1, 1805, near Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, and was the son of John and Lucy McDowell. The family is an old and highly honorable one, with a consecutive genealogy running back to the Cromwellian period of English history. Ephraim McDowell was the progenitor of the family who were afterwards residents in Virginia and Kentucky. His father's family moved from Scotland to Ireland in the reign

of the Protector. He married there and afterwards emigrated to America, settling first in Pennsylvania, and then finally located in Virginia, where he died at the age of one hundred. His descendants became leading men and women of America; one of them was the mother of Governor Floyd, of Virginia; another became himself Governer of Virginia; another married Governor Thomas, of Maryland; others were in Congress and high positions throughout the United States. The father of our subject married Elizabeth McDowell, his cousin, who died leaving eight children. He afterwards married Lucy LeGrand, a native of Kentucky. They reared a family of four children, of whom Joseph was the eldest. He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated in the Academical and Medical Departments. During the intervals of his schooling, he worked on the farm with his father, where he acquired those solid habits which characterized him through life.

After graduating, Dr. McDowell began the practice of medicine in Chillicothe, Ohio, where he remained two years and then removed to Cincinnati and opened his office in that city. In 1829 he became Adjunct Professor in the Miami Medical College, but after his first course of lectures the Institution suspended. Dr. McDowell then engaged in private teaching in his own amphitheatre in that city, which he built on his own property. Here he continued to be employed until 1835, when he was elected Professor of Anatomy in the Cincinnati Medical College. He remained in that Institution until 1839, when he resigned. In the latter part of that year, he made a lecturing tour through the Southern States, after which he returned to Cincinnati.

In March, 1840, Dr. McDowell removed to St. Louis, and that year conceived the plan of founding a medical college in that city, to meet the growing necessities of the West. He wrote to Dr. John S. Moore—his former pupil—inviting him to remove to St. Louis and engage with him in the undertaking. Dr. Moore accepted the proposition, and soon was in the field working with his old tutor. A charter was secured, and in November, 1840, they organized the "Medical Department of Kemper College." Dr. McDowell was elected Professor of Anatomy and Surgery and Dean of the Faculty. The first session was opened November 1, 1840, with a class of thirty-seven matriculates.

Under all the disadvantages of a comparatively new country, sparsely populated, and with but little financial help outside of the Faculty and their friends, Dr. McDowell persevered in his undertaking, until he placed it on a basis ensuring success. In 1847 it was selected and made the Medical Department of the University of Missouri. The number of students increased yearly, and the fame of the institution soon became national. In 1849 the trustees and Faculty completed one of the finest medical college buildings in the United States, at the corner of Eighth and Gratiot streets.

In 1857 they obtained a new charter and changed the name to the Missouri Institute of Science, the medical department being the Missouri Medical College. The new charter guaranteed almost unlimited privileges, and the institution became one of the most prosperous and favored colleges in America. Dr. McDowell continued to be its principal Professor and Dean until the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, when the Faculty separated, the college closed, and he went South to join his fortunes with the seceding States. The college building was sequestrated by the United States authorities and converted into a military prison.

Arriving in the Confederacy, Professor McDowell was appointed Medical Director of the Trans-Mississippi Department of the Confederate army. During the war he went to Europe in the medical interests of the Confederacy, running the blockade at Mobile, and, on his return, that at Galveston. At the conclusion of peace, he spent a few months in Cairo, but returned to St. Louis in the latter part of 1865. He found his college building almost a heap of ruins, its museum collections and school apparatus destroyed, the Faculty irreclaimably scattered, and some dead. Under such untoward circumstances, Professor McDowell with Professor Moore, began with renewed energy the work of its reorganization. In the Faculty he was Professor of Surgery, which he continued to be until his death. All the energies of his nature were devoted to the grand scheme of his life, and he made it a success. It has sent hundreds of graduates out to the world, who in turn have become professors in it and other colleges, and so the work of Professor McDowell continues; who, "though dead, yet speaketh." His memory is revered by eminent medical gentlemen on both continents, while this great Western World will long hold his memory in grateful remembrance.

Those who knew Dr. McDowell best, claim for him that he was the most distinguished Professor of Surgery in the West, and an expert in surgical diag-

nosis. On three different occasions he performed successfully the almost impossible operation of exturpation of the parotid gland, and other capital surgical operations. He was the inventor of an instrument for that most difficult of surgical operations, lithotomy, and used it successfully for years in one hundred and three cases without a death.

While arduously engaged in his profession, Dr. McDowell was also an enthusiastic politician, but while never an office-seeker, was very effective in political canvasses, and as a stump orator had few superiors. He was originally a Whig; when that party died, he became a Native American, and finally a Democrat with strong State rights proclivities.

As a citizen of St. Louis, he was deeply interested in every enterprise tending to the growth of that city or the development of the West. But his mind and means were concentrated on the great work of his life—the Missouri Medical College—in which work he expended $250,000—a costly but imperishable monument. He was a Mason, and in religion was liberal in his views, but was raised a Presbyterian. He had traveled extensively in the United States and Europe.

Dr. McDowell was twice married. On the 27th of March, 1827, he married Miss Amanda Virginia Drake, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Drake, of Mason county, Kentucky. Her brother, Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was the author of a celebrated work entitled "Diseases of the Mississippi Valley." (Dr. Drake was the father of Charles D. Drake, author of the notorious "Drake Constitution" of Missouri.) Another brother was Benjamin Drake, a lawyer; and a poet. By his first wife Dr. McDowell had ten children, only two of whom are now living—Isaac Drake McDowell, M. D., now in Arkansas, and John J. McDowell, M. D., of St. Louis, Professor of Anatomy in the St. Louis Medical College. His second wife was Miss Sarah S. Mack, a native of Otsego county, New York. She is still living.

Joseph Nash McDowell died September 18, 1868, in St. Louis, and his dust rests in Bellefontaine Cemetery. But his name and memory are almost immortal in the minds and hearts of the people of that section of the Union he did so much to build up.

JOHN J. McDOWELL, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

THE name of McDowell will not be new to the medical fraternity of St. Louis. To those professional gentlemen, as to a vast number who have been benefitted by the father and the son, this book is wholly unnecessary to record the services of the elder or the present Dr. McDowell. Still the work would be incomplete without reference to them.

John J. McDowell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy in St. Louis Medical College, and for some years a practicing physician in St. Louis, was born in Lexington, Kentucky, on February 6, 1834. His father, Joseph N. McDowell, has a faithful sketch in another page of this work, to which we with pride refer the reader. The mother of the subject of this sketch, was, before her marriage, Miss Amanda V. Drake, a native of Kentucky, and the daughter of Isaac Drake, to whom the father was married March 27, 1827. She was a sister of Dr. Daniel Drake of Cincinnati, Ohio.

He was brought by his father to St. Louis at the early age of six years; it is unnecessary to say he enjoyed the usual school facilities. After leaving school, he entered the Missouri State University as a medical student, and graduated there in the year 1856. Being directly thereafter tendered the position of Demonstrator of Anatomy in that institution, he accepted it for the year 1856, and faithfully performed the duties connected with it for six years.

In 1864 he was elected Demonstrator of St. Louis Medical College, and in 1873 was made Professor of Anatomy in the same institution, which he still holds.

Dr. John McDowell, while continuously a State rights Democrat, has, with a pertinacity worthy of emulation in the younger scions of the profession, held himself aloof from political ambition, and has never allowed himself to be lured from his first love. Wedded to the profession of medicine, he has never been lured aside by the syren song of political preferment. What he might have become in that line

is left to the conjecture of those who best know his mental calibre.

In society he is ever welcome, though he has never allied himself with any secret association nor church. Nor has he ever entangled himself in matrimonial alliance. Were it not for his well-known bethrothal to his profession, he might have had, thus far, some difficulty in escaping the snares of the beauties with whom he, professionally and socially, comes in daily contact. But he never lets an occasion pass to state who is his mistress. Hence the the profession of medicine feel secure in the life-long service of this lover of the science. His escape is the more peculiar when we record that he is physically of strong constitution, lithe figure, fond of manly sports, such as fishing, hunting, etc., is of lively mental temperament, pleasing in address and not of unpleasant exterior.

WALLACE PRATT.

KANSAS CITY.

WALLACE PRATT was born in Georgia, Vermont, October 16, 1831, the birthplace of his father, Nathan Pratt, and his mother, Charlotte Hotchkiss Pratt.

His mother's father was born in England, but at an early age came with his parents to this country and settled in Connecticut, where many of the family still reside.

His father was a direct descendant of Colonel Ralph Hoyt, an officer in the Federal Army during the Revolution; and who, when a boy of nine years, was captured by the Indians at the burning of Deerfield, Connecticut, and taken to Caughnawaga, where he was held a captive until he had reached the age of fourteen, when he succeeded in effecting his escape.

In 1839 Mr. Pratt removed with his parents to Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, a village made historical by being for years the home of the able and gifted statesman, Silas Wright, and where he died and is buried.

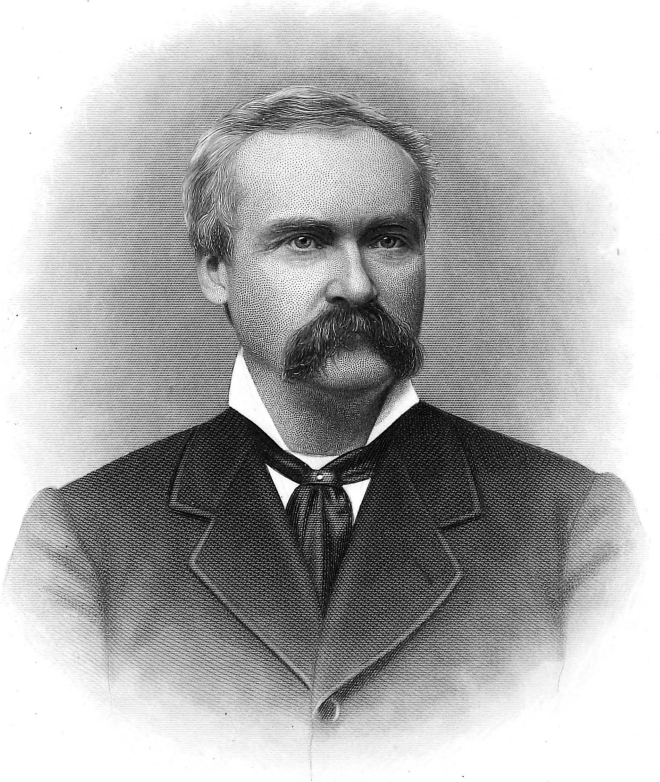
At Canton Mr. Pratt was fitted for Union College, from which he graduated when but little over seventeen years of age. His college career was a remarkable one, for, although the youngest in a class of one hundred and ten, he for two years maintained a position at its head and graduated with the highest honors.

At the end of his collegiate course, being too young to enter upon the study of a profession, he was employed for about a year and a half as an assistant in the office of the Clerk of the County of St. Lawrence. At the end of that time he entered the office of Hon. Henry L. Knowles, of Potsdam, and applied himself to the study of the law. For eighteen months he prosecuted his legal studies with the energy that has ever been a distinguishing mark of his character, but the close confinement and severe mental labor proved too great a strain upon a constitution, then not over strong, and it gave way. He had frequent hemorrhages from the lungs, and it was feared by his friends that he was about to fall a victim to the fell destroyer, consumption.

His father, who had always been engaged in large commercial enterprises, was at that time extensively interested in the manufacture of pine timber on the Racquette river, and was the owner of large forests of pine on that river and its tributaries, in the region that is now known as the "Adirondacks."

Young Pratt conceived the idea that his health could be restored by the adoption, for a time, of the life of the hunter in the then almost unexplored region of the head-waters of the Racquette and the Hudson; hence, in company with a skilled hunter and trapper, he started for the "Wilderness," carrying a pack and a rifle and, so far as his strength would permit, performing his share of the labors of camp-life. After spending a month in the woods killing deer, catching trout and sleeping upon beds made of the healing and aromatic hemlock and balsam boughs with which those woods are filled, he found that his strength was restored and his lungs cured.

During the next three years, and until 1855, Mr.



Wallace Pratt

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Pratt spent the larger portion of his time in the woods accompanied by a hunter and trapper, hunting, fishing and exploring for pine timber, and to the years passed in those vast forests, inhaling that balsam laden and life-giving atmosphere, and engaged in healthful out door exercise, he is indebted, in the judgment of the writer, a life-long friend, to the vigorous constitution and superb health he now possesses and enjoys.

In the spring of 1856 Mr. Pratt, with health and strength fully restored and renewed, came West, located in Chicago, and again applied himself to the study of his chosen profession. In 1857, having completed his studies and been admitted to the bar, he removed to Milwaukee. At that time the bar of that city was second to none, and numbered among its members some of the brightest legal minds in this country. Mr. Pratt at once zealously entered upon the work before him, and it was not long before his indomitable energy and masterly ability as a lawyer rewarded him with a large and lucrative practice, and secured for him a conspicuous place in the front rank of his brethren. He was engaged in behalf of various railroad companies in some of the most important railway litigations in the State, which he managed skillfully and successfully.

The bleak winds and rigorous climate of the lake shore proving too severe for his wife's health, a change of climate became necessary to preserve her life from consumption, and Mr. Pratt threw up his business in Milwaukee and began to look about for a new field in a milder climate. After traveling all over the Southwest, he become satisfied that the then young and rapidly growing City of Kansas was the place, both to restore the health of his wife and build up a new business; accordingly, in the spring of 1869, he removed here with his family, where he still resides in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice, the senior member of the firm of Pratt, Brumback & Ferrey.

On the 27th of November, 1855, Mr. Pratt was married, at Canton, New York, to Adaline A. Russell, eldest daughter of Hon. John Leslie Russell, one of the ablest lawyers of that State, a politician of noted repute, and a warm and attached political and personal friend of Silas Wright. Mrs. Pratt was a woman of great personal beauty, rare social qualities, high literary and æsthetic culture, and a loving and devoted wife and mother. She died in March, 1874, of consumption, a disease inherited from her father, leaving six children, Alice M., Charlotte E., Adaline R., John Leslie Russell, Wallace and Charles E.

Mr. Pratt has never engaged in, and has no taste for, political life. He is devoted to his profession, for which he has a rare and peculiar aptitude. He is an accomplished lawyer, a ready, pleasing and forcible speaker, and possesses that rare and happy faculty of rapidly turning his mind from one subject to another in the dispatch of business. He is the General Attorney of the Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company, the counsel of various other railroads and corporations, and is one of the ablest corporation lawyers in the State.

REV. EDWIN T. BROWN.

SEDALIA.

PROMINENT among the names of those who have done much to add to the social and financial interests of the State of Missouri, stands the name of Edwin T. Brown, who was born in 1818 in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Daniel and Emma Brown, *nee* Vaughan. His maternal grandfather, Rev. Joshua Vaughan, was a pioneer Baptist clergyman of great eminence.

The subject of our sketch had but poor common school advantages, but took a two years' course at Fayette College, in Pennsylvania, and subsequently two years at Rector College in Virginia. He labored assiduously in his school duties, and his health became much impaired by his efforts. At the age of twelve he had embraced religion, and joined the Church at Greensburg, Pennsylvania; from this place he moved with his parents to Virginia, locating at the forks of Cheet and Monongahela rivers.

When but twenty years of age, and while attending school, a license was forwarded to him to preach, with an earnest appeal for him to use it, to which he consented, feeling that the Lord would give him wisdom. He preached his first sermon July 4, 1841, from the text "Ye cannot serve God and Mammon," and to illustrate the instability of earthly objects, he referred to the death of President Harrison; some rabid politicians present took offense, and lay in wait to kill him, but the brethren protected and encouraged him, and he consented to meet and fill the appointments which had been made for him. So earnest and zealous was this school-boy preacher, that the people insisted upon his leaving school to become their permanent minister. He finally consented, and labored successfully in the mountains of Pennsylvania and Virginia until May 3, 1842, when he was ordained and installed pastor of the Baptist Church at Connellsville, Pennsylvania. A week after his ordination he married Eliza J. Bryson, a lady of talent and education, and a daughter of William Bryson, a respected citizen and deacon in the Baptist Church at Uniontown, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Brown served the church at Connellsville acceptably for two years, when he resigned to accept a call to a wider sphere of usefulness. It was with great reluctance that his people gave him up, and he was warmly commended to the hearts of his new hearers. He was successively pastor of the Baptist churches in Mt. Vernon, Wooster and Warren, being among the largest churches in Northeastern Ohio. His churches were blest with large revivals, and many were added to the Redeemer's Kingdom. While in charge of his church at Warren in 1863, he accepted the position of Chaplain in the 2nd Ohio Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Kauts. This brave and noble regiment became famous in the annals of the war, and during all its hardships incident upon the lives of warriors. Chaplain Brown, with becoming spirit and Christian faith, accompanied his regiment, thus securing the respect and confidence of the officers and men, and was honorably discharged April 21, 1864, and resumed his pastoral duties at Warren, which had been kept for him during his service in the army. While in the discharge of his duties there he was called by the Baptist "Home Mission Society" to go to Missouri. He had been in charge of the church at Warren nine years and three months, and during that time the membership had been doubled and greatly strengthened, and with deep regret they accepted his resignation, and unanimously bore testimony to his unblemished character, and his ability to feed the flock of Christ.

He came to Missouri in 1865, and bought a farm of forty acres, paying $65 per acre, and built upon it a frame dwelling, near the Eastern limit of the city of Sedalia, which was at that time but a very small place. East Sedalia mostly lies upon his original farm. In this city he established a Baptist Church, and proceeded to build a house of worship. Lumber and labor were high, which added much to the poverty of the little community, but securing help from abroad, and small subscriptions from those in Sedalia he succeeded in erecting a church costing, when completed, $6,000. They were in debt for it $1,000 to the Baptist Home Mission Society. It is to be doubted if any religious enterprise in Sedalia was ever better financiered. When thus a flourishing Baptist society was established on a solid basis, and Mr. Brown resigned his charge, his talents and fidelity were indorsed, and he was warmly commended to the confidence of the public.

From Sedalia Mr. Brown went to Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, which then promised to become a large city. There he found but a few Baptists, whose whole wealth would not exceed $1,000. These he organized into a society, and by great labo , faith, sacrifice and the help of the Lord, he completed a church costing $20,c oo. He introduced his successor to one hundred members, and a salary of $1,500; and upon his resignation, they passed resolutions highly complimentary to the labors he had bestowed upon them.

He left Clinton to accept the agency of the Baptist Education Society, and in this, his services for two years were crowned with success; through his agency alone, fifty students for the Universty were supported Much of his time since has been spent in ministering to poor churches, and assisting in the promotion of education and religion.

In 1874 he built with his own means a comfortable church in East Sedalia, and with only eleven members organized a society. Of this church he is now (1877) pastor, having a membership of eighty, and a large Sabbath school, with the prospect of great and lasting good. He has baptized into the Baptist Churches over one thousand six hundred persons, and with his own means built churches and endowed schools; his works will live after him, and his name be known and honored by generations to come.

As a business man and financier, few are his

equals. He has ever been active and energetic in the every interest of Sedalia, and has himself erected in that city thirty-six dwellings. He was elected in 1875 to represent the Third Ward of Sedalia in the Board of Aldermen, and proved a faithful officer. He has served well on the important Committee of Ways and Means, and is now President of the Board. With abundant labors accomplished, and many honors already won, he still looks forward to many happy days. Few men have done more for the good of humanity, and none are more loved or respected than Mr. Brown.

BASIL DUKE.

ST. LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch comes from two distinguished families known throughout the United States, but especially and popularly reputable in Kentucky, Maryland and throughout the South. His father's name was James K. Duke, who married Miss Mary Buford.

James K. Duke was the son of Dr. Basil Duke, of Mason county, Kentucky, but a native of Calvert county, Maryland, and Charlotte Duke, *nee* Marshall, a sister of the late Chief Justice, John Marshall.

Mary (Buford) Duke, mother of our subject, was the only daughter of Abram Buford, a colonel in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and Martha (McDowell) Buford—a member of the Virginia family of McDowells, and a sister of the eminent Dr. Ephraim McDowell, the distinguished surgeon, who was the originator of the operation of "ovariotomy," and to whom was lately erected, in London, a monument, fifty years after his death. James K. Duke graduated at Yale College with high honors in the class of 1818. He studied law, but never entered upon the practice of the profession; became a farmer in Scott county, Kentucky, in the famous "Blue Grass region," where he resided until his death in 1863, and was one of the most successful farmers and breeders of fine stock in the State.

On that farm was born, on the 28th of February, 1824, the subject of our sketch, Basil Duke. He was a student of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, while his Grand-uncle, Dr. Louis Marshall, was President of that institution. Basil afterwards entered Yale College, and graduated in the class of 1845. He then entered the Law School at Lexington, Kentucky, where he received a law diploma in 1847. He removed to St. Louis early in 1848, and became a law student in the office of Geyer & Dayton—at that time one of the most successful law firms in the State. (Henry S. Geyer was afterwards the successor to Thomas H. Benton in the United States Senate, and Mr. Dayton was one of the prominent citizens of St. Louis killed at the terrible "Gasconade Railroad Disaster," caused by the giving way of a trestle bridge over the Gasconade river, November 2, 1855.)

In the fall of 1849 Mr. Duke began the practice of law in St. Louis, where he has since continued with fair success.

He was Land Attorney for the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Railroad Company in 1854-5, during which time he secured the right of way for that line of railway from St. Louis to Pilot Knob, in Iron county, Missouri, the then terminus of the contemplated road.

Basil Duke has no military record—his cousin, General Basil W. Duke, of the Confederate service, (who was a student in the office of our subject at the breaking out of the Rebellion) seeming to have monopolized all the military talent of the family. Nor has he ever sought or held any political office. He was Metropolitan Police Commissioner in St. Louis, by appointment of General Claiborne F. Jackson, from May to September, 1861, when he was removed by acting Governor H. R. Gamble, after Governor Jackson had been compelled to flee the State. He was again appointed Police Commissioner in St Louis by Governor Phelps, in 1877, for four years—which position he still holds. He has never belonged to any secret society since leaving Yale, nor has he ever been a member of any church.

In politics Mr. Duke was an "old line Whig" until the disorganization of that party, since which time he has been a Democrat. But having been

born and reared within a few miles of Ashland, he knew and loved Henry Clay from early youth, and that admiration has never ceased.

On the 10th of April, 1851, Basil Duke married Miss Adelaide Anderson, of Louisville, Kentucky, by whom he had two sons—Henry Buford and James Clay—both of whom are now grown and doing business in St. Louis.

Like all Kentuckians, Mr. Duke has always been passionately fond of manly field sports, and is also an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton. His gun, dog and fishing tackle demand and receive all his recreation hours, to the utter exclusion of other amusements. And he now shows a hearty robustness, as the reward of his outdoor sports, being fully six feet tall and weighing one hundred and ninety-eight pounds.

The writer of this sketch has never heard a whisper against the professional or social character of Mr. Duke. Indeed, he seems to be most enviably and peculiarly free from enemies—a fact due to his open and honorable manner of treating subjects and men.

GENERAL GEORGE RAPPEEN SMITH.

SEDALIA.

INSEPARABLY connected with the history of the city of Sedalia and all central Missouri is the name of General George R. Smith. Sedalia, once the fair child of his own prophetic vision, is now the magnificent monument of his indomitable will and perseverance; and the whole of our great State recognizes in him a man whose life has been a blessing to his fellow men and an honor to our State.

He was born in Powhatan county, Virginia August 17, 1804. His father, Rev. George Smith, a Baptist divine, moved soon after the birth of this son and settled in Franklin county, Kentucky, where he died in 1820. After his father's death, George went to reside in Scott county, where he finished his education under Elder Barton W. Stone, of Georgetown. When twenty-one years of age he was appointed deputy sheriff of Scott county, Kentucky, a position he held for two years under David Flournoy. In 1827 he was married to Mileta Ann, daughter of General David Thompson, of Kentucky, and sister of Colonel Manlius V. Thompson, commander of the celebrated 3d Regiment of Kentucky Volunteers in the Mexican war. In 1833 General Smith with his family moved to Missouri and settled in Pettis county, where he has ever since resided. Having studied law, he engaged in the practice of his profession for a few years; but finding the practice too laborious, owing to the sparsely settled condition of the country, he abandoned the profession and engaged in his favorite pursuit — speculation. In 1842 he was awarded two mail contracts — from Jefferson City to Warsaw, and from Warsaw to Springfield — and commenced to carry the mails in stages, which service he continued to perform until June 30, 1846, when the contracts expired.

In 1843 he was appointed receiver of public monies for the land office at Springfield, Missouri, a position he held until the commencement of Polk's administration, when he was removed and ordered to turn over the office to his successor, and to deposit the funds on hand in the State Bank of Missouri at St. Louis. This he promptly did, and on a full examination of his accounts, he was notified that he owed the government the sum of $12.00, which he at once remitted, and thereby squared accounts with the land office. In 1848 he procured a contract from the government for the transportation of stores from Fort Leavenworth to Santa Fé. This contract required an outlay of more than a million dollars, and it was, at his request, transferred to Jabez Smith & Co., by the Quartermaster. For the first year the transportation was carried forward by this company; but, not satisfied with the management, General Smith then proposed a division among the partners, and in 1849 each party took his share of the contract and freighted upon his own responsibility. He continued freighting until 1852, when he sold out his stock and abandoned the business.

In 1849 the Pacific Railway was chartered by the Legislature, and in 1850 and '51 a preliminary survey was run through Pettis county, a short distance south of its present location. General Smith became at once deeply interested in the building of the road. He saw the great value such an outlet would be to

Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

G. R. Smith

any portion of the State through which it might pass, and he determined to use every energy in urging the people of Central Missouri to encourage the enterprise. Two routes were in contemplation, one passing through the State along the Valley of the Missouri River, and the other, known as the inland route, leaving the river at Jefferson City, and passing directly through the counties of Cole, Moniteau, Cooper, Pettis, Johnson, Cass and Jackson. The river counties were the richest and best able to make liberal subscriptions, but the enterprise of one man was worth more than the riches of half a dozen populous counties. In January, 1852, General Smith called a meeting of the citizens of Pettis county to take into consideration the question of subscribing stock to the road, which was largely attended. A proposition was made by an ardent railroad man that the county should subscribe $75,000 dollars stock to the road, which was at once voted down by an overwhelming majority. Various propositions were made, all of which were promptly voted down, until at last a proposition for $10,000 was rejected by a decided vote. General Smith, who had remained perfectly silent, was then approached by several of his frinds and urged to speak to the people. He finally came forward and addressed the meeting for two hours in one of the most masterly efforts of his life, and proposed that the county should subscribe $100,000, provided the road was built through Pettis county, closing his speech with a promise to canvass every township in the county. Never was such a change produced upon the minds of hearers as upon that occasion, for many of those who had voted down a subscription of $10,000, subsequently voted for $100,000. He canvassed the county as he promised, and was the only man who spoke publicly for the proposition, and at the election in August he received a majority of nearly five to one in favor of a subscription of $100,000; no mean triumph, when it is considered that the whole assessed value of the county was only about $500,000. The other counties along the inland route raised the total subscriptions to about $400,000. On the 25th of December, 1852, the Legislature passed an act selecting the "inland route" provided the counties along the line would subscribe an additional $400,000, making an aggregate of $800,000, all of which had to be subscribed by the end of December, 1853. As soon as the action of the Legislature was known to General Smith, he at once appealed to a few of the citizens of Georgetown, and by repeated solicitations he finally succeeded in getting some half a dozen citizens into the court house, and organized them by the appointment of a President and Secretary. He then explained his object in calling them together, which was to call a Railroad Convention, to meet at Georgetown in the month of March, 1853, and the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to the people interested in the location of the road on the inland route. General Smith and Judge H. P. Gray were appointed to prepare the address, which was soon prepared, and a large number printed and circulated in every neighborhood in the counties through which the preliminary survey had been made. On the day named for the assembling of the Railroad Convention, about thirty gentlemen, earnest railroad workers, met. The meeting was organized by the appointment of a President and Secretary, and General Smith was called upon to state the object for which the call had been made. This he did by reading the act of the Legislature, locating the road on the inland route, provided the sum of $400,000 should be subscribed, in good faith, on or before the 25th day of December, 1853. At the close of his explanation, he moved for the appointment of a committee of two gentlemen from each county, to assess the counties, towns and individuals for the amount. The law then required, that before the counties or towns could subscribe stock to a railroad, the proposition had to be submitted to a vote of the people by the county court. The Committee retired, and soon reported to the Convention that they had assessed the counties, corporations and individuals $400,000; being governed in their assessments according to the taxable wealth of the assessed. The report was received with demonstrations of applause, and a resolution passed unanimously by the Convention, that each delegate would use his utmost efforts to secure the vote of the people of their respective counties, for the amount they had been assessed. On the first Monday in August, 1853, the elections were held, and in every county one emphatic *No!* to the propositions submitted to them was the result, except the county of Pettis, that had been assessed by the Convention for $70,000. So incensed were some of the opponents to the large subscriptions of Pettis, that they said that if the people would burn General Smith, they would pack the wood to town six miles on their shoulders for the funeral pile; that he had come from Kentucky with all of his reckless notions of extravagance, and that he would bank-

rupt the whole country, as well as Pettis county, unless a stop were put to his chimerical schemes. As soon as the failure of the assessments by the Convention was known, General Smith determined to enter upon the canvass of the counties in person, and make a thorough and decisive canvass of all the country interested in the inland route. Fifteen days after the disastrous news reached him, he began in earnest the canvass. He sent out appointments for the whole district of country, beginning at Versailles. The convention that met in March had, at his request, adjourned to meet again at the call of the President. Upon his return home from his first canvass, he constituted himself President, and published a call for the Convention. Upon the reassembling of that body, he reported his success; stated that he had commenced his canvass by drawing up powers of attorney, authorizing him to subscribe, in the name of the signers to the powers of attorney, the amount of stock each one had subscribed, and that at nearly every place where he had addressed the people, he had succeeded in getting from $10,000 to $15,000 subscribed.

This information gave new life to the drooping spirits of the Convention, and each man went home with a zeal and determination to work for the cause with an energy equal to General Smith's. Again he sent out his appointments, and in his second canvass his audiences were largely increased as were the signers to the powers of attorney, and again he called the Convention. Upon his report to that body that his efforts and the subscriptions had been nearly doubled, it awakened new life and new energy in them, and they in turn became enthusiastic workers in an enterprise that they began now to believe would succeed. The river counties that had felt so secure in the utter inability of the inland counties to raise the $400,000 in order to secure the road, and had said their staple and wealth was hoop-poles, now began to show signs of panic. The papers began to attack General Smith, charging him with using invections and denunciations against them in order to increase the prejudices of the inland friends against them. To these charges he paid no heed, but, as true as the needle to the pole, for three months he devoted his whole time to the one great effort to secure the location of this great thoroughfare upon the inland route. Special elections were held, or petitions presented to county courts. In all the counties that had voted down the proposition, in August, by large majorities, now resulted in large majorities for the subscriptions.

In November General Smith called the convention to meet for the last time, and notified all who had powers of attorney to send them to him at Georgetown. This was largely attended. Upon the assembling of the Convention, a committee was appointed to audit and report the total amount of subscriptions, when it was shown that $412,000 was subscribed. Thus, by the almost superhuman exertions of one man who planned, and others who assisted, a triumph was gained over a defeat, that if it had not been reversed would have resulted in a gloom and a pall upon the inland counties of Missouri, that to-day would have made them hewers of wood and drawers of water, instead of placing them in the front ranks of the State.

He was for many years a director of the Missouri Pacific Railway, and aided materially in hastening its completion.

In 1854 he was elected a member of the Missouri Legislature. At the previous session a bill asking the State to make over its lien on the road was defeated in the Senate. At the meeting of the adjourned session, a bill was introduced loaning the credit of the State, to the amount of $7,000,000, to the various railroads, the Pacific Railway receiving $3,000,000. This bill was finally passed, after violent opposition, by a very close vote. When submitted to the Governor, he returned it to the House of Representatives with his veto, but it was finally passed over the veto by one or two votes. In the progress of this bill to its final passage, General Smith took an active interest and was one of its most ardent supporters.

At this time (1855) the most violent efforts were made throughout the State, and especially in the Legislature, to drive conservative men in the ranks of the plotters of treason to the Government, so that it required a moral courage that few public men possessed to stem the avalanche of public sentiment that threatened any one who stood out against it. Among the few to do so, General Smith was the most conspicuous in all the western part of Missouri. In 1855 he bitterly opposed the effort that was made in Missouri and elsewhere to colonize Kansas in the interests of slavery, although a large slaveholder himself. On his return from the first session of the Legislature, in March of that year, he found that the plotters of treason had stirred up the people of his own county, and that a meeting

was already called to assemble at Georgetown, within two or three days after his return, for the purpose of sending as large a number of persons from Pettis county as could be induced to go to Kansas to vote slavery upon that territory. His friends waited upon him and informed of the change of sentiment which had taken place in the county during his absence at the Legislature, and that all were now in favor of sending voters to Kansas. Finding him unalterably opposed to any such step, they urged him not to attend the meeting as he would certainly be called upon for an expression of his opinions, and to state them would destroy all chances of his election to Congress, of which he was then certain. To all their persuasions he replied that he was the Representative of the county, and the people had a right to know his political opinions on all questions affecting their interests, and that whether the expression of his opinions would defeat or elect him to Congress was a matter of supreme indifference to him, compared to the sacrifice of his self-respect. He knew as well as they did that it would destroy his political prospects, yet he would go down with the consciousness that he had stood firmly by his duty. He assured them that he would attend the meeting, and, if called upon, would state emphatically, unequivocally, his opposition to the objects and purposes of the getters up of the meeting. On the day of the meeting, an attack was made upon him over a speech advocating the exclusion of slavery in Kansas, delivered by General F. P. Blair in the Legislature, numerous copies of which General Smith had sent to his own constituents in Pettis county. To this attack General Smith replied in one of his happiest efforts, and exposed the hypocrisy and treachery of the plotters of treason. So systematical, however, and so cunningly planned were their efforts to precipitate a war for the dissolution of the Government, that the cry of "Free Soiler," "Black Republican," and "Abolitionist," had done its work in driving men of all parties into the net so cunningly set, so that not a single man in that meeting, or in the county, would dare take sides with General Smith. In all the political contests in which he had previously been engaged, there were always those of his own party, (the Whigs), few as they were, who stood by and encouraged him, but now he was forsaken, for not one man there had the moral courage to sustain him. All joined in opposition against him; but so gallantly and forcibly did he defend the right, that, after a speech of more than one hour's length, none of those who had previously spoken so glibly of "Free Soilers," "Black Republicans," "Abolitionists" and "Negro Equalizers" pretended to reply. One of their leading men, it is true, in calling the meeting to order, asked if the extraordinary speech they had just heard was to go unanswered; and that was the only reply made to the masterly exposure of the treason and outrage so vividly exposed by General Smith. Shortly afterward, when visiting a neighboring town, he was invited to spend the evening with an old political and personal friend. After tea he was informed that there was a secret organization that met that evening in the court house, and that they wished him to join it, as it was for the protection of all, and that he would be greatly pleased with it. He consented, and accompanied by five or six others, went over to the court house. His friend, who was a Colonel and the leader of the party, gave the cabalistic signal at the door, and after a short colloquy, all were admitted to the society, which consisted of a President, Secretary and some forty members. Being informed that each candidate must take a solemn oath before being admitted to the secrets of the order, the Bible was produced and they proceeded to swear General Smith with the others that they would do all in their power to make Kansas a slave state. He at once declined to take any such oath, and told them no power on earth would induce him to do so. They attempted to argue with him, but, bowing to those present, he replied, "I am not a fit subject for your organization, and by your leave I will retire," and quietly withdrew. His unswerving action in this matter, and the bold and determined stand he took against the pro-slavery partisans, ruined him politically and lost him his election to Congress, as he knew well it would. As a consequence of his uncompromising opposition to the then prevalent sentiments of the community, he was generally denounced as an abolitionist, but he had such tenacity of purpose that he could not be shaken. Alone in his vicinity he stemmed the tide of opposition until the excitement so far gave way to reason that he had the pleasure to be warmly congratulated by many who before had furiously denounced him.

Comprehending the capabilities of the central portion of Missouri, and foreseeing the rapid strides which would soon be made in their development, in March, 1856, while the railroad was still

upwards of one hundred miles away, he purchased 1,145 acres of land, at $13 per acre, where the city of Sedalia now stands. In 1860, while some of the people were thinking that a guardian ought to be appointed over him to keep him from wasting his property, he was quietly laying out his beautiful domain into lots and offering them for sale. Buildings soon began to spring up as if by magic, and a few months served to quiet all apprehensions as to the soundness of his calculations, and that he was fully qualified to take care of both himself and his property.

In 1858 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, but, being brought out only three weeks before the election, he had no time to canvass his district, and was defeated by his Democratic competitor by a small majority.

In 1861 he was appointed, by Governor Gamble, Adjutant General of the State, a position he retained until some time in 1862, when he resigned his commission and was immediately appointed by the Governor to be Paymaster General of Missouri. This position he also soon resigned, not being in accord with the Governor's policy, and returned to his home.

In 1863, in the first Radical Convention held, as Vice-President he made a speech while in the chair proposing that one delegate from every county in the State should be sent to Washington to induce President Lincoln to change his policy, so that, by their number at least, he would not denounce it as the wish of a faction, as he had done a previous one. His motion was carried unanimously, and a delegation of one hundred strong Union men from different counties of Missouri and Kansas, where his proposition was also adopted, waited upon the President and urged him to adopt a more stringent policy toward the South.

In the same year he wrote a call for a proper celebration of the Fourth of July, for which he was charged as trying to stir up a counter revolution, and Colonel George Hall, Commandant of the Post, was notified to look after him.

To show the strength of his convictions and his fearlessness in expressing them, in February, 1861, he made a speech at Georgetown, then the county seat of Pettis county, at a Union meeting, after several quasi-Union men had spoken, in which he announced himself as unqualifiedly a Union man. For this sentiment he was hissed. Instantly he replied, with the whole force of his burning words and with unmistakable evidence of his sincerity, that he was not only "unqualifiedly" a Union man, but that he was in heart and soul, now and forever, "unconditionally" for the Union as our fathers had bequeathed it to us, and added: "The South have needed a whipping, to my certain knowledge, for thirty years, and I pray God for her treason she may get a good one."

In 1864 he was one of the electors on the Lincoln ticket, and canvassed for the party. His name was also before the convention for nomination for Governor, along with Drake and Fletcher, when Fletcher received the nomination, but General Smith had made no effort to receive it. In 1864 he was chosen State Senator, and was elected President *pro tem.* of the Senate during the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, and ably discharged the duties of the office. He took an active part in the vexed questions of the session, but resigned in 1865, for personal reasons. Immediately after, he was appointed by President Johnson, unsolicited, Assessor of the Fourth and Fifth Districts of the State. He soon saw reason to oppose Johnson's policy, and was one of the first in the State to denounce it in words that "savored more of strength than meekness," upon which he promptly received leave of absence, and once more retired to private life.

In 1870 he was again a candidate for Congress, running as a Liberal Republican, but, having been put on about two weeks before the election, to fill a vacancy, he was defeated by S. S. Burdett. Since that time he has not taken an active part in politics, although his name appeared, in 1876 on the State ticket for State Auditor. Although out of active politics, he still takes a deep interest in all public questions and is well versed in all the leading topics of the day, spending his leisure time in looking after his extensive property in Sedalia and Pettis county. It was recently written of him: "The impress of his genius and enterprise is visible all around us, and our beautiful 'Queen City' (Sedalia) is his proudest monument."

In political principles General Smith was an old line Whig, but, on the dissolution of that party, he became identified with the Republicans.

He has been a devoted member of the Christian Church for the last twenty years. His religion is not of the ostentatious kind, but manifests itself rather by integrity of purpose and in acts of charity to the needy.

He was married, as already stated, in 1827, to

Mileta Ann, daughter of General David Thompson, of Kentucky, by whom he had three children, one son and two daughters. The son, David Thompson, died in infancy, but his two daughters—Martha Elizabeth and Sarah Elvira—charming and accomplished ladies, still survive and reside with their father in Sedalia. The city of Sedalia is named after Sarah, who is familiarly known among her friends as "Sed." General Smith's wife died in April, 1861.

General Smith is of tall and majestic appearance, befitting the character of the man and the proud eminence he has justly attained among his fellow-citizens. He is frank and affable in his manners, a fluent and entertaining conversationalist, and is hospitable to an extreme degree. Though past the three-score years and ten, he is still strong and vigorous. The patriarch of his community, he is ever ready to help the poor and assist the needy, and to do what he can for the good of his fellow-men. Being a man of strong personal characteristics, of decided opinions and of great native intellect, he never fails to impress himself on all who come in contact with him. An enthusiastic Union man, positive in his convictions and frank in announcing his opinions, even though to do so frequently jeopardized his personal safety, he made enemies, but his kindly disposition, friendly sympathy and high integrity have made "even his enemies to be at peace with him." More than once he had to fly to save his life from the insensate fury of his opponents whose selfish motives he so powerfully and ruthlessly exposed, during the intense excitement of the pro-slavery and war times; but he never abated one jot in his denunciation of what he considered wrong, and he has since been upheld in many of his political views that were once thought radical and impracticable.

During his long and useful life, he has always occupied a high and enviable position in the affection and esteem of his fellow-citizens, and even his enemies were forced to admire his purity and uprightness, for his career has been a highly honorable and exemplary one. No personal motives or self-aggrandizement were ever allowed to warp his judgment or turn him from the right; and having decided what was right, he advocated it by word and action, without fear or favor. Having given a promise, he fulfills it at any cost, and, during the many years of his busy life, no man can say that he has ever broken his word. His last days are his best days, and are a fitting close to so great a life. Honored and esteemed in the city which he has founded and built, and venerated by all, he will ever be regarded as one of the noblest citizens who ever lived in a noble State.

As an orator, his abilities were of a rare order, and he had no superior throughout the State. While in the State Senate, in advocating a resolution introduced by himself requesting the Constitutional Convention, then—February, 1865—in session at St. Louis, to pass an ordinance vacating all the civil offices of Missouri, the incumbents of which were elected or appointed previous to November 8, 1864, and also requesting the Government to have dismissed from the military service all persons who sympathized with the South in 1861, General Smith used this language:

"In the spring of 1861, just previous to the outbreak of this rebellion, our State was never in so prosperous a condition. Her wealth was founded upon the most productive agriculture; her commerce was daily enlarging its dominions; her manufactures were advancing to place and influence; her mountains of ore, her beds of coal and other minerals, enough to supply the demands of the whole world, were being rapidly developed; her railroads progressing rapidly to completion; her universities, colleges, seminaries and schools were filled with the youth of the country; her churches, for the worship of the only true and living God, were increasing in numbers and influence; every branch of industry met a profitable and rich reward. But in an evil hour an ambitious and unscrupulous Governor issued his proclamation for fifty thousand troops to make war against the General Government. No grievance was complained of—none could be specified. The citizens of Missouri had received from that Government nothing but kindness; they had abundant cause to be grateful—none whatever for enmity. But, O ingratitude! stronger than traitors' arms. I need not hesitate to tell the truth; the world knows our dishonor. With pain and mortification we must confess that thousands of our citizens responded to the call of the arch-traitor, and locked bayonets in deadly strife with those who for their country "dared to do and die." From thence dates the work of death and devastation. Union men were tortured and shot in the presence of their wives and children. Many of us were compelled to leave our homes and seek safety among strangers for our lives, our only crime being devotion to that Union our fathers had bequeathed "as a rich legacy unto their issue." I will not attempt to depict, if I could, the horrors that ensued and are still perpetrated upon Union men. You all know them. Did every wrong have a tongue, the melancholy story of violence and blood, and "bitter, burning wrongs we have in our heart-cells shut up," must still go unrelated. Now, as the bloody tragedy seems drawing to a close,

what is the condition of our State, so prosperous when first her peace was broken by the clangor of arms? Our people have been wantonly murdered, robbed and driven from the State; our agricultural, mechanical, commercial and mineral interests lie prostrate; our railroads torn up, bridges burned, and we unable to rebuild them; our universities, colleges and schools abandoned and ruined; our children uneducated and ignorant; our asylums for the unfortunate of our race despoiled and robbed, and the unfortunate multiplied; our churches are become hospitals for the sick and wounded of this war, and we have no more Sabbaths; our people are ruined by taxation and the cry for bread is heard in our land; the farmer is still shot down at his plow and armies are still eating out our substance. Mr. President, this is but a glimpse of the long train of evils entailed upon our people by this most foul and unnatural rebellion of an unprincipled set of slave holders and their minions to extend the area of human slavery. They have dishonored the hitherto unsullied name of America; they have crushed the prosperity of the Commonwealth; they have plunged millions of honest people into the depths of earthly miseries and cast upon our people, for generations to come, the burden of oppressive taxation. And why, sir, have they done these things? Only that the strong might oppress the weak; only that one race of a common humanity might break in pieces the image of God in another, and crush out the virtue in the hearts of millions of their fellow-creatures."

HON. LEWIS VITAL BOGY.

ST. LOUIS.

LEWIS VITAL BOGY was a descendant of one of the old French families which many years ago settled around St. Louis before that city had an existence. His grandfather came from Canada and settled in Kaskaskia, where he married Miss Placy. About 1786 or 1787 he went to what is now Arkansas and carried on a lucrative trade with the Indians. There being no schools in that wild country, he sent his son Joseph, afterwards father of Senator Bogy, to New Orleans, where he was educated.

Joseph Bogy, father of Senator Bogy, was born at Kaskaskia, Illinois, but removed to Missouri, then a Territory, in 1805, and settled in Ste. Genevieve, then an important town, being the center of the lead mining interests. He was a member of both branches of the Territorial and State Legislatures and filled many other positions of trust. In the year 1805 he married Marie Beauvais, the daughter of Vital Beauvais and mother of Lewis V. Bogy, who was born on the 9th of April, 1813, at Ste. Genevieve, in this State. The French was the language spoken by all the inhabitants of the town, and there was no school of any kind established there until about 1822, when a teacher named John D. Grafton arrived from Connecticut and opened a school for boys and girls. Young Lewis Bogy was sent to this school for one year, after which, with his brother Charles, he was sent to a Catholic school at Perryville, kept by a Swiss named Joseph Herlich. He remained at this school until attacked by a white swelling, which prevented him from pursuing his studies for two or three years. The Catholic school at Perryville was the last he attended, but during his long confinement to his bed he read a great deal, and thus improved his mind.

His next step was to engage as clerk in a store at a salary of two hundred dollars a year, and he invested all of his savings in books, which he studied during the evening hours after his business was over. While clerking he decided to study law, and arrangements were made by which he was admitted to the office of Judge Pope, of Kaskaskia, Illinois. On the 16th of January, 1832, he left home for Kaskaskia to begin his studies, and crossed the Mississippi river on the ice. Close attention to his studies, and earnest efforts to fit himself to take front rank in his chosen profession, caused Judge Pope to take a deep interest in him and aid him in his efforts; the Judge advised him to acquire a knowledge of Latin, and young Bogy made an arrangement with Rev. Father Condamine, the Catholic priest of the town, by which the latter was to teach him Latin in return for services as altar assistant.

In 1832 the Black Hawk war broke out, and when Governor Reynolds, of Illinois, called for volunteers to put down the savages, Mr. Bogy, though still lame from the white swelling, promptly responded and served until the end of the war, winning for

himself distinction as a brave soldier. Returning from the war he resumed his study of law, and in December, 1833, entered the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, to complete his education. He remained in College until 1834, and was associated during his studies there with many who, like himself, afterwards became distinguished in the history of the country. From Lexington he went to Monticello, Kentucky, and taught school for one term, after which he returned to the University at Lexington and graduated.

In March, 1835, Lewis Bogy returned to his home in Ste. Genevieve, and remained there a short time, when he left for St. Louis, where he located and opened a law office on the first day of April following, after obtaining a license from the Supreme Court. He devoted himself to business and stuck closely to his profession until 1840, when he was elected to the Legislature. He was only twenty-seven years of age, and said to have been the youngest member of that body. In 1849 Mr. Bogy determined to engage actively in politics. He had already acquired a fortune by his profession. He believed it time to begin work to secure the object of his life, and thinking a better field opened for him in his native county, he removed there and bought a farm near Ste. Genevieve, then in the St. Louis congressional district, which extended to the Arkansas line. The Democratic party of Missouri was then divided on the slavery question. The Benton and Anti-Benton factions of the party soon followed, and Mr. Bogy attached himself to the latter. He became a candidate for the Legislature in Ste. Genevieve county, but was defeated by the combined forces of the Benton and Whig parties.

The Legislature defeated Colonel Benton for re-election to the United States Senate, and at the next election for members of Congress, Benton announced himself as a candidate. The regular Democratic party nominated Lewis V. Bogy against him, and a warm canvass ensued. Bogy carried the lower counties of the district, but Benton carried the upper and more populous counties, and was elected. Senator Bogy used to often entertain his friends with humorous reminiscences of his campaign against Benton, and especially enjoyed telling how he irritated the latter by treating him with the greatest courtesy and respect. Benton resented Bogy's opposition as coming from a "youngster."

Two years later Mr. Bogy was elected to the Legislature over the combined Benton and Whig parties. That was the Legislature which was so split up that it failed to elect a United States Senator.

In 1848 Mr. Bogy purchased the famous Iron Mountain or "Pilot Knob," and for ten years devoted himself to an attempt to develop this interest. After relinquishing that enterprise he resumed the practice of law and continued it until the war broke out, when he refused to take the Radical path and was compelled to relinquish his practice.

In 1863 he was nominated for Congress in St. Louis against Frank Blair and Samuel Knox, but as there was no possible show for a Democrat, he was of course defeated. From that time he remained in private life until appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs by President Johnson in 1867. He took charge of the office and administered it with signal ability and fidelity for about six months, but the Senate, being Republican, refused to confirm him and he retired.

In January, 1873, he was elected United States Senator, and took his seat on the 3d of March following, at the called session of the Senate. His career as Senator is well known. He occupied the position of a conservative Democrat, and was a respected and influential Senator.

He had been in the Senate but a short time before his courteous and considerate bearing and fair treatment of public questions conciliated the leaders of the opposite party, and gave him powers of usefulness which he employed with discretion and effect. The Southern question and the question of finance were the leading subjects before Congress during the time he held a seat in the Senate, and his speeches on these were marked by a moderation and ability that won him no little praise from his constituents.

Hon. Lewis Vital Bogy died at his residence, No. 1828 Wash street, St. Louis, September 20, 1877. He was in his sixty-fifth year, and on his mother's side at least came of a long-lived family. He had been suffering for several months from a malarial fever contracted in Washington, and this, it appears, resulted in or developed an abscess of the liver, which was the immediate cause of his death.

A few lines taken from the daily papers of that city will show that his death was accounted a common sorrow: "The death of Senator Bogy removes from among us a conspicuous citizen, as eminently fitted to adorn and enrich private life as he was for that public station to which he aspired so persistently. His personal and family relations showed him to be a man of unusual strength of affection, and he won

the love of a wide circle who will mourn the loss of a friend and benefactor.

His loss at the present time is a national calamity. He was needed in the Senate to stand up stoutly for the right, to rebuke fraud, to prevent defiling association with successful charlatans. Above all estimation, however, is the loss which his family will experience. A reverent son—his mother died last year at a greatly advanced age—a loving husband and an indulgent father has been torn from the embrace of those who had learned to honor and revere him; a staff has been broken, upon which they had come to lean with an unquestioning trust and confidence."

Colonel Bogy was connected by marriage with the Pratte family, his wife, who survives him, being a sister of General Bernard Pratte, a former mayor of this city, and at present residing in St. Charles county. He has two children living, Mr. Joseph Bogy and Mrs. T. S. Noonan. Colonel Bogy was a firm and consistent Roman Catholic in his religious views, but always liberal and tolerant toward others professing a different creed. For many years past he was a regular daily attendant upon the services of his Church, and died in the full conviction of the correctness of his views.

The deceased during a long period, that is from early manhood, occupied a very conspicuous position among the public men of the State. He was of all men one of the most grateful, the most devoted and the most steadfast to his friends. He threw nobody away upon another's estimate of his shortcomings. He not only judged for himself, but courageously adhered to his opinions of his friends. He was neither fatuous or frivolous in his attachments, but careful, steady and immovable. His friends were not numerous, but always to be relied on and relying.

Beneath a somewhat brusque exterior there beat a most generous heart. He was charitable at all times—but of late years the habit outran his means. He gave not ostentatiously, but cheerfully, content with the satisfaction it brought and unmindful of what others might think of it. So glad was he to help those whom he had known in earlier and more prosperous years, that at times it was difficult to protect him from imposture. A more devoted husband, a tenderer parent, a more devoted friend, a firmer champion, it would be difficult to find. It is almost superfluous to add to such an enumeration that he was everywhere recognized as a man of positive integrity. Deviation from the strict line of rectitude, out of the abundant charity of his heart, he might pardon in others, but he permitted nothing of the kind to himself.

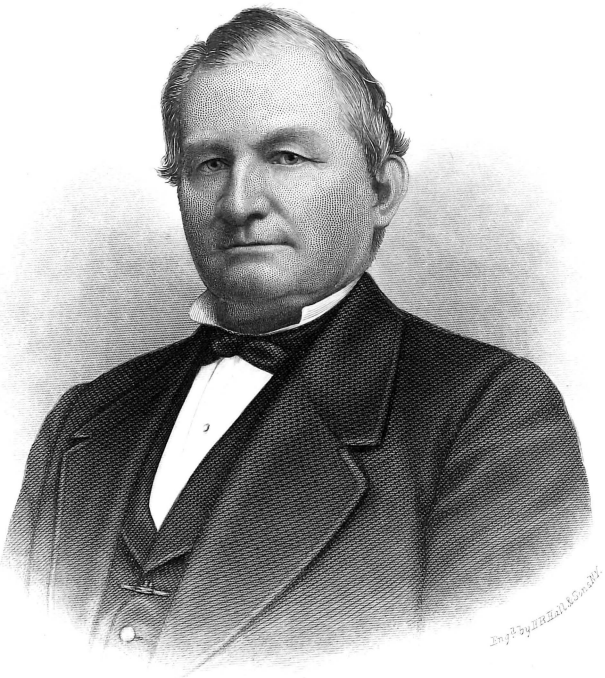
WILLIAM TURNER RUTHERFORD.

HUNTSVILLE.

WILLIAM TURNER RUTHERFORD was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, October 2, 1813. His father, Shelton Rutherford, was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and a prominent farmer and stock trader in the vicinity where he lived. His grandfather, Joseph Rutherford, was a Virginian by birth, an early settler of Kentucky, and a soldier of the War of 1812, serving his country faithfully in the capacity of paymaster. He emigrated to Missouri with his son, Shelton, and died in Randolph county.

Jesse Rutherford, a great-uncle o. the subject of this sketch, also served in the war of 1812. He was taken captive by the Indians and held by them for a considerable length of time. He finally made his escape by slaying the Indian who guarded him, while washing hominy some distance from their wigwams. He was without food and unarmed, and after fourteen days of wandering and starving, was finally picked up in an almost dying condition by a white scout and carried to the settlements. He lived many years to recount his hairbreadth escapes and the horrors of that perilous journey.

Shelton Rutherford's wife, the mother of William T., was Hannah Roman, a daughter of Isaac Roman, a Virginian, subsequently a resident of Fayette county, Kentucky, where his daughter was born. The early years of William's life were spent on his father's farm. He was an industrious, steady youth of exceptionally good habits. He loved the farmer's life he led, and did a great deal of hard work during his youth and early manhood. His



W. G. Rutherford

educational advantages were poor. He learned to read and write, and studied arithmetic and grammar at a neighboring country school during the winter months. An uncle detecting in him that quickness and ambition that inevitably leads to success, generously offered to give him a liberal education; but his father, believing his help on the farm necessary, declined the offer, thereby closing to him the avenue to collegiate honors and ultimate distinction in the arena of letters or the learned professions. William accompanied his father to Missouri, in 1831, stopping in Randolph county that year. The next year he went with his father's family to Howard county, Missouri, and remained one year. In 1833 he returned to Randolph county, where he permanently made his home. In 1835 his mother died, and William remained with his father to assist in taking care of his younger brothers and sisters until his marriage, which occurred July 19, 1838.

The lady whom he thus selected to share his fortunes was Miss Phœbe J. Dameron, daughter of Joseph C. Dameron, a merchant of the town of Huntsville, and an early settler of Randolph county, whence he came from North Carolina, his native state. Mr. Rutherford was, at the time of his marriage, twenty-four years old, and his bride fifteen.

Before his marriage he purchased from the government a quarter section of land in the edge of what is known as Dark's prairie, about ten miles northwest of Huntsville. There being no house on the newly purchased land, he took his wife into a hovel near by in the woods, a pen of unhewed logs covered with rough boards. The door was made of slabs; the floor was laid with puncheons smoothed with the adze, the chimney from the arch was carried up with sticks and clay, the crevices on all sides let in the light, and the wind, rain and snow came in without hindrance; but a huge fire-place took up one end of the cabin, and a roaring fire from huge heaps of logs piled on, tempered the weather within. Shelves resting on wooden pins driven into the logs answered for a cupboard, and on these were arranged the nicely scoured pans and tableware. Also one bedstead was made by boring two holes in a forest pole and two holes in the logs of the house, in one corner, and using poles for railing—then called a Missouri teester bedstead. He frequently remarks that it was here, in this mean abode, that he spent some of the happiest moments of his life.

Immediately on removing to this cabin, which was in August, Mr. Rutherford commenced the work of building a house on his own land. He cut and hewed the logs and made the shingles with his own hands. His house was of two rooms, a story and a half high, with a passage between, only one half of which he completed that year.

On the 13th day of November, 1838, he bore his young wife to this humble home, around the very door of which the wild deer grazed, and began the struggle of life in earnest. He was at this time a splendid specimen of the early settlers, broad shouldered, strong of limb, stout of heart and brimful of that stalwart manhood that made the pioneers of the far West the marvel of the world; he stood the perfect type of that peerless race. He worked on his farm early and late, with a zeal and energy that never flagged. Such effort is sure of success. The earth responded to his tireless appeals, and Mr. Rutherford prospered.

In 1839 he connected himself with the Christian Church, and has since been a consistent and worthy member of that body. He has at all times labored assiduously to advance the cause of religion and his liberality in church matters is proverbial.

In 1843 he sold his farm and removed to Huntsville and entered into the employ of Mr. Dameron, his father-in-law, to put up leaf tobacco. He was thus engaged for about two years, when he entered into the mercantile business in partnership with Mr. Dameron. They sold out their store of goods about a year later, with a view of entering into the business of handling leaf tobacco; but this arrangement was thwarted by the death of Mr. Dameron, which occurred at this time.

Mr. Rutherford, being now out of business, purchased four hundred acres of unimproved land, on the Grand prairie, in the northeast part of Randolph county, fifteen miles distant from Huntsville, and undertook for the second time the improvement of a farm. He reared a small hewed log house, and moved to it in February, 1846. During the spring he made the rails, fenced and broke about thirty acres of land and planted it in corn. In those days it required four yoke of oxen to break prairie. The hoofs of trampling herds had not subdued the wild grass, and it grew in primitive strength often as high as a horse's back. During the next year he resolutely continued to bring this large tract into cultivation and to make substantial improvements.

He disposed of this tract of land in 1848, and removed to a farm near Huntsville. He now engaged to put up tobacco for D. C. Garth and B.

Wisdom, they paying him a salary. The firm put up about 350,000 pounds, and on this purchase, bought and handled under Mr. Rutherford's supervision, they realized a profit of about twelve thousand dollars. In 1849 Mr. Rutherford bought Mr. Wisdom's interest and entered into partnership with Mr. Garth. Mr. Garth was a veteran tobacco dealer, widely known throughout North Missouri, and this arrangement was a fortunate one for Mr. Rutherford, for it was during this partnership, which was successful throughout, that he laid the foundation of the fortune he afterward acquired. Garth & Rutherford put up, in 1849, about 300,000 pounds of tobacco, Mr. Garth furnishing all the money and Mr. Rutherford paid him six per cent. interest upon one-half the capital. The year's profits were $9,000.

Mr. Rutherford next bought the farm of one hundred and seventy acres formerly owned by Mr. Dameron, his father-in-law. It was finely improved and adjoined the town of Huntsville, and was secured by him for the very inadequate consideration of $3,000. Upon this farm he still continues to reside; but by subsequent purchase it has grown to a thousand acres in extent.

In 1850 Messrs. Garth & Rutherford put up no tobacco. Their superior judgments led them to believe it an off year, and so it proved to be, for speculators lost heavily. During this year Mr. Rutherford erected a large tobacco factory on his farm, just outside the town limits, and prepared for future operations. In 1851-2-3-4 the firm of Garth & Rutherford handled tobacco, realizing each year handsome profits. Mr. Rutherford had accumulated money enough during these years to enter into business alone, and the firm of Garth & Rutherford ceased to exist. Mr. Rutherford continued in the business until the present time. He owns two large factories in Huntsville, and has often put up half a million pounds per annum. He is a bold, sagacious and successful speculator, and seldom makes a purchase that does not realize him money.

In 1870 he commenced his mining operations in and near Huntsville, Missouri. In that year the Huntsville Coal and Mining Company was organized, with him as President and general business manager, which position he still retain . The company is operating two mines, using steam power for hoisting purposes, and employing about one hundred hands. The company own several large tracts of coal lands and do an immense business.

Mrs. Rutherford died in 1859. She was a noble christian, a devoted wife and mother, universally loved for her kindness and many charitable acts.

In 1860 Mr. Rutherford contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Rutherford, *nee* Johnson, a native of Edgar county, Illinois, with whom he still lives.

Mr. Rutherford had ten children by his first marriage, six of whom are dead, all dying under the age of eight years. Three of his children died in 1852 within the space of three months, of scarlet fever. Of the four now living, three are daughters. All are graduates of first-class schools, three of Mount Pleasant College, at Huntsville, and one of Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri. All of his children are married and well established in life, except his youngest daughter.

Mr. Rutherford has traveled extensively in his own country, but has never been abroad. While sojourning in the South, in 1860, accompanied by his eldest daughter, he witnessed the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Clay statue in New Orleans, and all the attending pageantries. His travels, however, though extensive, are devoid of special interest, having generally been made in the interest of business.

In politics he was originally an old line Whig. He cast his first vote for President in 1836, for the Whig candidate. Since the final dissolution of that party, he has identified himself with the Democratic party, casting his first Democratic ballot for General McClellan in 1864. He never sought nor held a political office. His friends, in his absence, placed him before the people as a candidate for the Missouri Legislature, in opposition to the nominee of the Democratic party, in 1870, but he was not elected.

Such are the leading events in the life of one who, relying solely on his native powers, has accomplished vast undertakings, and wielded at all times a great influence. He is a man of vigorous intellect and sound judgment, and is endowed with an energy that is absolutely marvelous. His strong constitution and robust health have enabled him to give full scope to his ambitious and enterprising disposition. In business matters he is persistent, thorough-going and indomitable. Scoffing at repose, he goes straight on to the accomplishment of his purpose. He is one of the few men that would succeed in any undertaking. His wonderful energy and tenacity of purpose would render a failure impossible. His friendships are strong and devoted, counting no cost a sacrifice; his dislikes are equally marked and unmistakable.

His habits are and have always been regular. He uses neither tobacco or alcoholic stimulants of any kind. His farm, of about 1,000 acres, adjoins the city of Huntsville, his residence being within the corporate limits. It is highly improved and in marked contrast with his humble home. Mr. Rutherford has done more to develop the resources of his county, stimulate enterprise and build up the interests of his town and community than any other man. In the accumulation of wealth, he has always so used his means as to benefit others as well as himself To the working man he has ever been a benefactor, giving to many employment and bread. In person he is not above the medium height, but large of frame, stocky and well knit; his head and face are massive and indicative of strength. His hair is light, turned to gray; his eyes are blue and complexion florid. His features are well cut and clearly defined; about the mouth and chin there is an air of stern repose, clearly denoting that firmness and decision so characteristic of the man. His conversation is never slow and hesitating, but straight-forward and to the point. His thoughts are expressed in brief, sententious sentences, strikingly practical and forcible. His movements are rapid and nervous, and there is about him the restless air of the active business man In manner he is affable and courteous. In hospitality he is open handed and of the old southern style. Now, at the age of sixty-four, Mr. Rutherford is well preserved and in perfect health, and bids fair to attain a ripe old age.

JUDGE LEMUEL DUNN.

KINGSTON.

LEMUEL DUNN, a descendant of an old Virginia family, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 2, 1820. His father, Lemuel Dunn, was a native of the western part of Virginia, a fuller and farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Campbell.

About the year 1806 they emigrated to Kentucky, where the subject of this memoir—the fifth of seven children—was born. He received his early education in the private schools of the neighborhood, completing the same at Cane Run Academy, in Mercer county, which institution he attended about three years.

November 14, 1839, he married Miss Sarah McCoy, a daughter of Rev. Rice McCoy, a Baptist minister and farmer, of Washington county, Indiana, where he temporarily resided.

In the spring of 1841 he emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, where he remained about one year. He then moved to Grundy county, where he resided over three years. Thence he moved to Caldwell county, in the spring of 1866. On first settling in Missouri, he engaged in farming. On moving to Grundy county, in consequence of failing health, which obliged him to give up farming, he engaged in the study of medicine. On his removal to Caldwell county, in 1846, he engaged in the practice of medicine, and continued until 1852, located during that period in Kingston, the county seat.

In 1850 he was elected, on the Whig ticket, representative in the State Legislature from Caldwell county, serving during the memorable session in which Colonel Benton was defeated for United States Senator by H. S. Geyer, the Whig candidate. In this move Dr. Dunn took an earnest and active part. During the same session, the State endorsed the bonds of the Hannibal & St. Joseph, and of the Pacific Railroad Companies, to the amount of one and a half million dollars each. At the same session an act was passed apportioning to the several counties the swamp and overflowed lands of the State. In this, as in the first mentioned move, Dr. Dunn also was prominently active. The first petition to the Congress of the United States, for a grant of the public lands to aid in the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, was drafted by the Hon. George Smith, then a resident of Caldwell county, and Mr. Dunn. They circulated petitions, called public meetings in Caldwell and other counties along the line of the road, and inaugurated the movement that afterwards resulted in the act of Congress granting alternate sections of land along the line of the road, to aid in the construction, which with the aid granted by the State of Missouri,

secured the completion of the road. At that time (1847), there was not a railroad west of the Mississippi river, and the people felt the necessity of having a railroad to convey their surplus products to market; and the active interest that Mr. Dunn took in this matter pointed to him as a proper person to assist in carrying out the wishes of the people in this matter, and as a consequence he was elected to the Legislature in 1850, mainly upon this issue.

In 1852 he was elected Clerk of the County Court of Caldwell county, which office he held until 1860. In 1854 he was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, holding both offices. With an interval of two years, he held the circuit clerkship till 1866.

From 1862 to 1864 he filled with ability the office of Probate Judge. During the war, he was elected one of the Curators of the State University, serving part of a term, when he resigned.

While serving as clerk of the court he improved his leisure time in the study of law, and so assiduously did he prosecute his studies that in 1866 he was admitted to the practice of law by Judge Walter King, of the Circuit Court, and has been successfully engaged in the same ever since.

He became a Master Mason about 1857, in Mirable, Caldwell county. He is at present an active member and Past Master of Kingston Lodge, No. 118, A. F. & A. M.

In politics he was always a Whig until the disbanding of that party, when he united with the Republicans, with whom he has since acted.

His parents were Presbyterians, and he was raised in the teachings of that Church but never united with it. About the year 1859 he united with the Christian Church, of which he is still a member.

His first wife died in 1858, leaving eight children—four boys and four girls; of these, two sons and four daughters are now living. January 31, 1860, he married Miss Emma Amelia Dodge, daughter of Rev. Dwight Dodge, of Caldwell county, and a minister of the Christian Church. The issue of this marriage is two sons and one daughter.

Judge Dunn is of commanding presence, six feet in height, and weighs two hundred pounds. His manners are pleasing and his professional and private character above reproach.

CHRISTOPHER WATERMAN SPALDING, M. D., D. D. S.

ST. LOUIS.

CHRISTOPHER W. SPALDING, son of Lovewell and Susannah (Greene) Spalding, was born March 15, 1814, at Centreville, Town of Warwick, State of Rhode Island. He is a descendant of Edward Spalding, who emigrated from Scotland at an early day. His maternal great-grandfather, Colonel Christopher Greene, commanded a Rhode Island regiment in the Revolution, and in 1777 was in command of Fort Mercer, at Red Bank on the Delaware river, having a force of between three and four hundred men. Here he was attacked by a force of four thousand Hessians under Colonel Donop. The Hessians were defeated, one thousand killed and three thousand taken prisoners. For this service a sword was voted to Colonel Greene by Congress, and a monument commemorative of the battle was erected near Fort Mercer in 1829.

Young Spalding received a good common school education, and at the age of fifteen left home to learn the manufacture of cotton cloth, and at twenty years of age engaged in manufacturing.

In 1840 he began his professional studies, and received the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery in 1851, and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1869. In 1840 he moved from his native State to New York State. In 1847-8 Dr. Spalding spent a year at Savannah, Georgia, and in 1849 removed from Ithaca, New York, to St. Louis, where he has since resided. He took a leading part in the organization of the "Western Dental Society" in 1851, and has since been actively engaged in every good work which would tend to elevate the profession of his choice.

In 1867 Dr. Spalding retired from the practice of dentistry to engage in fruit culture, chiefly in the cultivation of the grape, and in its conversion into wine. While interested in horticulture he was chosen president of the "State Horticultural Society of Missouri," and president of the "Mississippi

Valley Grape Growers' Association." He was horticultural editor of the *Journal of Agriculture*, and one of the editors and publishers of the *Grape Culturist*, both published in St. Louis, and also contributed many valuable articles on fruit culture to the agricultural press.

In 1876 he resumed the practice of his profession. During his professional career he has been president of the Western Dental Society, the St. Louis Dental Society, the Mississippi Valley Dental Association, the American Dental Association, and the Homœopathic Medical College of Missouri. The latter position he still holds, and also occupies the Chair of Physiology and Histology in the same institution. He occupies the Chair of Physiology and Pathology in the Western College of Dental Surgeons, and is Dean of the Faculty of the latter college.

Dr. Spalding was for a short time a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and also of the Sons of Temperance, but not having much taste for secret organizations he has allowed his membership in both bodies to expire.

He was educated a Methodist, but when twenty-three years old became acquainted with the writings of Emanuel Swedenborg and read them with intense interest. Since that time he has been a full believer in the doctrines taught in Swedenborg's theological works. In early life he was a Whig, subsequently a member of the American party, and during the Rebellion and thereafter a moderate Democrat.

November 11, 1838, Dr. Spalding married Cornelia Anna Herb, at Providence, Rhode Island. She is a descendant, on the maternal side, of Roger Williams, and is a lady of rare culture and sterling worth.

In personal appearance Dr. Spalding is very commanding, being tall, and of good physical development and dignified deportment. In him, that manipulative ability so necessary to the successful dentist, is united in an exceptional degree, with high scholarship and general scientific and literary attainment. He has always been a devout student without acquiring the exclusive characteristics of a recluse. He is affable personally, and has the genial characteristics and literary remembrance of a good conversationalist, enjoying the peculiar esteem and confidence only accorded to a faithful and conscientious practitioner and trusted teacher.

JAMES SHERMAN BOTSFORD.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JAMES S. BOTSFORD was born June 10, 1844, a few miles from Milwaukee, Wisconsin. His parents were born in Oneida county, New York, and were among the pioneers who first settled the former State. His paternal ancestors were from New England, and his ancestors on the side of his mother were from New York. The family belong to a hardy race, and are long lived. As an instance, Mr. Botsford's grandmother, Mrs. Phebe Botsford, died in 1874, at the advanced age of ninety-five years.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the public schools of Wisconsin and Illinois, in the course of which he attended the Academy at Wauwatoosa, near Milwaukee, and a high school in Illinois. His father died when he was but seven years of age, and his mother having remarried when he arrived at the age of fourteen, he, although a mere youth, left his home, determined to shape his own course. During his summers he worked wherever he could find employment, and with the proceeds of his labor attended school during each winter. He displayed great fondness for his studies, particularly for mathematics.

The war of the Rebellion coming on, he, although but seventeen years of age, entered the army with the 5th Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers, and served with his regiment, in the Army of the Potomac, in the campaigns under McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, Meade and Grant to the battle of the Wilderness, where he was severely wounded through the right shoulder. He left the service in September, 1864, and shortly afterward commenced the study of law at Morris, Illinois. In 1866 he was admitted to the bar, after an examination in open session of the Supreme Court of that State, sitting at Ottawa, and immediately removed to Sedalia, Missouri, where he commenced practice. Here he remained until July, 1872, when he removed to Jefferson City, where he has since resided.

In 1870 Mr. Botsford was elected City Attorney, of Sedalia, and during his term performed the task of making a complete revision of the laws of that city. In 1871 he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Western District of Missouri, and on the expiration of his term, in 1875, he was reappointed. This office he held until March, 1877, and although he was only twenty-six years of age when he received the appointment, yet he discharged the duties pertaining to his position with entire satisfaction to the department at Washington, under whose supervision he acted, and with great credit to himself. While he held this office he was called upon to prosecute a large number of important cases, among which was the case against the probate judge and two lawyers of Vernon county, for obstructing process in the release of a prisoner of the United States; the case against the Gunn City mob for obstructing the passage of the mail, and many other important cases that excited the attention of the public at the time. The Western District of Missouri is very large, comprising over seventy counties —about two-thirds of the State—and the cases to which it gave rise presented a fine field for the powers which Mr. Botsford possesses. In the prosecution of the great "Whisky Ring," Mr. Botsford was not found wanting. Of this class he secured the first convictions in the United States, and was equal to every emergency that arose during those important trials. The history of those cases doubtless is still fresh in the minds of our readers, and to show how well he performed his duty it is only necessary to refer to the testimony of one of the most prominent and oldest citizens of the State, who says: "In his prosecution of cases properly called to his attention, he emphatically obeyed the injunction to 'let no guilty man escape.' The late whisky ring was especially strong, and was controlled by men of unusual wealth, ability and resolution,—men who would not hesitate to resort to means the most reckless and desperate to accomplish their purposes. Mr. Botsford in the discharge of his duties grappled with this formidable combination of criminals, and with intelligence, tact and shrewdness that baffled the skill of some of the ablest attorneys of the State, who were employed against him; with courage that defied the threats that were pronounced against him by the accused, and with an integrity that could not be corrupted, he brought with very rare exceptions, this strong band of criminals to justice, vindicated the law in a way that challenged the admiration of all honest men, and practically broke the power of the ring."

Mr. Botsford was married in November, 1871, to Mrs. Sallie W. Nutter, a grand-daughter of the venerable General Leslie Combs, of Lexington, Kentucky, who will be remembered as the boy-captain in the war of 1812, and afterwards as the personal and political friend of Henry Clay.

Mr. Botsford is now engaged in the practice of law in the courts, State and Federal, at the State capital, and we predict for him a future in his profession as promising and bright as the past has been brilliant and successful.

COLONEL EDWARD LYNDE.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in the town of Saybrook, county of Middlesex, Connecticut, October 16, 1820. His parents were Henry and Elizabeth (Ford) Lynde, both natives of that state. He traces his ancestry through the paternal branch, to the families of Nathaniel Lynde and the Harts of Lyme and Saybrook. The former was the founder of the family in America, and was a grand-son of the Earl of Digby, and with him rests the honor of having donated the lot of ground and a building which was the seat of the first Yale College, originally located at Saybrook. The Lyndes and Harts were then the great landholders of the province, and from these have descended many whose names have graced the pages of state and national history, while the scenes of their activities have become classic ground.

By the maternal line he is descended from the family of Captain Ford, of New Haven, Connecticut, who, as one of the Merchant Princes of New England, in the Colonial days, followed the custom of his time, owning the ships which sailed under his instructions, and brought and carried his

Engd by H. Dufenschild N.Y.

Truly Yours
E. Lynde

merchandise from and to the ports of other countries.

The parents of young Edward removed to Stark county, Ohio, with their family of nine children, of whom he was the youngest, when he was but seven years old, settling in what was then the "far west," near the site of the town of Massillon.

The State was but entering upon the magnificent career which has placed it almost at the head of the list of States in intelligence, wealth and population. Educational provisions had scarce been thought of for her youth, and each neighborhood provided, as best it might, for its own. Within the precincts of the log school house, Edward obtained his education, except such as was supplied by the care and teaching of an accomplished and intelligent mother.

At seventeen years of age, he was apprenticed to his elder brother at the carpenter's trade. This he soon mastered, early evincing that faculty, which is a prominent one in his character, of perseveringly overcoming all obstacles, when once his mind is made up that a thing has to be done.

He was married October 19, 1843, at Marlboro, Stark county, Ohio, to Miss Margaretta Shaw, his present amiable wife, and in this happy union laid the foundation of a successful and useful life.

Becoming tired of his trade, he, for a short period, located upon a farm near Marlboro, varying and supplementing his farming with stock driving from Indiana and Illinois to the Philadelphia and New York markets, but the contagion of the Western Emigration fever was destined to overtake him.

The opening of new territories beyond the Missouri and the all-absorbing question of Freedom *versus* Slavery seemed to blot out everything else. The infection caught the more ardent natures first—every element of heroism in his character was appealed to. The daily conversation, the nightly debate, the current topic of the newspaper columns, could all be thus formulated: "Shall Kansas be a free or slave State?" The fair prospects of the new territory were dilated upon and pledged, if the question were settled affirmatively, or darkly depicted if the reverse.

Impelled by that spirit of adventure which makes one seek the arena of a conflict, Mr. Lynde, in the fall of 1855, started for Kansas, coming by steamboat up the Missouri river to Glasgow, thence, on account of low water, by private conveyance to Westport, Missouri.

His experiences on his arrival at the confines of Kansas were about such as, in the then excited state of border public feeling, were likely to overtake the Northern man who sought to enter Kansas. He was an object of suspicion, his every act and intent misconstrued, his expressions misinterpreted and misrepresented; while the assassin spirit of the mob ruled and controlled everything. From this spirit's judgment there was no appeal—in the interests of slavery all were dumb and bowed to its decrees—the rights of person and property fell before its behests. The border was an *Inferno* at this period, worse than Dante ever conceived.

After visiting Lawrence, Osawatomie, Topeka, Lecompton and a few other places of lesser note, and prospecting throughout the territory some time, getting "the lay of the land," Mr. Lynde returned, in January, 1856, to Ohio and prepared to at once remove with his wife and three children to Kansas. They arrived by boat at Leavenworth, May 21, 1856, and soon after located at Grasshopper Falls, Jefferson county, upon the Delaware reserve lands, which were then, under treaty, about to come into market. He began, after the fashion of new settlers, to erect him a home upon his claim, some two miles from the village.

From this period we find him fulfilling all the requirements of a public-spirited citizen, taking a leading part in all that concerned the public weal. Recognized at once as a natural leader and representative man, he was chosen a member of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention, whose work, though well done, came to naught, except as a counterpoise to the ill-fated Lecompton Measure, which bore the name of its birth-place.

In the fall of 1858 and again in 1859, Mr. Lynde was elected, over strong opposition to the territorial House of Representatives, in which body he served two years with distinction, showing all the elements of good leadership. The following personal sketch of him at that period was published in the *State Record*, Topeka, Kansas, February 25, 1860.

"That pleasant, gentlemanly looking person who occupies the first seat to the right of the Speaker, is Edward Lynde, the able representative of Jefferson county. He is a native of Connecticut, but at the early age of seven years emigrated to the wilderness of Ohio, where he resided until May, 1856, when he took up his abode upon a farm near the village of Grasshopper Falls, in Kansas, and from that time to this has made himself one of our most useful citizens.

"Mr. Lynde is about 39 years of age, nearly six feet high, rather slender in form, with a stern but pleasing countenance, a small, merry, twinkling

black eye, and rather a florid complexion. He is very composed, not easily flustrated, seldom occupies the time of the House, but when he does he expresses himself in a clear, graphic and comprehensive manner, and is listened to with that attention which he so richly deserves. As a debater, he does not possess the easy flow of words that comes naturally to the few, but his remarks are always logical and to the point."

The Wyandotte Constitutional Convention having completed a new State constitution and submitted its work for adoption to the people, and as a full complement of state and legislative officers were to be selected at the same vote, Mr. Lynde stood for the place of Senator in his district. To this he was elected, and, as the State was admitted early in 1861, he took his seat in the Senate of the first and most important Legislature ever convened in Kansas.

The guardian hand of the General Government, which had been freely chastising for six bloody years, was stayed, a new era of hope and confidence was dawning, yet a new ship of state had to be launched under the pilotage of a new and untried constitution. The means to preserve peace and the means to provide for fast-approaching war, all devolved on this body. A retrospective glance will show their labors were fraught with eventful consequences—the results show how wisely they builded. Mr. Lynde was elected President *pro tem.* of this Senate and much of the labor of presiding fell upon him. The Legislature made such provisions as carried them safely through, and shrank not from the responsibilities.

After adjournment, Mr. Lynde commenced a military career both serviceable and honorable. As a Lieutenant he served on the staff of General S. D. Sturgis, in 1861-2, including his Springfield campaign, under direction of General David Hunter, remaining constantly with General Sturgis until the meeting of the Legislature at its second session, in 1862.

This session he attended, pressing upon the members of the body many matters of vital importance to the young State, whose condition and welfare had his every sympathy. At the close of this session, as new regiments were to be raised and fragments of old ones consolidated, Governor Robinson, impressed with his service to the State, first tendered him the Lieutenant Colonelcy of the 5th Regiment Cavalry, without solicitation, but before his commission issued he tendered him the more exalted position of Colonel of the 9th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry. This regiment was formed of two or three organizations, the principal of which was the Iola Battalion.

In the spring of 1862 he took command, bringing the companies together at Fort Leavenworth in May. From causes which had operated badly upon parts of the command, they were in poor condition at this time for the field. Some companies had seen service; but most were recruits, under only partial organization, deficient in drill and badly mounted, besides several months pay were due part of the men. A better *morale* was soon infused, and by July the regiment was part of the force sent to the Indian Territory. It became one of the best regiments in the service from that State. Their field of action, however, was not such as to give a commensurate amount of glory for the hardships and dangers encountered. Policing the borders of the two States, Missouri and Kansas, scattered and operating as companies and fragments, rather than a regiment, its duties were, until 1864, the hardest, morally speaking, which a regiment could be subjected to.

After much experience in this kind of warfare, wholly guerrilla in its methods, the regiment was further enlarged, at the beginning of 1864, by the addition of two companies, "L" and "M," and the whole organization rendezvoused at Lawrence, preparatory to leaving the military department of Missouri and Kansas for that of Arkansas, then under General F. Steele, headquarters at Little Rock. Colonel Lynde remained in command of the regiment in their new field, doing such service as was required until 1865. By this time the period of enlistment of many of the men expired, reducing the command below the minimum for full regimental organization, and orders were received to muster out the field officers, and reduce the organization to a battalion. This was effected about the close of January, 1865.

Colonel Lynde then returned to his home in Kansas, broken in health and for a long time prostrated. He remained in Kansas until the summer of 1868, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, accepting an appointment in the Internal Revenue Service of the United States, which office he resigned in 1869 to accept a prominent position with the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway. With this great enterprise he was connected during the period required to build over four hundred miles of road, and until it had developed new channels of trade, revolutionizing commercial matters in the Southwest.

For the past two years he has been a member of the Board of Trade, taking an active interest in business matters of the city. He has been a mem-

ber of the City Council for about the same length of time, holding the responsible position of President from the date of first taking his seat in that body. He is now principally identified with the grain interests of the city, being the owner and manager of the Advance Elevator.

Colonel Lynde has a family of three children. His only daughter, Eliza C. Lynde, is the wife of James A. Mann, Esq., now Secretary of the *Journal of Commerce*, of Kansas City. T. J. Lynde, his older son, is one of the firm of Powers, Lynde & Co., grain dealers and commission merchants of Kansas City. His younger son, A. R. Lynde, is postal clerk on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

His has been an active, useful life. He has left his impress for good with each community with which he has been connected. Enlarged by contact with men of liberal ideas and from all sections of country, he represents a true western energy engrafted upon a New England pertinacity of purpose.

REV. W. BENTON FARR.

ST. LOUIS.

W. BENTON FARR was born September 12, 1834, in Feliciana, Kentucky. His father, James King Farr, was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, and was the son of Rev. James Farr, a licentiate of the Old School Presbyterian Church, and afterwards one of the first ministers in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The family were Scotch-Irish, and originally came from Scotland. James King Farr moved with his family to Missouri in 1844, and settled in Johnson county, in sight of where the town of Chilhowie now stands, where he bought and cultivated a farm. He was an Elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church a long time, and was also Judge and President of the Johnson County Court for fifteen years. He was also Judge of the Probate Court for several years after the war. He still lives in Warrensburg, Missouri, respected and beloved by the entire community. His wife was Miss Rhoda N. Craig, daughter of Samuel and Anna Craig, of South Carolina, who afterwards moved to Montgomery county, Alabama, where J. K. Farr met and married her. Mrs. Farr (Aunt Rhoda as she is now lovingly called) was from childhood a consistent and worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, a devotedly earnest and pious woman, of naturally strong mental characteristics. She raised seven children, and by her Christian example led them all to become members of the same church.

These two eminent Christians gave to the world and to the church, W. Benton Farr, and endeavored to fit him for usefulness to both, giving him the usual advantages of common and high schools up to the commencement of the war of the Rebellion. That completely closed against the young man every avenue to education for the time being, and by the time peace came, he was too much engrossed with other duties to attend school. But he never felt satisfied with his meagre attainments, and in mature manhood, after he married and had a family, he entered McGee College (a Cumberland Presbyterian institution), at College Mound, Macon county, Missouri.

Mr. Farr has been extremely fond of books and a devoted student from early childhood; but during the first years of boyhood was sickly and a greater portion of the time confined to bed. Even then, he would manage to get books and pore over them until they were taken from him. His early predilections were for the profession of law. At the age of fifteen he made a public profession of religion at a camp meeting in Johnson county, Missouri, conducted by Revs. R. D. Morrow, D. D., Robert D. King, J. B. Morrow and other eminent divines, and shortly afterwards joined the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at "Old Smyrna," in the same county. He soon felt solemnly and deeply impressed with the idea that his duty was in the ministerial calling, and consequently placed himself under the care of the Lexington Presbytery, convened at Chapel Hill, Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1857. He was licensed at the fall Presbytery of 1859, at Wellington, Lafayette county, Missouri, Rev. Robert Renick, Moderator, and was ordained to the full work of the ministry at the spring Presbytery at Butler, Bates county, Missouri, in 1861. By order of that

Presbytery, he organized Bear Creek congregation, in Johnson county, and there performed his first work as an ordained minister. He preached in that and adjoining counties until the war policy of the United States Government forced him, with all ministers holding Southern sentiments, to leave. Mr. Farr went to St. Louis and lived there about a year, preaching irregularly, when he accepted a call and moved to Salem, Illinois, and took charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian congregation. In the fall of 1866 he returned to Missouri, reorganized and took charge of the Harrisonville (Cass county) congregation. In the spring of 1867 he was called to Independence and Westport and moved to Independence, but soon gave up Independence and moved to Westport, (Jackson county), devoting three-fourths of his time to that congregation and giving the other fourth to High Blue (Cass county) congregation, which church he left in a prosperous condition. He remained at Westport three and one-half years; but in the fall of 1870 gave up all work to fulfil his cherished plan of completing a collegiate education and enter upon a classical course. He remained there two years, when he was called to the pastorate of Macon City congregation; he accepted and removed to that city in 1872, where he has remained ever since as pastor.

In 1874 the Board of Publication of his church secured from the General Assembly its consent for the establishment of a church organ, to be published at Nashville, Tennessee, and upon this as a basis of authority said Board purchased all the weekly papers then being published in the interests of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, leaving only the paper published at Nashville, Tennessee. Mr. Farr then established the "St. Louis Observer," in St. Louis, and issued the first number April 12, 1877. He was urged to undertake this work by many leading ministers and members of the church. He much preferred to continue in his pastoral duties, but the wants of the church seemed to demand the sacrifice. The enterprise began with one thousand subscribers, and is already rapidly increasing, with promise of extended usefulness and profit to the church and the proprietor.

On the return of Mr. Farr to Missouri, at the close of the war, he visited Warrensburg. In the court house in that city Rev. J. B. Morrow preached on the first Sabbath after Mr. Farr's return, and invited him to preach at night, which he did. At this time, in Missouri, the "iron-clad oath" was in force, which required as a pre-requisite to preaching the gospel, that the minister should make oath that he had had no sympathy with the Southern Confederacy during the war. This oath Mr. Farr declined taking, on the ground, among other reasons, that every Christian entertained sympathy with his fellow-men in suffering everywhere. An old acquaintance of the family, a Judge of the County Court, "loyal" exceedingly, heard Mr. Farr preach Sunday night at the court house, and on the following morning approached him with the query, "Have you taken the oath?" The answer was prompt: "No, sir; for two reasons: I could not, if I would, and would not, if I could." The Judge left him.

The events of the war had so separated the church officers that it was impossible for its old Boards to meet for the transaction of business. The General Assembly of 1863 appointed a "Committee on Missions," to transact business *ad interim*, and under the supervision of the General Assembly Mr. Farr was appointed a member thereof, and continued on said Committee two years, when the General Assembly at Evansville, Indiana (1865), appointed a new Board, constituted of most of the Committee, among whom was Mr. Farr. This Board was located at Alton, Illinois, and it and the original Board were afterwards consolidated by the General Assembly and located at St. Louis. Mr. Farr was President of the Board for a year or two, but resigned his membership thereon in 1875.

The subject of this sketch has ever been a Democrat in politics, receiving at his father's hands the name of the old gentleman's *beau ideal* of Democracy. He has been a Mason for twenty years, and has taken the Chapter and Commandery degrees, filling several important offices. He has also been connected with the Good Templars.

On the 25th of August, 1854, Rev. W. Benton Farr married Miss Elizabeth Hogan, daughter of Wilkinson and Mary Hogan, of Johnson county, Missouri. In the following April she was killed by lightning, while sitting in the house with her husband.

On the 13th of February, 1857, he married Miss Louvenia A. Holloway, daughter of Thomas and Martha S. Holloway, of Cass county, Missouri. The family were Cumberland Presbyterians. Two of her brothers—Barnes and William Holloway—were killed while serving in the Confederate army. She is a lady of unusually well-balanced mind; cool, calm and courageous; an excellent judge of human

faces, and has been of very great help to her husband during the exciting times of the war, when even a Christian minister's life was held on a very uncertain tenure. Speaking of this lady, Mr. Farr acknowledges her good qualities in the remark: "I owe most of my success to her prayerful and wifely counsels and assistance."

Mr. and Mrs. Farr have been blessed with four children, only two of whom are now living. Their daughter, Cora H.—now in her eighteenth year—is a graduate of the South Missouri State Normal School at Warrensburg. She was also a pupil at McGee College, at the same time her father was a student there. It is said of her that she is one of the best female mathematicians in the State. Their youngest child, Finis King, is named after one of the fathers of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. The family residence is now at Macon, Mr. Farr dividing his time between his pastorate there and his paper at St. Louis.

JOSEPH M. KNOTT.

LANCASTER.

JOSEPH M. KNOTT, son of Samuel C. and Sarah Knott, *nee* Gates, was born October 3, 1852, in Hardin county, Kentucky.

His father was a native of Marion county, Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri in 1851, where he remained two years. He had, up to this time, farmed all his life, but in 1853 he removed with his family to California, and was for six years actively engaged in mining. His mother was a native of Georgia, and possessed the warm, loving heart for which the Southerners are noted.

Joseph obtained his education from the common schools, and being an earnest student made the most of his advantages.

In 1866 he began the study of law in Scotland county, Missouri, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. In the same year he located at Memphis, in the same county, and practiced his profession for two years.

In 1873 he removed to Lancaster, his present home, where he has been actively engaged as a leading attorney.

In 1875 he was appointed Attorney for the town of Lancaster, and was reappointed in 1876 and '77.

In March, 1877, he was appointed Prosecuting Attorney of Schuyler county, and in November of the same year was elected to that position.

Mr. Knott is a firm Democrat. In May, 1873, he married Miss Marietta Cochran, of Schuyler county, Missouri. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and a devoted wife. Mr. Knott is a man who has by his honorable dealings won the confidence and respect of all.

JAMES. E. CADLE.

CHILLICOTHE.

JAMES E. CADLE was born in Jackson county, Missouri, March 20, 1830. His father, David L. Cadle, was a native of Claiborne county, Tennessee. He came to Missouri in 1829, settling in Jackson county, where he spent the greater part of his life farming. He died in 1842. His mother, whose maiden name was Esther Lynch, was a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, and daughter of Solomon Lynch, a farmer and early settler of Jackson county, Missouri. James was raised upon a farm and educated in the country schools near his home. At the age of nineteen he went to Grant City, Worth county, where he engaged for twelve years in merchandising. During all of these years he employed his leisure time reading medicine, and in 1854 began the practice of his profession in Grant City. In 1856 he attended medical lectures at the McDowell Medical College, St. Louis. He con-

tinued his practice in Grant City until 1861, when he located at Spring Hill, Livingston county, where he practiced medicine three years.

In 1865 he removed to Nebraska City, where he remained but a short time, when he returned to Missouri and permanently located at Chillicothe, where he practiced medicine until 1873, when he gave up, as nearly as his many friends would allow him to do, his extensive practice. He was then elected to the Missouri Legislature and served one term. In 1874 he was appointed Deputy County Clerk of Livingston county. Politically Mr. Cadle is a Democrat. He is a member of the Southern Methodist Church. In 1848 he married Miss Lutitia P. Thornton, a native of Daviess county, Missouri, and daughter of John W. Thornton, an early settler of that county, but a native of Tennessee Mr. Cadle aims to understand the relations he sustains to society, and be true to those relations. In 1875 he was elected Grand Master of Masons, and finds great satisfaction in the study and practice of the principles of the Order.

HON. ERASTUS WELLS.

ST. LOUIS.

ALL the great men of the West are self-made men. From poverty and obscurity they fought their way in life's battle to prominence and honor. Not only this; they have stamped upon the institutions and industries of the section their own characteristics, and have thus given permanency to every enterprise. In their lives and success is found demonstrated

> "The gowd is but the guinea's stamp—
> The man's the man for a' that."

A volume of the biographies of eminent self-made men of Missouri would be incomplete without a sketch of our present subject. He needs no eulogy, nor any mention. His acts are his monument, enduring as marble. But the book is the necessitous party.

Erastus Wells, son of Otis and Mary Wells, was born in Jefferson county, New York, December 23, 1823. By the death of his father, he was left at an early age a penniless orphan. The financial circumstances of his mother made it necessary for him to work during the summer months on a farm, until he was sixteen, and hence he could only utilize the district schools of his neighborhood in winter. After leaving the farm he went to Watertown, New York, where he clerked in a grocery store for eight dollars per month. In 1839 he engaged as clerk in the business firm of Stoughton, Pettibone & Co., of which Ex-Governor Hunt was a partner, in Lockport, New York, at a salary of eight dollars, and afterwards twelve dollars per month.

By the most rigid economy, in four years he had saved from his hard and meagre earnings one hundred and forty dollars, with which he started West, reaching St. Louis in September, 1843. In company with Calvin Case he established an omnibus line in St. Louis, in November of that year—the first line west of the Mississippi river—and during the first year ran but one 'bus, and of this Mr. Wells was driver. Their route was from the corner of Third and Market streets, along Third and Broadway to North Market. During the first year they hardly made expenses. In 1844 they put on another 'bus; and in 1849 business had so increased that they had fifteen omnibusses running regularly on the line. Mr. Wells himself drove one of them for over two years, and only dropped the lines to do more efficient work in the management. He finally sold out his interest and purchased a lead factory. Ill health necessitating a change, he sold, and then erected a saw mill in the northern part of St. Louis, but subsequently leased it to other parties.

In 1850 Mr. Wells, Calvin Case and others, under the firm name of Case & Co , purchased all the Omnibus lines in St. Louis, and also established a line from the city to Belleville, Illinois. The business grew rapidly and was very profitable; but the firm was dissolved in 1856 by the death of Mr. Case, in the memorable Gasconade bridge disaster. Mr. Wells continued as owner of the Market street and the Olive street lines until 1859—or until street cars superceded omnibusses on said lines.

In the spring of 1859 four street railway companies were organized. One of them, the Missouri,

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Very Respectfully
Erastus Wells

having two lines, one on Olive street, and one on Market and Chestnut streets, these being the first street cars in St. Louis. The daily transportation on these lines to-day—numbering from eighty-five to one hundred thousand persons—is in striking contrast to that of omnibus lines in 1843 and part of 1844, when the passengers numbered fifty per day. Mr. Wells was its first President, with which position he is still honored. In the enterprise of street railways, or street traveling accommodations, Erastus Wells must certainly be termed the pioneer, west of the Mississippi.

Mr. Wells became so interested in St. Louis, and so identified with its interests, that his appreciative fellow citizens demanded from him a share of his time and talent in municipal management. He was elected to the St. Louis City Council in 1848, and again in 1854, from which time he was annually re-elected, and remained one of its most influential and practical members until his resignation was offered March, 1869. During his membership he inaugurated, advocated and adopted measures which culminated in the erection of the present magnificent water works of St. Louis. On behalf of the city he visited the principal cities of the Union, closely scrutinized their water works, and on his return reported elaborately, and finally succeeded in getting the necessary legislation authorizing an appropriation by the city government of $3,000,000 in city bonds for the construction of the works and for the establishment of the St. Louis Board of Water Commissioners, on which he was tendered by Governor Fletcher a position, but declined serving.

He also secured the enactment of the bill establishing the St. Louis Metropolitan Police system, for which the city has increasing pride and constant cause of thankfulness to the man who made it a law. March 1, 1869, Mr. Wells resigned his position in the City Council of St. Louis, having been elected from his district to Congress. He took his seat March 4, 1869, and was continuously re-elected a Representative from the same district four times, his last election being in November, 1874. That he has been true to the interests of the West, and a useful man to his constituency, it is only necessary to mention a few of the results of his congressional labors.

He secured the appropriation of $4,250,000 for the new Custom House and Post Office of St. Louis, now in process of erection and giving promise of being one of the most imposing edifices on the Continent. He secured the first appropriation ever made for the improvement of the Mississippi river between the Missouri and Ohio rivers, a district of river navigation vitally important to the commercial interests of St. Louis. For this he secured an appropriation from Congress of $200,000, and the further sum of $1,300,000, making a total of $1,500,000 for channel improvements in the Mississippi river from the mouth of the Missouri river to Cairo. Appropriations had been frequently made for the removal of snags, but not for the water ways. These two items are sufficient for his monument. But the records of Congress show many more, and evidence, also, that he had national pride and interest, with broad and enlarged views of statesmanship added to his practical sagacity as a business man.

Probably no man, from New Orleans to the Rocky Mountains, living or dead, is entitled to more credit for the now glorious achievement of Eads' jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi, than Erastus Wells. His practical mind years ago grasped the magnitude of the interests at stake. In 1873 he projected the Congressional Convention at St. Louis and trip of the members to the Indian Territory, Texas, and thence to the mouth of the Mississippi, during which he so plainly showed the immense resources of the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf States, and so plainly demonstrated their necessitous condition because of the obstructions to navigation in the Mississippi river's mouth, that Eastern members went back satisfied, and the "Eads Jetty Bill" was passed. To-day the hordes of agriculturists along the waters which empty into the Mississippi, have an European market, and merchants and ships, almost at their very doors.

Mr. Wells has been connected with almost every enterprise calculated to enhance the interests of St. Louis; interested in all, and in many filling honorable and important positions. Besides being a large share-holder in Street Railways, and President of one of them, he has also held the position of Director in the Ohio & Mississippi Railway Company, President of the West End Narrow Gauge Railway, President of the Accommodation Bank, and Director of the Commercial and Third National Bank. In 1864 he was elected a member to the Convention which framed the new City Charter of St. Louis, which was afterward adopted by the Legislature.

Mr. Wells is still active, vigorous and practical as ever. He has succeeded. From poverty and obscurity he has risen to affluence and renown; from

the penniless orphan he has become the pride of a State and a Nation's Legislator. His name is indelibly impressed on the banks of the Mississippi, on every granary in that vast valley and in the hearts of half a million grateful merchants, manufacturers and agriculturists.

Erastus Wells married, in 1850, Miss Isabella B. Henry, daughter of Hon. John F. Henry, of St. Louis, and formerly of Jacksonville, Illinois. They have had five children. Those living are Henry, Rolla and Isabella C. Mr. Wells lost his wife on the 18th day of August, 1877, a loving and most affectionate lady, and beloved by all who knew her.

HON. THOMAS HOLLADAY.

JEFFERSON CITY.

THOMAS HOLLADAY was born in Madison county, Missouri, in 1834. He was educated at Arcadia High School, situated on ground now belonging to Iron county. After leaving school he entered the law office of S. C. Collier, Esq., and began the study of law. He was elected Probate Judge of Madison county in 1860, and discharged the duties of the office with honesty and ability, and to the entire satisfaction of the public. He was admitted to the bar in 1863 and appointed County Attorney in 1864. As county counselor he displayed that energy, integrity and business intelligence which have marked the whole course of his public life.

In 1867 he was appointed Receiver in the United States Land Office at Ironton, Missouri, and proved, as in his former public positions, admirably adapted to the faithful discharge of the trusts reposed in him. He retained the position during Johnson's administration, but was removed for political reasons by President Grant. In 1869 he resumed the practice of law and rapidly built up a large and remunerative practice, which he would have retained and extended had not failing health compelled him to abandon it altogether.

Judge Holladay has ever taken a deep interest in political affairs, and as an organizer of party victories he stands second to no man in Southeast Missouri. To his forecast and discretion the Democratic party of that section of the State is indebted for its most brilliant triumphs. In 1870 he was elected Circuit Clerk of Madison county, and fulfilled the expectation of his friends by discharging the onerous duties imposed upon him with skill and ability. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic State Convention, held at Jefferson City. Here he had an opportunity for displaying his excellent judgment in determining the proper basis of representation. Judge Holladay was one of a special committee appointed for that purpose. But he felt compelled to dissent from the report adopted by the majority, and made a minority report. His report, contrary to the usual custom in such bodies, was adopted, and its justice and fairness are established in the fact that the basis suggested by him has been, since that time, employed by both political parties in the State.

It was agreed by the Democrats assembled in Convention in 1874, that Southeast Missouri was entitled to name one of the State officers. The unanimity with which the delegates from that section united on Judge Holladay for Auditor of State, showed that his ability, sagacity and previous efforts in the cause of his party were appreciated. He was nominated and elected, and such were the zeal, experience and sound judgment he brought to the performance of his tasks, that he was renominated by acclamation in 1876, without a dissenting voice. He has shown himself one of the most skillful and efficient officers that ever filled that position in Missouri. During his term of office, he has devoted his entire time to the improvement of the financial condition of the State, endeavoring to be liberal without extravagance and economical without parsimony. In his recommendations to the Legislature for biennial appropriations, he has eliminated from the list of expenditures every item not deemed necessary to the promotion of the State's interest and necessary to its successful welfare. His former experience in business, his liberal law education, his familiarity with public affairs and his knowledge of the wants of the State, had thoroughly fitted him

Bernard Donnelly.

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for the responsible position of Auditor, and the universal approbation which his official career has received shows the wisdom of the party in selecting him as one of its leading men, and reflects credit upon the office itself. He has lived to see the credit of the State largely and rapidly appreciate under his administration, and bonds which were a drug in the money market at a heavy discount, on his accession to the office, are now ready sale at a large premium.

Judge Holladay is a member of the Episcopal Church, an ardent, zealous, active and practical advocate of the Christian religion. He was severely afflicted in early life with rheumatism, and the attack of this insidious enemy left him a hopeless cripple; so much so, that he for over twenty years required the use of crutches to assist him to walk. But this has not impaired his usefulness. In all his business affairs, he is prompt, energetic and exact. Affable in his manners, courteous in his address, firm in his convictions, faithful in his attachments and true to his principles, it is not strange that his friends in various quarters of the State are urging him as a suitable person to adorn still higher positions.

In 1864 Judge Holladay was united in marriage with Miss Anna Allen, daughter of N. B. Allen, Esq., of Fredericktown, Missouri, who aided him in his early struggles, and now shares the pleasure of his subsequent successes.

REV. BERNARD DONNELLY.

KANSAS CITY.

EXPERIENCE has convinced the careful observer that there is a thousand times more goodness, wisdom and love in this world than men imagine. Goodness is generous and diffusive; it is largeness of mind and sweetness of temper—balsam in the blood and justice sublimated to a richer spirit. The greatest man is he who chooses right with the most invincible resolution; who resists the sorest temptation from within and without; who bears the heaviest burdens cheerfully; who is calmest in storms and most fearless under menaces and frowns; whose reliance on truth, on virtue and on God is most unfaltering. Biography, especially the biography of the good and great, who have risen by their own exertions to eminence and usefulness, is an inspiring and ennobling study. Its direct tendency is to reproduce the excellence it records.

In the life of the Rev. Bernard Donnelly we find that which should inspire the youths of this and coming generations to lives of usefulness and greatness, and it is with pleasure that we note a few of the many important events of his career. Were his good deeds faithfully recorded, they of themselves would furnish material for a volume.

He was born in the townland of Kilnarcreeva, parish of Lara, county of Cavan, Ireland, June 29, 1810. His parents were John and Rose Donnelly. He studied Greek and Latin under John Smith and Edward Tully, both thoroughly acquainted with the ancient classics, but whose mode of teaching was of the Hedge-school system.

Through the influence of a pious mother he was induced to embrace the priesthood, and began to prepare himself for the sacred calling to which he was to consecrate his being. In compliance with his mother's wishes and his own inclination, he left his native country for America, arriving in New York in July, 1839. In a few days he left for the West. Remaining in Ohio nearly a year, he set out for St. Mary's College of The Barrens, Perry county, Missouri. Here he studied theology until 1843, when the theological students were removed by Archbishop Kenrick to St. Louis.

Having received the minor orders in due course, he was ordained to the priesthood by the Most Rev. Archbishop P. R. Kenrick, during Pentecost, 1845. He was sent to the then wild and distant Mission, near the mouth of the Kansas river, where with immovable tenacity he has remained ever since, a period of thirty-two years. During twenty years of this time he was almost daily on horseback, visiting the Catholics dispersed over some twelve counties on both sides of the Missouri river.

His mission embraced Independence and Westport landing, now Kansas City. In the latter place he found a log cabin church, with a membership of two hundred, organized by the Jesuit missionaries. In 1856, amid all the confusion incident upon the

border ruffian war, he built St. Mary's Immaculate Conception Church, corner of Eleventh and Broadway, Kansas City. To-day there are four parishes in the city, the smallest having a membership of two thousand.

As the Church increased it became necessary to provide a place for the education of the "Lambs" of the "Flock." Father Donnelly then built the Convent of St. Joseph, which stands on Washington street. This is one of the most complete buildings in the city and is beautifully adapted to the use for which it was designed. The school is in a prospering condition and is ably managed. Among other relics of pioneer life which Father Donnelly has preserved, is the first church bell which ever called the people to the house of worship in this city. It is used by the Sisters in the Convent as a class bell.

When Father Donnelly came to Kansas City there was no suitable burying ground. He foresaw the approach of a large population and the necessity of providing for this want. He accordingly purchased forty acres of land and single-handed began the improvement of it. He has since added seven acres to the original forty, and after expending $12,000 upon it and making it one of the most beautiful "cities of the dead" in the State, he has given it over to the hands of an association of thirteen members, of whom he is one. He has anticipated the every want of his people, and like a kind, indulgent father, has provided for them.

Father Donnelly has ever been an efficient and ardent laborer in this important and ever-increasing field. He has aided directly or indirectly in founding churches and collecting congregations in Independence, Kansas City, Liberty, Lexington, Marshall, Weston, Wyandotte City, Westport, Pleasant Hill, and numerous other places. During his pastoral career he has witnessed many exciting events, both local and national, such as the Mexican war, the Border Ruffian war and the Rebellion.

Having noticed that there were no implements with which to quarry rock, on his return from his first visit to St. Louis he brought with him a large crowbar, two drills, a sledge, a mason's hammer and a trowel—quite unusual pieces of baggage for a clergyman to carry. He is the first known white man who quarried rock in Kansas City.

Father Donnelly has become a part of Kansas City, having come here before it actually existed, and witnessing its foundation, growth and astounding progress. He is pastor of St. Mary's Immaculate Conception Church, and as such he has ever been faithful and earnest.

He is a man of scholarly attainments and profound learning, and an able linguist. He hears confessions in four different languages. Father Donnelly is very unassuming in manner, of a retiring disposition and pleasing address; on all with whom he comes in contact is left the impression of his being an earnest, efficient and faithful laborer in his Master's service.

HON. JOHN A. HOCKADAY.

FULTON.

JOHN A. HOCKADAY was born in Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri, in 1836. His parents were native Kentuckians, and emigrated to Missouri in 1820. He received his education at Westminster College, concluding his course in 1856. After leaving college he wrote in the office of Judge Bartley, Circuit Clerk, for two years, when he entered the office of Thomas Ansell and pursued the study of law.

In 1859 he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in his native town. In the same year he was elected City Attorney of Fulton, and as such, drew its first code of ordinances. In 1864 he was appointed to the position of Attorney for Callaway county, a very responsible position, and conferring great honor upon one so young, and had he not possessed unusual ability he could not have succeeded. This position he held for two years, when he was elected to the State Senate. His opponents at the polls, chagrined at their defeat by one so young, determined to deprive him of his seat in the Senate, and alleging that he had not reached the constitutional age, they ousted the young statesman after a term of service of ten days. In 1866 he was

appointed one of the delegates from Missouri to the National Peace Convention held at Philadelphia.

In 1868 he was the candidate of the Democratic party for Attorney General of the State, but with the rest of the ticket was defeated. In the Presidential canvass of 1871 he became an elector on the Greeley and Brown ticket from the Thirteenth Congressional District, making a vigorous canvass of his district, and the following year was appointed on the Board of Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, located at Fulton. In 1874 he was again the nominee of his party for Attorney General of the State, and was elected, receiving the largest vote of any candidate on the ticket.

Hon. John A. Hockaday is amiable, sociable and friendly, entertaining in conversation, and a favorite with many friends. His career has been a most wonderful one, having been from early boyhood in public life. His reputation is unsullied, and his name honored.

CHARLES ESMONDE KEARNEY.

KANSAS CITY.

AMONGST the early settlers of Kansas City, while it was yet a village, and prominent among the men to whose indomitable energy and foresight its wonderful growth and prosperity are due, stands the name of Charles E. Kearney, for many years one of its leading business men, and a most energetic, enterprising and public spirited citizen. He was born in the county Galway, Ireland, on the 8th of March, 1820, and is one of a family of four who still survive.

Charles E. Kearney was educated in Galway, but, in 1836, when sixteen years of age, he left school and emigrated to America. He arrived in New York, and having remained there a few years, went South to Mobile, Alabama, where he was employed as clerk in a mercantile house. After a few years stay in Mobile, he removed to New Orleans, where he remained until the commencement of the Mexican war. He then joined the volunteer forces, becoming a member of Walker's celebrated company of Texas Rangers, and served under General Taylor during his famous campaign, until after the battle of Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey and of Saltillo. He then remained for some time on the Rio Grande engaged in commercial pursuits, but afterwards returned to New Orleans and St. Louis. Here, in connection with H. J. Cunniffe, he purchased goods and went to Santa Fé, New Mexico. He joined the Santa Fé traders in 1847, and continued in that business until 1852, buying goods in New York and transporting them overland to Santa Fé, where he disposed of them to the Mexican dealers, making annual trips with immense trains.

In 1852 he located in Westport, near Kansas City, and entered into partnership with W. R Barnard, soon concentrating all the Santa Fé outfitting trade at that point. At the end of three years the copartnership ceased, and he sold out to Mr. Barnard who continued the business. In 1856 he went to Europe, and after an absence of six months returned to Kansas City, where he opened a wholesale grocery house, and his trade soon became the largest in the State outside of St. Louis, as well as the most successful. His entire trade was with New Mexico; and at the beginning of the late war he was transacting a business of more than a million per annum. He was largely engaged in the wool trade at that time, but owing to the very unsettled conditions of affairs which the war introduced, he sold out and went to New York, where he remained until 1865, during which time he dealt extensively in gold, stocks and bonds. On leaving New York he returned to Kansas City, and resumed his business, but at the end of the year, at the request of many friends, he abandoned it and became interested in railroad matters. Kansas City was then suffering from the blighting effects of the war; her population had dwindled down to a fraction of what it had been; her streets were deserted; her stores were closed; her hopes were prostrated; her citizens were poor and dispirited, while her rival cities were rolling in wealth and prosperity, growing rapidly at her expense. Something had to be done, and done speedily, if Kansas City was to regain its former prestige and hold its own in the race of civilization. As yet no railroad passed

through the city limits, nor brought wealth and commerce to her doors. At this important juncture, Mr. Kearney was elected President of the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad, and he proved himself to be "the right man in the right place." By untiring energy and invincible will he succeeded, in the face of many difficulties, and in spite of rival factions, in building this road, and erecting the fine bridge which now spans the Missouri river. By his agency in completing this railroad, he was the means of giving that impetus to Kansas City which has enabled her to far out-distance all her former rivals, and hold an indisputable passport to a still more brilliant future.

Mr. Kearney may justly feel proud of the grand result of his efforts, which, while they far surpass his expectations, are but the harbingers of a greater growth and more rapid expansion in the bright days to come. He remained President of the Kansas City and Cameron Railroad for five years, when it was consolidated with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and since that time he has been attending to his real estate. In 1876 he embarked in the grain trade, in the firm of Kearney & Piper, and in connection with others organized the Call Board for the concentration of the grain business, which is now quite an important organization.

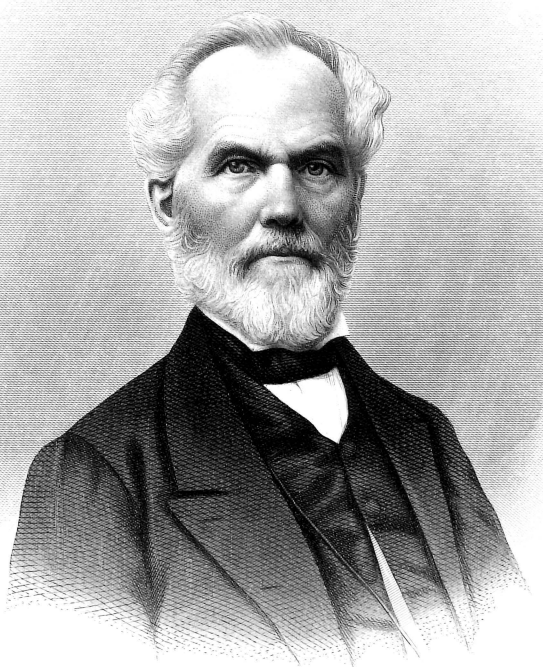
Kansas City is growing with wonderful rapidity, and its grain trade, a few years ago insignificant, is assuming immense proportions. His house has been doing and encouraging business, and during April and part of March, 1877, shipped two thousand car loads of corn, while three years ago the sale of one car load was quite an event. Mr. Kearney is Vice-President of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, and also holds the position of President of the Kansas City Mining and Stock Board, both of which positions give evidence of the popular regard for his high commercial attainments.

He was married on the 7th of October, 1852, to Miss Josephine Harris, daughter of John Harris, an old resident of Jackson county. She is an estimable lady, and the domestic fireside is adorned by four beautiful and loving children—three daughters, and a son to inherit his father's virtues and name. Mr. Kearney is about the medium size, rather stoutly built, and looks every inch a gentleman. He is rather retiring in disposition, but is affable and courteous in manner, a pleasant and agreeable companion and well informed on all the leading topics of the day. He is a man of high principle and he is greatly esteemed for his uprightness and unsullied integrity. He has been largely engaged in the trade and commerce of the country, and by the interest and assistance which he has given to every public enterprise and improvement, has proven himself to be one of the most public spirited, progressive and energetic men in the community. No man commands more universal respect; no name calls forth more ardent enthusiasm than that of Charles E. Kearney.

JOHN HIRAM LATHROP.

COLUMBIA.

JOHN HIRAM LATHROP, son of John and Prue Lathrop, was born in Sherburne, Chenango county, New York, January 22, 1799. He was of Puritan ancestry and the line of his descent is remarkable for men of strong mind and sterling character. In early boyhood studious and thoughtful beyond his years, his parents felt the necessity of giving him a thorough education, that he might attain to that distinction and usefulness of which he seemed to give promise. He was fitted for college, after the manner of the day, by a neighboring clergyman, and entered Hamilton College, New York, in the fall of 1815, taking high rank in all departments of study. After the second year, deciding to avail himself of the larger opportunities of Yale, he joined the Junior Class, and received his degree from that venerable *Alma Mater* in 1819—the salutatorian in standing of his class. Determining to study law, he accepted a proffered tutorship at Yale, thus affording him the means of pursuing his studies in the law department of that institution. Most flattering testimony was given by Judge Daggett, head of the Law Faculty, and his assistants, to the accurate learning and marked ability of young Lathrop in pursuing the subtleties of the "great profession," and it was considered that he might



Engd by Geo E Perine, New York

J. H. LATHROP, LL.D.

PRESIDENT OF UNIVERSITY OF MO.

early achieve unusual eminence. But a short trial convinced him that the practice of the law was uncongenial—however he might be devoted to the study. He decided to give his energies to the cause of education, in which he had become deeply interested. He taught at various points in New England, presided over a military academy at Norwich, Vermont, and subsequently over the Gardiner Lyceum, at Gardiner, Maine. From there, in 1829, he was called to Hamilton College, as Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

In 1833 he married Miss Frances E. Lothrop, of Utica, New York, a niece of President Kirkland, of Harvard College. In 1835 Mr. Lathrop was advanced to the Maynard professorship of Law, Civil Polity and Political Economy. In 1840 he was elected First President of the University of the State of Missouri, at Columbia. He felt this to be a critical juncture in his life-work. Should he continue his labors in the East among older, richer and more cultured communities, where the track was beaten and clear, where the efforts to maintain the highest standards of scholarship and mental development for the youth of the country were appreciated and encouraged? Or, should he, with what ability and skill he possessed, penetrate to the then far west, a pioneer in the cause of liberal education, taking upon himself the hard work and scant rewards of one who was building for the future; pushing on the cause in the face of every embarrassment incident to a new and unsettled community? With a characteristic devotion to what he considered the higher duty, Mr. Lathrop decided to accept the new trust, and, after six weeks journey, reached his remote destination. Staging across Western New York; taking boat at Buffalo around the great lake; staging again across Illinois, down the Mississippi to St. Louis, and up the Missouri to a landing place ten miles from Columbia. The University existed only in the appropriation of land made by Congress for its establishment, and upon Mr. Lathrop devolved the task of calling it into real life, superintending the erection of buildings, overseeing the sale of lands, and maturing plans for a complete and thorough course of study. Political interference militated somewhat against its early success, and the effort to enlighten the legislatures of that time as to the needs and scope of a university, Mr. Lathrop found, perhaps, a more serious undertaking than the instruction of crude youth. But during his eight years' residence in Missouri at this time, by arduous labor and unremitting effort, he succeeded in organizing a permanent and promising institution, with buildings unusually substantial and commodious for the period; an able corps of instructors, and a curriculum comparing favorably with that of leading Eastern colleges. One holding the broad and liberal views of Mr. Lathrop upon all subjects of importance to the race could not but be an unswerving friend of human freedom, and when the slavery agitation began to reach the public interests—even that of education—President Lathrop deemed it due to himself to resign the charge he had so successfully conducted in Missouri. In the autumn of 1849 he accepted the Chancellorship of Wisconsin State University, at Madison, to which he had been elected the previous spring. Here his skill and experience as an organizer of a State educational system were brought to bear upon much the same condition of things as he had found in Missouri eight or nine years before. His untiring zeal and devotion to the cause soon brought order out of chaos, and there arose on a commanding elevation, overlooking that most beautiful of little cities—Wisconsin's Capital—fair temples of learning, that are to-day a pride and blessing to the State. The spirit of a broad and noble culture was invoked to animate these shrines, and seed-thoughts, looking to an extended usefulness and steady development, keeping pace with the march of science and philosophy, were sown broadcast through pamphlets, lectures and addresses, and cannot cease to vivify, though the source may be lost sight of in the dimness of the past.

After ten years' residence in Madison, amid the pleasantest social relations, Mr. Lathrop was induced to accept the twice offered Presidency of Indiana State University—a well-established institution—though under temporary embarrassments, which his administration hoped to relieve. After a year devoted to this end, he felt strongly inclined to lay aside the cares of administration, with which he had been burdened so many years, and accept a professorship in the Missouri University, a retreat in the growing shade of the tree planted and watered by his own hand in time gone by. He returned in 1860 to Columbia, his first Western home, to which he had remained supremely attached, and was received with the most gratifying expressions of loyal affection and esteem by his old friends throughout the State. The complications of the civil war bringing his administrative power again into requisition, as act-

ing President, he preserved the continuity of the University during the four years of terrible convulsion of which Missouri, as a border State, felt the most disastrous effects; and in 1865 was officially confirmed President for the second time.

Under the new and promising conditions of peace in Missouri, Dr. Lathrop matured plans in accordance with his cherished idea for making the University such in the fullest sense, by the establishment of schools for the various professions and arts in connection with the academic department. He put on foot efforts for securing the agricultural college fund to the University, and everything seemed to point to a great step forward in the history of the institution. Suddenly Dr. Lathrop was stricken down by an acute attack of typhoid fever, and died in the midst of his labors, on the 2nd of August, 1866. He rests in the cemetery at Columbia, and a spire of Massachusetts granite records the leading events of his useful and beneficent life.

Dr. Lathrop possessed a clear, logical mind, capable of broad generalization and disciplined by years of critical study. His grasp of any subject that he handled was thoroughly comprehensive and exhaustive. His humor was refined and graceful; his sarcasm keen and delicate, and his diction finished and elegant. He was an extensive writer, communicating with the public in lectures, pamphlets, addresses and the daily press, upon a variety of subjects, for which his varied learning and sound philosophy especially fitted him. Education, finance, free trade, internal improvements, agriculture, besides the philosophies of his class lecture-room, were some of the matters of general importance that engaged his able pen from time to time. He carried on a large literary and social correspondence, and his letters might be taken as models of their kind. During Dr. Lathrop's long and varied professional life, he filled every chair of instruction common to the universities of modern times, showing a rare extent and versatility of learning His favorite department was the philosophy of morals. His lectures on ethics were an original and forcible development of the subject, combining and harmonizing the advanced views of modern thinkers with the fundamental truths and faith of Christianity. It is to be regretted that, in the busy routine of his life, he failed to carry out his intention of editing, in book form, his system of ethics, and other valuable matter to which he had given much thought and research. He held many advanced views, some of which are already sanctioned by the logic of events. Early in life he took the then startling position that there was no necessary connection between the professions of teaching and theology; that either the one or the other should absorb the entire energies of the man, as in law or medicine. And the growing distinctness of the profession of the "educator," proves this view of the case to have come into general recognition. He was of opinion that no restriction should be put upon the education or vocation of woman, and his belief that the higher institutions of learning would be thrown open to all who could pass the necessary examinations acceptably is sustained by present facts. Socially, it is perhaps not too much to say of Dr. Lathrop that he was "*facile princeps.*" Universally affable and approachable to all classes of society, with fine conversational powers united to a dignified and courtly address, he left an uneffaceable impress upon all communities with which he was associated. Though naturally of a delicate constitution, by the same conscientious observance of the laws of health which he gave to all law, human and divine, in his perfectly regulated life, he rarely lost a day from illness, and at sixty-seven years of age no symptom of old age had diminished his power of endurance, or limited his usefulness. Only a few days before his sudden prostration by the acute disease that so soon proved fatal, he writes playfully to his old friend Gerrit Smith: "Age is ripening you and me; decay we don't admit; we will continue to sow seed-thoughts while we may; the harvest is by and by." The character of one so modest in asserting his own claims, and so unselfish in his labors for the general good as Dr. Lathrop, usually meets its fullest and most thorough appreciation among those who knew it best, and to those who enjoyed personal friendship with him, and to his "noble army of students," scattered all over this and into other countries, who held him, almost without exception, in respect and love amounting to veneration, he was "the noblest Roman of them all;" and in the tender relations of family, he was the beloved husband and father, the guide, philosopher and friend. Dr. Lathrop's religion was that of humanity, of charity, with a faith in the benevolent government of the universe by a Supreme Power, and a hope of immortality of progression and development beyond the grave. He had no sectarian bias, though an unfailing attendant upon church service—contributing to all churches alike.

Late in life he was confirmed in the Episcopal

S. S. Todd M.D.

Church, having long had a preference for its mode of worship. The exalted Christian philosophy which had regulated his life sustained him in the hour of death. In an address delivered upon his installation as Chancellor of Wisconsin University, Dr. Lathrop gives his conception of the ideal professor—a description that might well be applied to his own character—and in that we find a fitting answer to what was once said by some baffled inquirer, that it was impossible to find out Dr. Lathrop's politics or religion. He was, to use his own words in closing his tribute to the ideal educator, "too intensely American to be partisan, too profoundly Christian to be sectarian."

Dr. Lathrop had seven children; the youngest three—a son and two daughters—survive him. His eldest daughter, Carrie, is married to William M. Smith, Esq., ex-United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, and now a member of the Kansas City bar. Tessie, the second daughter, is the wife of Charles C. Ripley, Esq., late assistant Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, Kansas City. The son, Gardiner Lathrop, Esq., is an attorney-at-law, practicing his profession at Kansas City.

S. S. TODD, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

SIMEON SEYMOUR TODD, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, in the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, is the third son of David A. Todd, grandson of Owen Todd, and great grandson of John Todd, who emigrated from Scotland to Virginia about the year 1740, and from thence to what is now Lexington, Kentucky, in the year 1780. With this hardy, Scotch, Virginia pioneer, came his family, consisting, beside himself, of four sons, John, Robert, Levi, Owen, and one daughter, Hannah. John, the eldest son, was a Colonel in the United States service, and fell in the well-known battle with the Indians at the Blue Licks. He left one child only, a daughter. The other brothers each left large families, whose descendants, now numbered almost by thousands, are widely dispersed over the Middle, Western and Southwestern States. John Todd, the pioneer, claimed a noble mid-Lothian ancestry, in whose veins flowed even royal blood. His name, and those of his children, are most intimately associated with the history of the primitive settlement of Kentucky, and that State, in naming her counties, has most gratefully and graciously memorialized the young husband and father, who was among the first to fall on the fatal field at the Blue Licks.

Simeon Seymour Todd was born near Vevay, in Indiana, at the home of his maternal grandfather, Hiram Ogle, March 10, 1826. His first teacher was a quaint old English gentleman named Baker, father of the orator, statesman and soldier, General E. D. Baker, who fell at the battle of Ball's Bluff during the late civil war. Possessing brilliant and extraordinary talent, and having acquired a good English education in the schools of his native locality, at the age of nineteen he entered the office and became the pupil of Dr. William Davidson, a Scotch physician of much local repute, at Madison, Indiana. Under his preceptorship, in addition to a most rigorous and thorough schooling in the fundamental branches of medicine, he gained a tolerable knowledge also of the Greek, Latin and French languages. After four years of pupilage, and a few months of hospital service with the army in Mexico, whither he had gone during the war with that country, he found himself a member of the Senior Class in the Indiana Medical College, then located at Laporte. In February, 1849, with eighteen others, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and was otherwise awarded the highest and most meritorious honors of his class. Soon after this he began the practice of his profession at Lawrenceburg, Kentucky, and in October of the subsequent year was married to Miss Judith Ann Ridgeway, daughter of Jeremiah Ridgeway, of LaPorte, Indiana. This marriage was blessed with two sons. His health failing, however, after a few years, he moved with his family to California in 1854, by the overland route, and reached Sacramento in September of that year. Then succeeded a period of two years in the gold mines of Plumas county, where he practiced his profession and conducted mining operations at the same time.

with a pecuniary experience which though not resulting in riches, was more than rich in its results, since it furnished the material to both mind and body that made future successes in life no barren possibility; it was indeed strictly in keeping with the rugged, physical features of the locality, full of Alpine heights of success and abysmal failures. During the next five years he lived a comparatively quiet and uneventful life in the beautiful little city of Santa Rosa, county seat of Sonoma county, where he met with an old friend and class-mate, Dr. J. F. Boyce, with whom he entered into an agreeable professional co-partnership, which lasted for five years. At Santa Rosa his two children were born. At the breaking out of the late civil war in 1861, Dr. Todd was still pursuing his studies and practicing his profession in San Francisco, which he had determined to make his permanent home, but when an urgent call for troops was made he offered his services to the government, was appointed Surgeon of the 2d and afterwards of the 4th Regiment of California Volunteers, and served in this capacity till the close of the war. He then, at the earnest solicitation of friends, settled up his affairs in California, and took a final leave of the Pacific coast.

In September of the same year he became a resident of Kansas City. Having lost his wife during his residence in California, he was married again in January, 1867, to Mrs. Thirza F. Dean, daughter of Thomas Scott, of Ann Arbor, Michigan, and widow of Dr. Wm. H. Dean, of Minnesota. In September of 1869, he, with several others, founded the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, and he has filled the Chair as Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women, and has been Dean of the Faculty ever since its organization. In 1872 he was elected Vice-President of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, and in 1873 he was elected President of the same.

Dr. Todd has been an intelligent and liberal contributor to the medical literature of the day, and an ardent, earnest and successful worker in the cause of medical education. As a writer and a lecturer he is brilliant, clear, original, concise and forcible. For some years past his studies have been mainly directed in the channel of gynecic medicine and surgery, in which he is gaining prominence, especially as an ovariotomist. He is a member of the Kansas City District Medical Society; honorary member of the Kansas State Medical Society; honorary member of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri; Corresponding member of the Boston Gynecological Society, and member of the American Medical Association.

Personally, Dr. Todd is of slender, sinewy figure, five feet ten inches in stature, of dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, attractive and pleasing, and though apparently not of robust organization, the prospects are fair that he will live many years to practice his profession and reap the reward of his useful life. Dr. Todd is very systematic, decided and industrious, taking great pride in his profession and endeavors to ennoble it. That which he does is well done; and it is said by his associates that he has performed successfully some of the most difficult and important operations in his special branch of the profession. He is a man who delves deeply in pursuit of scientific knowledge; an honor to his professional contemporaries, and an intelligent, useful and highly esteemed citizen of Kansas City.

JUDGE ELDRIDGE BURDEN.

LEXINGTON.

JUDGE ELDRIDGE BURDEN was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, December 27, 1802, being the youngest child of James and Mary (Brain) Burden, of Virginia. His father was a soldier of the Revolution and served, in company with his brother, Joel Burden, under Gen. Washington. After the war Joel Burden settled at Philadelphia, where his descendants now reside.

The parents of Eldridge settled in Nicholas county, Kentucky, where they died, leaving him, at the age of seven, a penniless orphan. Governor Thomas Metcalf, of Kentucky, assumed his guardianship, and he was adopted as a member of the Governor's family, receiving from the teaching and example of his noble benefactor those principles of probity and ambition for usefulness which distin-

guished his after life. He qualified himself to commence the study of law by laboring in his youth for the means with which to defray his expenses at school.

He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated with honors in the year 1833, and the same year removed to Lexington, Missouri, where he has since resided, in active practice of the law, his chosen profession.

He was married on the 26th day of October, 1837, to Patsey Triplett Waddell, daughter of John T. Waddell, one of the founders of Lexington, Missouri.

Mr. Burden was an old line whig and found when he settled in Lexington only fifty members of his party to oppose an overwhelming Democratic majority in Lafayette county. In 1838 he entered the political arena as champion of the Whig cause in his section, and in a few years enjoyed the satisfaction of seeing his party largely in the ascendancy. During the war, and since, he has affiliated with the Democratic party. He served eight years in the Missouri Legislature, from the session of 1842 at intervals until 1860, during which time he was thrice elected President of the State Bank at Lexington, on joint ballot of that Democratic body, over prominent candidates of the dominant party. For twelve years he was Judge of the Probate Court of his county—a court at that time of extensive jurisdiction—and served with marked ability, having but one appeal from his decisions. During the late war an earnest Unionist, he declined the tendered appointment as judge of the sixth judicial circuit, made by Governor Gamble, because at the time he was under parole of honor from the Confederate government. He was one of the originators and champions of the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt, and the success of that measure in Missouri was mainly attributable to his able efforts in its advocacy. In the halls of legislation and in the Federal and State courts, he was the compeer of Doniphan, Ryland, King, Rollins, Leonard and other eminent men of the State.

He is a Mason, and a member of the Christian Church. He was vice-president of the first horticultural society of Missouri and the first mayor of Lexington, and has served in many official capacities of a public nature; in fact, since his location in Lafayette his history may be said to be that of the county, for he has been identified with every event of a political and municipal character.

Judge Burden, although past the meridian of life, is possessed of a vigorous constitution and great physical strength, remarkably well preserved by his temperate life and moral habits, eschewing the use of tobacco and ardent spirits, His judicial qualifications are of the first order, enabling him with comparative ease to follow the thread of law through all the subtleties of complicated legal questions. His life presents an example of more frequent occurrence in our own country than any other, where men without the extraneous influences of wealth and high connections, by their unaided efforts raise themselves to the highest positions of honor, and acquire the esteem and confidence of their countrymen in consideration alone of their own intrinsic merits.

In all the walks of public life Judge Burden served his country with zealous fidelity, and expects to pass his remaining days with those among whom he has grown gray in honorable usefulness.

CLARKE IRVINE.

OREGON.

CLARKE IRVINE was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, October 10, 1830. His father, James C. Irvine, was born in the same place in 1804. His mother, Martha N. Bartlett, was a native of Salem, New York. He is a descendant of a well known family of Irvinestown, Ireland, who emigrated to the United States and settled in Pennsylvania about the year 1785. His parents are yet surviving.

The subject of this sketch received all the advantages of a liberal, classical and scientific education, in Kenyon College, Ohio. He afterwards spent two years at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. He so well improved his opportunities that he is now justly regarded as one of the best educated men in the State. He was designed from his earliest life for the profession of law, which he studied in the office

of H. B. Curtis, Esq., in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

In 1851 he moved to Cincinnati, where he remained in the practice of his profession till 1853, when he moved to Alexandria, Louisiana, where he resided until 1855. He then returned to his old home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, and after remaining a year he moved to Washington county, Nebraska. There he resided two years, actively engaged professionally, and there he assisted in raising the timbers of the first court house erected within the limits of the territory.

In January, 1858, he settled in his present home in Oregon, Missouri, where he has since resided engaged in the practice of his profession, in the real estate and in the claim agency business. In his religious views Mr. Irvine has always been extremely liberal. Unitarian in principle he has never affiliated with any religious organization. Originally a Democrat, his first presidential vote was cast for Franklin Pierce. He was one of the first to join the Republican party at its organization in 1855, at the Cleveland (Ohio) Convention, and afterwards at its fuller organization in Columbus. He voted for Abraham Lincoln. When Fremont was a candidate, he was in the Territory of Nebraska, and of course could not vote. He acted uniformly with the Republican party till Grant's race for the second term, when he voted for Greeley. He had, however, previously voted for B. Gratz Brown when he ran for the office of Governor of Missouri. He was impelled to this step by the liberal views he entertained in regard to the enfranchising of the rebels. He has taken a lively interest in the great financial questions of his time.

In the spring of 1877 he began the publication of the *Holt County Press*, a weekly journal established in Oregon, Missouri, and which he now edits with recognized ability, in the interests of the Greenback and Free Trade Democracy.

He married, December 1, 1859, in Omaha, Nebraska, Miss Anne K. Johnson, a daughter of Hadley D. Johnson, Esq., a prominent politician of Council Bluffs, Iowa. They have three sons: Leigh, aged eighteen; Louis, aged sixteen, and Clare, aged eleven.

In person Mr. Irvine is five feet eleven and one-fourth inches high, and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. He is a man of popular address, fine social qualities and marked originality of thought and expression.

SAMUEL ARCHER.

KANSAS CITY.

SAMUEL ARCHER was born September 26, 1838, on a farm in Brooke county, Virginia, —now West Virginia—opposite the city of Steubenville, Ohio. He was the youngest of a family of six children, five of whom were boys.

His great-grandfather Archer left Scotland about 1762, and sojourned in Ireland ten years, after which he came to America and settled near Carlisle, Pa. While in the wilderness, making an improvement on a "claim," he was caught in a storm and had his feet so badly frozen that they had to be amputated, after which he walked on his knees. He removed to Washington county, Pennsylvania, near the present site of Canonsburg, about 1788, and subsequently to Brooke county, Virginia, where he died in 1810.

His grandfather, Ebenezer Archer, was born in Pennsylvania about 1772, and was married at Canonsburg in 1794. In 1800 he removed to Brooke county, Virginia, and cleared up a farm, which is yet owned by his daughter's family. He died in 1814.

Samuel Archer, Esq., the father of the subject of our sketch, was born near Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1795, and removed to Brooke county, Virginia, with his parents in 1800. He was married in 1819, and purchased a large farm on the Virginia side of the Ohio river and overlooking Steubenville. This has been his home, with the exception of a few years, ever since, and this old homestead now belongs to his son, James Archer. Although he is now eighty-two years old, he is active in mind and body and is acknowledged as a man of good judgment and clear conception. He was one of the Justices which composed the Brooke County Court, in the State of Virginia, for many years, and his opinion was highly esteemed. He studied the principles of justice or common law more than statutes,

Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

Samuel Archer

and in his official business had a great faculty of persuading disputants to settle difficulties amicably. His wife, Mary Lee, was born in 1800, and was of the old Lee family of Scotch origin, of which some of the descendants were prominent actors in the late civil "War for the Union." She was a woman noted for great energy, perseverance, stability of character and strength of mind, and in her personal appearance was commanding and noble. She died in May, 1853. Thus we find that Samuel Archer, the subject of this sketch, traces his ancestry back to Scotland, where they were of the Scotch Presbyterian faith, most of the descendants in America being Presbyterians.

Samuel obtained his early education in a log school-house of his native county. He subsequently attended a few sessions at an academy and at Washington College, Pennsylvania, finishing with a commercial course at Duff's College, Pittsburgh, Pa. When but a small boy, he delighted to handle stock, and particularly cared for lambs. On leaving school he, from choice, returned to the farm, having in view especially the care and improvement of sheep, of which his father gave him seventy-five head from the old stock. With these, in 1860, he commenced business for himself on the old homestead, where he remained three years.

In 1864 he purchased a farm near Holliday Cove, Hancock county, West Virginia, and began the improvement of his stock. He made several trips to the New England States to purchase thoroughbred Spanish Merino sheep. Upon his first visit to Vermont, in 1864, he purchased of Mr. Edwin Hammond ten ewes, paying for them $4,000; one ewe, Flora second, from Henry Hammond, paying him $400, and from Mr. S. G. Holyoke, of St. Albans, six first choice of his yearling ewes and one two-year old ewe for $2,100. Mr. Archer's sheep are descendants of Mr. Humphrey's importation, who obtained the permit from the Queen of Spain, and most likely selected from the cabana belonging to the Duke of Infantado. These investments, made at a day before the question of good blood in stock had been so much agitated in the West, brought him to the notice and acquaintance of the best sheep-breeders in the country, among whom was Hon. H. S. Randall, of New York, author of standard works on Sheep Husbandry, and whose friendship and esteem Mr. Archer enjoyed until the former's death. His friendly intercourse with these leading thinkers, writers and workers in the sheep and wool growing business, together with his own experience, has been a thorough schooling to him, and Dr. Randall's prediction that "he is a rising man in the business," has already been fulfilled. Every faculty in his power is brought to bear in this life work of his own selecting. In his own words, "I regard the keeping and improvement of sheep which may be made to produce food and clothing for mankind, the most ancient as well as one of the most honorable employments of man. In the business I acknowledge no perfection and see no limit to improvement." Mr. Archer has traveled extensively East and West, North and South, in the interests of his business. He is well known to many leading journals, and has written many valuable articles on the subject of sheep and wool, which have received the highest approvals from eminent men engaged in the business.

In the spring of 1872, having sold his farm in West Virginia, he moved with his family to Jackson county, Missouri, near Kansas City, where he now resides, bringing with him his fine flock, in which he has produced some noted animals. In the spring of 1875 he sold to his oldest brother, Wm. L. Archer, of Burgettstown, Pennsylvania, one-half interest in the two-year old ram "Denver" for $500. In 1876 they took this ram and several ewes to the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and were there awarded a medal and diploma on them. While there he sold a one-tenth interest in "Denver" to W. A. Herriott, Esq., of Oakdale, Pennsylvania, for $400. The estimated value of this animal at Philadelphia was $6,000—but these actual sales are unmistakable evidence of ability and progress in his business.

Mr. Archer has for many years been connected with agricultural societies, and has for several years been Vice-President of the National Wool Growers' Association.

Politically he is a Republican, having cast his first vote for Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. He says, "My political creed is: Political and civil government assuring free and equal liberty of conscience, speech and action for all men, in that which is right and in the pursuit of happiness, at the same time scrupulously guarding the citizens by law from infringement upon the rights of others." His religious views are grounded upon his early teachings from the Bible. His parents' greatest concern in life with their family was to teach that there is a living God who is the creator and ruler of the universe, and that we, "His creatures, have lost communion

with him and are under the fealty of God's first covenant with man—death, temporal, spiritual and eternal—and unless we are redeemed by the plan set forth in the Word, we shall be lost to eternal punishment." Mr. Archer's own investigations have given him no reason to change from his early teachings. His belief in point of doctrine is in accordance with the United Presbyterian Church, to which he belongs and in which he is a Ruling Elder. He believes that God's mercy is infinite and his justice unchangeable.

January 13, 1864, Samuel Archer married Mary Wylie, daughter of Andrew and Amanda (Tarr) Wylie, of Hancock county, West Virginia. Her father still lives, at the age of seventy-one, on the old homestead, which was mostly cleared up by his parents, who emigrated from Scotland. Her grandfather, Peter Tarr, was a descendant of one of the old Virginia families who have held so many prominent positions in that State.

Mrs. Archer's early education was obtained at the country schools of her native place; she graduated in the scientific course at Westminster College, New Wilmington, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in the class of 1859. They have five bright, interesting children, who are the joy of their hearts and the light of their home: Minnie Lee, born November 25, 1864; Samuel, born May 31, 1868; Andrew Wylie, born February 12, 1870; Amanda Tarr, born December 24, 1871, and Alice Cary, born February 22, 1876.

Mr. Archer has been financially successful. He is quiet in his manner, temperate in his habits, and makes no boastful pretensions to notoriety. He is a man of great motive temperament and remarkable force of character. He is yet young, in the vigor of his manhood, and, much as he has already achieved, his history if he lives lies largely in the future.

JOHN SIDNEY MOORE, A. M., M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN SIDNEY MOORE was born in Orange county, North Carolina, October 5, 1807. He is from an old Irish and English family, whose characteristics of industry and studiousness this son seems to have inherited. By long study and careful research he has made himself a proficient in the science of medicine, and finally became one of the fathers of medicine in St. Louis and the West. After receiving a liberal education at the common schools of his State, he entered Cumberland College, Princeton, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1828. His last course of lectures was at the Medical College, at Cincinnati, where he graduated in the Spring of 1836, after which he located in Pulaski, Tennessee, and there engaged in the profession of medicine for five years.

In 1840 Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell conceived the idea of establishing a medical college in St. Louis. The subject of this sketch had been a former pupil of his, and he at once wrote to him, requesting him to move to St. Louis and enter upon the undertaking with him. Dr. Moore accepted, and in September of that year came to the city. Within six months they had secured a charter, organized a faculty, and Kemper College was regularly inaugurated. The faculty consisted of Joseph N. McDowell, M. D., Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; John S. Moore, A. M., M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children; J. DeWolff, A. M., M. D., Professor of Chemistry; Josephus W. Hall, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine; H. A. Prout, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. The first session opened in November, 1840. In 1847 the Medical Department of Kemper College became the Medical Department of the State University of Missouri. The faculty, after ten years, secured a new charter and organized the Missouri Institute of Science, the medical department being styled the Missouri Medical College.

Dr. Moore was transferred in 1841 to the Chair of Principles and Practice of Medicine, which he occupied till 1877. He now fills the Chair of Principles of Medicine and lectures bi-weekly. The friends of the institution, unwilling to forego the benefits of his talents, continue to force him into duty notwithstanding his age.

The college has become a grand success, and to

no one man is attributable its honor and prestige in a greater degree than to the subject of this sketch. For nearly forty years he has been a faithful, devoted, untiring friend and officer or professor of the college; his pupils have become prominent men in the science of medicine and are scattered all over the Union. A distinguished professor of Missouri says of Dr. Moore: "He was always the favorite of the class."

The Missouri Medical College is the pioneer institution of the kind West of the Mississippi. Dr. Joseph N. McDowell is entitled to the honor of being its originator; but Dr. John Sidney Moore is its recognized father. The maturer years of his life have been devoted to its success, and under his guardian care it has grown to its present greatness. He is now President of the Board of Trustees, in addition to his duties as professor.

In September, 1869, Dr. Moore was elected Vice President of the American Medical Association, at its session held in the city of New Orleans. He is also an honorary member of the Medical Society of California—an honor conferred upon him as a recognition of the high esteem in which the medical men of that State hold him. He has been a member of the St. Louis Medical Society for the past thirty years, and was for a term its president.

Dr. Moore has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1843, and has passed through all the offices of the order. In politics, he was formerly an Old Line Whig, although his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson for President. Since the demise of his old party, he has voted with the Democrats, but has never taken any active part in political life.

In 1829 Dr. John Sidney Moore was married to Miss Susan A. Morrison, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of Professor D. L. Morrison, of Cumberland College—originally from New Jersey. She still lives and lightens the home of her husband. One son and three daughters have been born to them, all living. His son, Colonel John C. Moore, of Kansas City, is well known throughout Missouri as a talented and sprightly newspaper writer.

The writer of this sketch cannot close without a tribute to this venerable Father of Medicine—his own personal meed of praise to a man who has, probably, done more to honor his profession than almost any physician in the West. For nearly half a century he has been identified with his school of science and has made a name among his fellows at once venerated and honored. The medical fraternity will sanction the assertion, that John S. Moore is deservedly the Leader in Medicine in the West. At the same time, his private character is above reproach. In business transactions, while he has succeeded in making a handsome competence, no one can charge him with ever handling a dishonest penny. Altogether, his life is a fine study for all men, and his laborious endeavors a fit example for younger students who may read this sketch.

GEORGE POIGNAND PLANT.

ST. LOUIS.

VERY few men, in the common walks of life, have died upon whom has been lavished more praise than upon the subject of this sketch; and coming from such high eulogists—bishops, ministers, merchants, journals and associations—we feel assured it was merited. Nor from these alone came testimonials to his worthy name; his employés, men of labor, strong nerves and stout hearts, "unused to the melting mood," dropped their tools to mingle their tears with the city's mourners at the good man's grave.

George Poignand Plant was born in Clinton, Massachusetts, March 23, 1814, and was the eldest son of Samuel Plant and Mary Delicia Plant. Like all New England boys, he was early trained to thrift and labor in his boyhood home, laying the foundation of those solid habits which afterward made him so successful and so highly honored. In his early education his mind was trained by a gifted sister, and directed to those studies and pursuits to which he owes the eminence he attained. His father was the proprietor of cotton mills in Massachusetts, and was a gentleman of cultivated literary tastes. His own library furnished his children with choice reading, chiefly mechanical and scientific. The cotton mill afforded a practical school for the appli-

cation of the knowledge gained. But our subject was almost entirely self-instructed; he was industriously studious, and with the little assistance obtainable, mastered his early studies with ease. He also enjoyed the advantages of some scientific instruction from a graduate of Williams and two graduates of Yale College. Before he had completed his studies the boy had chosen civil engineering as a profession, and in order to acquire the practical education necessary thereto, he engaged himself to Major Whistler, and was by him employed on the railroad between Springfield and Worcester, Massachusetts. The then rapidly developing West attracted his attention, as offering a field for his talents. Having acquired a practical knowledge of his profession, he determined to go to the Mississippi Valley, where were then being projected various lines of railroads and canals.

In 1835 he went to Taylorsville, Kentucky, but after spending a short time with his uncle, David Poignand, he went to Jacksonville, Illinois, and located. He was soon employed as chief engineer in building the first railroad west of the Alleghany Mountains. The first rail was laid at Meredosia, Illinois, May 9, 1838, and the first locomotive was put on the track (which was completed eight miles), November 8th, of the same year; so that Mr. Plant is entitled to the credit of bringing the first locomotive into the Mississippi Valley. In less than an average life-time the Union has become iron-ribbed with nearly seventy thousand miles of railway.

In 1839 Mr. Plant removed to St. Louis, and in 1840 built a planing mill with a small grist mill attached; but soon afterward changed it into the Franklin flouring mills. The firm name was George P. Plant & Co. He afterwards associated with himself his brother, Samuel Plant; but that gentleman dying in 1866, George P. Plant received into partnership his son, G. J. Plant; and afterward George H. Plant, son of Samuel Plant. The original capital invested by Mr. Plant was very small, the earnings of a few years in civil engineering and surveying. The building was then a frame structure (still standing), and was quite outside of the main town. The establishment has enjoyed a gradual increase of prosperity, and its proprietors have improved and increased their buildings until now they cover 75 feet, fronting on Franklin avenue, and running back to a depth of 124 feet. The firm have also established a large barrel factory, which, together with the mill, gives employment to from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men. The business, since the death of its originator, has been carried on by G. J. Plant, son of our subject, and G. H. Plant, son of Samuel Plant, retaining the firm name of George P. Plant & Co.

Mr. Plant, during his business career in St. Louis, enjoyed in a very large degree the confidence and esteem of commercial men, as a manufacturer of the strictest business principles, and as a man of honor and integrity. Among the positions he so creditably filled were the following: President of the Merchants' Exchange, President of the American Central Insurance Company, President of the Millers' National Convention, President of St. Luke's Hospital, Director of the Bank of Commerce, Director of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, Director of the Plant Seed Company, Chairman of the Meteorological Committee of the Merchants' Exchange, etc.

Mr. Plant's first wife was Matilda W. January, a sister of D. A. and Thomas T. January, then of Jacksonville, Illinois, but afterward worthy citizens of St. Louis. She died in 1859, having had but two children, George Janvier and Louis Poignand Plant. He afterwards (in 1863) married Miss Martha C. Douthitt, a daughter of the late Robert H. Douthitt, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, by whom he left one son, Clinton Locke Plant.

George P. Plant died of typhoid-pneumonia, at his home in St. Louis, February 24, 1875. The Christian faith had been a comfort to him through a long life, and was his stay when death beckoned him across the mystic river. Meetings of regret were immediately held and eulogies pronounced upon him by the following associations: The St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, the Vestry of Christ's Church, the Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital, the American Central Insurance Company, the Millers' State Association, the Millers' National Association, the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, the Directors of the Bank of Commerce, and the Directors of the Provident Savings Association. Letters and telegraph messages of regret and condolence were received by the family from eminent gentlemen and ladies in different parts of the Union, all expressing the highest praise of this honorable man. The funeral was largely attended by the officers of the different organizations in St. Louis, municipal and other high officials, and many other distinguished gentlemen, all meeting as common mourners over a common bereavement.

In closing this brief sketch of a truly interesting

history, we would desire to give a few of the sentiments expressed by some of the most distinguished among his admirers, but want of space forbids. As descriptive of the man, we cannot refrain, however, from a short quotation from the funeral address at his burial:

"He was unsparing of himself when it was in his power to advance the interest of any trust committed to him, and not a breath of suspicion ever attached to his unsullied name. 'An honest man is the noblest work of God,' and his family and children may claim the proud heritage of such a nobility. * * * His views were broad and comprehensive. * * * At no time a politician, and therefore not a public servant under such circumstances, yet there were few, if any, men in the community who had more cares in behalf of others. * * * He was sought for as an adviser, not merely by a large circle of friends and relations, but many who knew him only by reputation craved the privilege of intercourse with him; and yet there was no bustle in his manner, nor any outward indication of unusual occupation. * * * The uniformly sweet expression of his face was the index of his disposition. * * * In his Christian character he was a like exemplar. Naturally unobtrusive, he was by no means demonstrative in the manifestation of his spiritual emotions; * * * but his daily life was a daily witness to the earnestness and sincerity of his convictions."

So has passed away from earth a good man. Characters of his stamp are so rare that the painful vacancy will long be felt.

PROF. T. B. LESTER, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

THOMAS BRYAN LESTER was born in Charlotte county, Virginia, June 24, 1824, and of all the early citizens of Kansas City none is more highly esteemed and respected than he, both for his private worth and professional skill. His parents' names were Bryan W. and Elizabeth (Friend) Lester. Their family emigrated from Virginia to Illinois in 1835, and in September of 1837, at Salem, Illinois, his father and mother died, leaving him an orphan at the age of thirteen. He received his early education at a common school, and afterwards attended Mount Vernon Academy and Shurtliff College, in Upper Alton, Illinois.

In the autumn of 1841 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. M. W. Hall, of Salem, Illinois—but now of Saline county, Missouri—and attended his first course of medical lectures in the medical department of Missouri University—now the Missouri Medical College—St. Louis, Missouri, during the sessions of 1845-46. He took a second course in the same institution in 1849 and '50, graduating in March of the latter year. After having attended the first course of lectures, he formed a partnership with Dr. A. F. Haynie and began the practice of medicine at Salem, Illinois.

In the spring of 1847, when the second call for volunteers to the Mexican war from Illinois was made, he enlisted and was mustered into service at Alton, in Company C, 1st Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Colonel E. W. B. Newley commanding. He was immediately detached and assigned duty in the medical department as acting assistant-surgeon, and ordered to accompany the battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Boyakin, to Fort Leavenworth and thence to Santa Fé, New Mexico. He retained his position as acting assistant-surgeon until the close of the war. Upon the arrival of Brigadier General Sterling Price at Santa Fé, to assume command of the ninth military department, Assistant Surgeon B. F. Simpson, U. S. A., who was in charge of the general hospital at Santa Fé, was made medical director on General Price's staff, and Dr. Lester was ordered in charge of the general hospital, remaining until February, 1848, when he was directed to accompany Lieutenant Colonel Boyakin to Albuquerque. There he continued until mustered out of service. On his return to Illinois he resumed his practice in Salem.

In 1854 he came to Kansas City, which at that time contained only four hundred inhabitants, and presented the appearance of a little, wild Western village. Here he has practiced his profession to the present time, and is the oldest practitioner in the city with the solitary exception of Dr. I. M. Ridge.

At the organization of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1870, Dr. Lester was elected to the

chair of "The Principles and Practice of Medicine," which position he still holds. He was made President of the Faculty in 1877. He was President of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri in 1870, and was appointed delegate to the American Medical Association in 1872–73 and '77.

He was a member of the Common Council in Kansas City during 1857–58, and in the latter year was President. He was also a member of the Board of Education at the beginning of the war, and filled a second term, from 1867 to 1870, declining a re-election. He was initiated into the A. F. & A. M. in Military Lodge, U. D., at Santa Fé, New Mexico, in 1848, and was Worthy Master of Heroine Lodge, No. 104, Kansas City, from 1855 to 1856. In religion he is a Presbyterian and is a ruling elder in the Central Presbyterian Church.

In his younger days he was an old-line Whig and took a lively interest in politics. He was an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, and was intensely chagrined because he was not six months older so that he might vote for him for President in 1844. He became a Democrat in 1856, and still remains of that political faith.

On the 4th of June, 1850, he was married to Miss Julia Ellen Horner, daughter of John Horner, Esq., of Lebanon, Illinois. She is a most estimable and worthy lady and they have had three children, one son, Charles H., now a student of medicine, and two daughters, one of whom is married and resides in Kansas City.

In person Dr. Lester is tall, slender and of commanding stature; affable in manner, and eminently agreeable and conciliatory in his social relations. As a writer he is full, precise and methodical, and as a lecturer, ready in speech, clear and convincing. The positions of trust and responsibility which he has been called upon to fill are just tributes to his ability and high professional standing, while his spotless reputation and exalted moral character make him respected and beloved by the entire community. He is modest and retiring in his disposition, and as a medical practitioner has a good reputation among his professional brethren in Kansas City and the surrounding country.

HON. A. C. BRIANT.

BELTON.

MANY minds labor under the misapprehension that real patriotism is peculiar to men of high genius, or the favorites of fortune. The true patriot is one who from love of his country does, or tries to do, in his proper sphere all that is necessary to promote her honor, prosperity and peace. The substantial elements of this precious virtue which underlies the welfare of every nation, and especially of one professing to be free, like our own, are furnished by men in every rank of life who step out of the realm of mere self-love, and seek to further and augment the common weal. Among those who fill the highest seats, and prove themselves most deserving of public gratitude, many have been the farmers of the land, who have redeemed this great country from the wilderness, and made even the rocks drip with fatness and blessing.

Prominent among these characters who stand as the Atlantean pillars of the commonwealth of Missouri, is the name of Alexander Chapman Briant, born in Cooper county, Missouri, on the 16th of December, 1827. His father, William Briant, was born in Virginia, February 7, 1793, and at an early age removed with his parents to Logan county, Kentucky, where they settled. William Briant was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Barnett, of Kentucky, who bore to him three children—two daughters, Elizabeth and Judith, and a son, Davis. Mrs. Briant died in 1824. He afterwards married Miss Elizabeth Sloan, sister of Rev. Robert Sloan, an eminent divine of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, by whom he was the father of ten children —seven daughters and three sons. His daughters were: Nancy K., Angeline, Phœbe Caroline, Margaret J., Sarah Ellen and Martha Rebecca. The sons were Alexander C., George W. and Robert S.

When Alexander Chapman was eleven years old his parents grew restive, bade adieu to friends and scenes long loved, and pitched the household tent in Lafayette county, Missouri. It was there the subject of this sketch received the principal part of his education. In 1846 it was deemed expedient to

A. C. Briant

make another move, and Jackson county, Missouri, was chosen for a home. Soon after settling there Alexander began to hew his way, almost entirely unaided, to a position of honor and usefulness. Although his movements were quickened by the strong impulsiveness of youthful ambition, he never turned aside to court fortune's fickle muses, but unswervingly trod the old path of perseverance and industry to earn his bread and do his part.

Mr. Briant, at the age of twenty-five years, was joined in wedlock to Miss Susan G. Moore, July 27, 1852. His wife was the daughter of Travis G. Moore, a native of Kentucky, who sought and gained a home in Jackson county at an early day. To the day of his death he enjoyed the confidence of all who prized the presence and help of a good man.

Mrs. Briant is a lady of rare social and domestic virtues, manifesting in every relation of life the refining and elevating graces of the true woman's heart.

From 1859 to 1867 Mr. Briant was engaged in the exceedingly difficult and dangerous enterprise of transporting goods across the "Great Plains" to Mexico. At that day the bold, wily, unrelenting, revengeful savage rode the prairies, to swoop, vulture-like, upon the pale-face, or else lurked in hellish ambush, and proved no mean adversary. The keen-edged knife and the death-dealing rifle were the accompaniments of every member of the freighting caravan, while terrible necessity often rendered them the only conclusive arguments possible. Often a party to immense contracts with the United States government, for the transfer of stores, Mr. Briant was laid under staggering responsibilities which proved a test of no ordinary degree. That indomitable ingredient in his composition, an iron will, coupled with courage and wise sagacity, crowned his endeavors with success, and brought a fair return of pecuniary benefit.

In 1870 he was elected to the office of Sheriff, and also Collector of Cass county, Missouri. The genius of his patriotism was readily discovered in his zeal to bestow, in his official labors, real, universal, permanent benefit to his county. This was anticipated by the people, therefore his call to the place, by himself unsought. In the discharge of his duties there was no hardship he would not cheerfully meet, no danger he would not dare to incur. He held the office of Sheriff four years, the limit prescribed by law, to the entire satisfaction of his constituency.

It was during his term of office that the "Gunn City tragedy" was enacted. In that dire emergency Mr. Briant proved to be, of all men, the most needed. The County Court had become grossly corrupt and strangely bold in crime. With the assistance of the county attorney they fraudulently issued, for their own personal gain, some $229,000 in railroad bonds, and so secretly and skillfully did they conduct the affair, that the citizens knew nothing of it until the guilty parties had well nigh escaped with their plunder. Sheriff Briant was at that time absent from the county seat, engaged in his official duties at Pleasant Hill. So soon, however, as he learned of the deed, he took, upon his own responsibility, immediate and urgent steps to save the county and arrest the perpetrators. The exigency was great. He could not wait on the slow channels of formal procedure; but ascertaining the direction of their flight, he telegraphed the St. Louis officials to be on the alert, offering $1600 for their capture. His prompt action proved the salvation of Cass county's interests, for the "wires" soon told of the arrest of two of the offenders, and of the deposit of $174,000 of the bonds in that city. On reaching St. Louis he found the bonds in the express office. That shrewd attempt to put the fraudulent paper out of reach of legal process, was but a pebble in the path of Mr. Briant. Suit for their recovery was instituted at once. The bond demanded by law was $400,000. Nothing daunted, the honest official proved equal to the demand, and giving his own individual pledge to indemnify against loss, he secured the bonds and received, a few days after, the endorsement of the representative men of his county, and also their surety therefor. The chief parties to the "steal" were finally all arrested and gave bonds to answer a criminal charge. Before the time for trial, however, they became so boldly boastful of their malfeasance, by which they had laid an awful incubus of debt upon an already impoverished county, that stern men covertly met at Gunn City, barricaded the road at that point, stopped the train on which they were traveling, and dealt out to them a terrible death.

The vigilance of Mr. Briant also saved the county from being liable for the balance of the bonds—$55,000—which had been sold in Kansas City by County Attorney Cline. The Governor of the State sent quite a force of militia to keep down the excitement. Before the milltia arrived within the borders of Cass county, Mr. Briant in his correspondence with the Chief Executive, so assured him of the ability and purpose of the home officials to prevent

further trouble, that the militia were at once recalled and the county spared the humiliation.

In 1874 Mr. Briant was elected to the Legislature from Cass county. He took his seat in the 28th General Assembly, one of the most important sessions ever held. Although that was his first legislative experience, he proved an able defender of the rights and principles of his section of the State. He has been for years a member of the State Executive and Congressional Committees, and has held positions of trust, without intermission, through a long course of inflexible uprightness.

Alexander C. Briant is a man of striking presence, commanding stature, has blue eyes, auburn hair, and a face full of manly kindness. His political principles are Democratic of the old school. He and his wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. Like most Western men, he has had his changes of fortune, nevertheless he has succeeded in gaining a fair competence.

Mr. Briant has no children, yet he enjoys the compensative happiness of many true and lasting friendships, that will follow not only to life's close here, but to the life that bides eternally.

GENERAL DAVID RICE ATCHISON.

GOWER.

DAVID RICE ATCHISON was born near Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, August 11, 1807. The son of a wealthy farmer of that county, he received all the advantages of a liberal education, which developed those powerful intellectual faculties that rendered his name, in after life, conspicuous in the history of the country. His father was William Atchison, the son of a farmer of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and who moved with his parents, when six years old, to that garden spot of the West which now constitutes the rich and magnificently improved county of Fayette, in the State of Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Catherine Allen. She was a native of the State of Georgia, and a lady of rare natural and acquired endowments.

David R. Atchison was the eldest of six children, four sons and two daughters. His brothers were B. A. Atchison, generally known as Allen Atchison. who died in 1857, leaving one child, John C., who with Mary, a daughter of William Atchison, at present resides with the General; Alexander Atchison, who died insane, since the war; and William Atchison, the father of Dr. J. B. Atchison, a well-known physician of St. Joseph. One sister, Mary, was married to Madison Allen, a farmer of Buchanan county. Miss Rebecca Atchison, the other sister of the General, died at her residence in Clinton county last August. The brothers were all large farmers, and recognized as men of more than ordinary natural and acquired endowments of mind. Largely blessed with the gifts of fortune, intellectual worth seems to have been no less the heritage of this distinguished family.

Blessed with ample means and a proper appreciation of the advantages of mental culture, the parents of the subject of this sketch spared no efforts in developing those dawning powers of mind which were, in after life, to render his name prominent in the history of the government. In 1825 he graduated with high honor in Transylvania University, then the leading institution of learning in the State, and since incorporated in the New University of Kentucky.

Upon receiving his degree in the Arts, Mr. Atchison, with characteristic energy, immediately applied himself to the study of law. Among his preceptors in this Faculty were the eminent Judge Bledsoe, Charles Humphrey and William T. Barry, afterwards Postmaster-General of the United States during the administration of Van Buren.

In 1829 Mr. Atchison was admitted to the practice of law in his native State. Notwithstanding the most flattering encouragement and persuasion to remain, from those who knew and appreciated his talents, he determined to try his fortune in the West, and a few months after, in 1830, removed to the comparatively wild district of Clay county, Missouri. In April of that year he received in St. Louis his license to practice in the Supreme Court of the State, and immediately settled in the village of Liberty, now the flourishing county seat of Clay county.

The only lawyer settled in that place at the time of his arrival, was Judge William T. Wood, now a resident of Lexington, and a man highly respected for his personal and professional worth. About this period Mr. Atchison was appointed Major-General of the northern division of Missouri State militia.

General Atchison soon commanded a lucrative practice in his new home, where he continued to reside, in the discharge of the duties of his profession, until February, 1841, when his superior legal attainments, which were known and recognized throughout the State, won for him the appointment, by Governor Thomas Reynolds, of Judge of the Circuit Court of Platte county, on its organization in February of that year, when he moved his residence to Platte City. It appears that in that day judges were appointed to this position by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate. The office was not made elective till several years after.

General Atchison, though endowed with an inflexible will and unyielding firmness of character, was ever a man of unassuming bearing, large benevolence, and convivial and social habits. These, together with his recognized professional ability, rendered him highly popular with all classes among the early settlers of that region, and in August, 1834, and again in 1838, he was elected to the Legislature from Clay county.

Upon the death of Dr. Linn, United States Senator, in the autumn of that year, Judge Atchison was appointed by Governor Reynolds to the vacancy in the Senate. It was by many considered that this appointment was merited, and had been recommended by Colonel Benton and other authorities of the Democratic party; by others it was said that the Governor himself was ambitious of the Senatorship, and had selected Judge Atchison as a person who could easily be beaten at the next election. The death of Governor Reynolds, however, occurred before the meeting of the next Legislature, and Judge Atchison was elected with but slight opposition. He was rëelected for two full terms, the last of which expired March 4, 1855, during the administration of Franklin Pierce.

Two years after this he moved his residence from Platte to his present home in Clinton county.

He was elected President of the Senate to succeed Judge Mangum, a Whig Senator from North Carolina, who is mentioned by Judge Atchison as a man of considerable ability and uncompromising integrity.

Two or three years after Judge Atchison was again elected to that distinguished position, which he continued to hold for some time, till he was relieved, during a temporary absence on private business, by Jesse D. Bright, whose election to fill the vacancy was the result of a suggestion to that effect from his distinguished predecessor.

The 4th of March, 1849, occurring on Sunday, General Zachary Taylor was not inaugurated till the following Monday. Judge Atchison thus, as presiding officer of the Senate, became virtually President of the United States during the term of twenty-four hours. In referring to this accidental dignity, on being interrogated as to how he enjoyed his exalted position, the venerable Senator good-humoredly replied that he could tell but little about it, as, overcome with fatigue consequent on several consecutive days and nights of official labor, he had slept through nearly his whole term of service.

Judge Atchison became especially prominent in the legislation for the organization of the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and claims to have originated the repeal of the Missouri Compromise bill. On his retirement from the Senate, of which he was an honored member for the space of twelve years, during the greater portion of which time he was its presiding officer, he continued to take a lively interest in the politics of the country, and was regarded as a leader and chief adviser of the pro-slavery party in Kansas during the troubles which preceded the admission of that State. In 1856 we find him in command of 1,150 men at a point called Santa Fé. On the 29th of August of the same year, a detachment from General Atchison's army attacked Ossawatomie, which was defended by about fifty men, who made a vigorous resistance, but were defeated with the loss of five wounded and seven prisoners. Five of the assailants were killed and thirty buildings were burned. The next day a body of free State men marched from Lawrence to attack Atchison's army. On their approach, the latter retired and withdrew his forces into Missouri. The admission of Kansas as a free State soon after this occurrence, put an end to this much vexed question and restored tranquility to the country.

General Atchison lived in retirement on his magnificent estate in Clinton county till the breaking out of the Rebellion, when he left for the South, and was present at the battle of Lexington. Governor Jackson sent him a commission as Brigadier-General at the commencement of the war. This General

Atchison declined accepting, as his residence was in Clinton county, outside of the limits of the division. He, however, remained with the army and assisted at its organization. He joined temporarily for the purpose of making up the company Eph. Kelley's command from St. Joseph, and remained with the army till after the battle of Elkhorn.

At the close of the war General Atchison returned to his home in Clinton county, where he has since continued to reside in almost unbroken retirement on his seventeen-hundred acre farm, in a neat cottage erected on the site of his spacious brick mansion, which was accidentally destroyed by fire, February 2, 1870. The General's greatest loss in this fire was his large and carefully selected library, and records of his opinions and observations during his long term in the Senate.

He has never been married. He has been a Mason for over thirty years, and favors the Christian religion, though not a professor. As a private citizen, no man was more highly esteemed by all who knew and know him than David R. Atchison. The deserving in misfortune was never known to go unrelieved by his generous hand, and the princely hospitality with which he entertained those who were honored with his friendship will long be remembered by his contemporaries and associates of other days, by whom he was ever recognized as one who reflected credit on the exalted positions which he occupied in the service of his country, (positions which, we must observe, were unsolicited and unexpectedly thrust upon him), a true type of that nobility of nature which no heraldic blazonry can enhance and which no hereditary rank or possessions can purchase.

GOV. HAMILTON R. GAMBLE.

ST. LOUIS.

THE merits of a painting cannot be criticised in the shade. The most glorious works of Rapheal or Titian demand unintercepted rays to reveal their glories. Daubs look as well in shadow as in light. So, too, men's actions. The ordinary man, never stepping beyond the common paths, can be adjudged to-day in storm as well as next year in the calm—because there is so little to judge. But the extraordinary man—leaping from the common level to the pinnacles of excitement—who performs desperate feats in perilous extremes—who in the tempest strikes the trembling pilot from the tiller, and with daring hand holds the rudder till the reef is passed—that man must be tried and his acts adjudged after the haven is reached, not out in the stormy tumult of the crisis. The Union has passed its danger, and arrived at the haven of peace; the clouds of hate and fitful flashes of anger have given place to the clear light of reason and of right. And by that sunshine, deeds of the past, which were then ill-judged, are now encircled with the halo which men call glory.

The history of the subject of this sketch, and his appreciation to-day, calls for these reflections. In the dark days of rebellion, when the passions of men blinded their judgment, his name, with some, was the synonym of all that was odious and inglorious. To-day, all praise him, and with grateful eyes gaze upon the beauties of his consistency, the brilliance of his valor, and the endurable good of his actions; shudderingly they look back upon the Charybdis through which they have passed, and gratefully honor the strong man who brought them to security. No name is more enshrined in the hearts of Missourians now than that which we have written at the head of this sketch; no memory is more embalmed; no martyr with a more enduring monument—for he lives immortal in the hearts of all his fellow-citizens. But our duty is to give his life, not to moralize upon his course.

Hamilton Rowan Gamble was born in Winchester, Virginia, November 29, 1798. His father, Joseph Gamble, was born in Ireland, and there married Annie Hamilton, daughter of John Hamilton of the Strath. Joseph Gamble emigrated to America and settled in Virginia in 1784, where as a ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church he religiously raised seven children. The grandfather of our subject emigrated with his family from Ireland to the Colony of Pennsylvania in 1753, but after a few years returned to his native country. His oldest son returned to America previous to the Revolution-

ary war, served as an Engineer during the struggle, and afterward was chosen Professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia.

Hamilton, our subject, was the youngest son of Joseph and Annie Gamble, and received his education principally at Hampton-Sidney College, Prince Edward county, Virginia. In early life, his means and opportunities for acquiring a thorough classical education were limited; and many difficulties and embarrassments surrounded him in the study of his chosen profession, the law. But his indomitable will, close observation and unwearied perseverance overcame every obstacle, and he was admitted to the practice before he was eighteen, and was licensed as a lawyer in three States before he had attained his majority. He first engaged in his profession in Virginia, afterward for several months in Tennessee, and finally came to Missouri in 1818, settling in St. Louis. Here for a short time he was Deputy Clerk for his brother, Archibald—then Clerk of the Circuit Court. Subsequently he removed to Howard county, where he was shortly afterwards chosen Prosecuting Attorney.

In 1824 Governor Bates appointed him Secretary of State; but that Executive having died shortly after entering upon his office, Mr. Gamble removed to St. Louis, where he opened a law office. He met in the St. Louis bar such worthies as Benton, Geyer, the Bartons, Wash, Edward Bates, the McGirks, and many others whose talents and attainments were so conspicuous. But they found in the young barrister a "foeman worthy of their steel," for he soon became one of the leaders in the profession in St. Louis, and continued to be the recognized head of that bar.

The popular vote called him to the Supreme Bench of Missouri, and his associates conferred upon him the honor of Presiding Judge. After four years' service, in 1855 he resigned on account of failing health, after which, in 1858, he removed with his family to Philadelphia, where he remained until the beginning of the year 1861, when he was recalled to Missouri by being elected a member of the State Convention, which had been called to determine the relations of the State of Missouri to the Federal Government. Mr. Gamble was appointed by that Convention Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations. Whether in the committee room or in the debates before that body, he took high grounds for the perpetuity of the Union, and his voice was eloquent against every scheme of disunion.

When Governor Claiborne F. Jackson and his staff fled from Missouri, the State was left without an Executive. The Convention reassembled again to provide a government favorable to the interests of the Union. Mr. Gamble was the choice of that body, and he was appointed Provisional Governor. With great reluctance he accepted the position; but only with the expressed understanding that he should be relieved of the duties at the coming popular election. He filled the office two years and six months, when he was suddenly relieved by death. Governor Hamilton R. Gamble died at his residence in St. Louis, January 31, 1864.

It is not our purpose, in this brief sketch, to speak of his administrative acts in the trying position he occupied as Governor of Missouri in the dark days of Rebellion. Suffice it to say he found the State in a condition of anarchy; madness seemed to rule the hour; all kinds of business had ceased, the civil law was inoperative; panic pervaded the entire community. Armed bodies of men were in different localities endeavoring to force Missouri into secession, while those who were loyal to the Union were afraid to act in resistance. The militia was totally inadequate to the emergency.

In a twelvemonth he had restored order, put the State on a firm and loyal basis, re-opened the factories and workshops, and turned the attention of citizens to their usual business pursuits. The crisis was passed, and Missouri saved to the Union. It required nerve on the part of the Executive to act; but Governor Gamble was equal to the occasion. With supreme indifference to the opinions of enemies, and with the sole ambition to save his State, he moved on in his selected line of duty—and conquered. Among the last things he said, just before his death, was that "it had been his rule in office to do right himself and keep others from doing wrong."

As a man, Hamilton R. Gamble was noble and generous in all his impulses, kind and courteous in manners, strictly just in all his actions, never stooping to intrigue himself nor permitting it in others. He possessed a fine and cultivated mind, endowed with rare powers of intellect.

As a lawyer he was preëminently a success; well and deeply read, with a clear and logical mind which had been disciplined and strengthened by laborious study. The many eulogies pronounced upon him by prominent members of the St. Louis Bar, evince the high estimation in which he was held by his legal brethren.

As a citizen and Christian gentleman, his character was above reproach, and in all his associations he was characterized by a very affectionate disposition. One resolution adopted by the Bar Association of St. Louis, tells the whole story of the man: "He was indeed a wise, faithful, just and good man; his memory is worthy of all honor, and his services to the Commonwealth and the country should be held in lasting remembrance."

In November, 1827, Mr. Gamble married at Columbia, South Carolina, Miss Caroline Coalter, a native of Charleston, and daughter of David Coalter. She was a sister to Mrs. Edward Bates, Mrs. Harper wife of Hon. William Harper, Senator from South Carolina, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the State, Mrs. Means, wife of Robert Means, a wealthy planter of South Carolina, and Mrs. W. C. Preston, wife of Senator Preston of South Carolina. By this marriage he had nine children, two of whom are living.

JOHN C. VOGEL.

ST. LOUIS.

SINCE the tide of immigration first set toward America, perhaps no class of people who have found homes upon her shores has done more to build up her interests or contribute more to her commercial importance and national prosperity than the sturdy, honest-hearted and industrious Germans, who have come here to enjoy the freedom of thought and independence of action denied them in the Fatherland; and to no class is St. Louis more indebted for the present proud position and future promise than to that of which the subject of our sketch is a worthy and honorable representative.

John C. Vogel was born at Kleinlangheim, near Kitzingen, Bavaria, Germany, October 9, 1816. His parents, Johann and Maria Magdaline Vogel, *nee* Mueller, were natives of Germany, educated and well-to-do people. According to the laws of that country every child must attend school a certain length of time, and the males are subjected to a six-year course of military instruction. John received a good common-school education, and was apprenticed to learn the trade of a baker. Studious and attentive, he graduated with the title of "first-class workman," and an ambition to do something on his own account. Viewing with disfavor the already crowded field at home, and having heard much of "the land of the free," in April, 1835, at the age of nineteen, he left home for America, where he intended to remain three years and then return to Germany to render the military service required by his country, the refusal to do which would be rapidly followed by confiscation of property. After being in America two years he decided to make this country his future home, and hired a substitute to do his military duty, for which he paid 400 florins.

He came to St. Louis in 1836, and worked two years at his trade, during which time, by his economy and steady habits, he accumulated sufficient means to go into business on his own account.

In 1841 he became a citizen of the United States, having taken out his naturalization papers in St. Louis.

In 1843 he was appointed City Weigher, which office he held for three years; after which he served as Clerk in the Post-office for one year, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the department.

In 1847 he established the first omnibus line on Franklin avenue, which proved highly successful. From 1851 to 1858 he was a Justice of the Peace, and served as a member of the City Council from 1855 to 1861. At the expiration of his term of office he served three months in the 4th Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Home Guards).

In 1851 he became connected with the St. Louis Fire and Marine Insurance Company, an institution that takes high rank in the insurance world, and has been its President for the past twenty years, an honor creditable alike to himself and the corporation.

Engaging in politics, he was elected Sheriff of St. Louis county in 1862, and held that office for two terms. In 1844 he joined Wildey Lodge No. 2, I. O. O. F., of which he has since been an active and prominent member, having passed all the chairs of the lodge.

In politics Mr. Vogel was originally a Benton Democrat, but left that wing of the Democracy to

Engd by H. Dutcher, N.Y.

John L. Vogel

join the Republican party, of which he has been a prominent member since its organization.

His parents were members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, in which faith he was reared and to which he still adheres.

On December 27, 1840, he was married by Rev. Dr. Wall to Miss Sophia Wilhelmina Franke, an intelligent and accomplished lady, daughter of Christian Henry Franke, of St. Louis, a native of Prussia, and Maria Louisa Franke, formerly Kohring. The fruits of this marriage were four children—two boys and two girls—all of whom are dead.

Mr. Vogel has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe. He has made three trips to his native land; once in 1848, once in 1869, and again in 1873.

Of Mr. Vogel it can be truly said, he is a self-made man. Commencing the battle of life without capital or influence, he has fought his way to an honorable position and acquired a handsome competency. Success has attended him in every branch of business in which he has engaged, the result of his untiring energy, diligent application and strict integrity, coupled with his affable manner and his courteous treatment of all with whom he comes in contact. We may appropriately close this sketch by saying he is an honest man, a good citizen, and an honor to his native country as well as to the land of his adoption.

HON. T. G. C. DAVIS.

ST. LOUIS.

THOMAS GWYN COSBY DAVIS was born in the county of Hanover, Virginia, February 4, 1814. His father, Thomas Davis, shortly afterward removed from Hanover, and finally went to Alabama, whither some of his kinsfolk had gone while that State was Mississippi Territory. He was a brave, honest and gifted man. His death occurred in Madison county, Alabama, November 23, 1840, just before he had completed his sixty-fourth year.

The subject of this sketch is descended as follows: The first of the family of Herbert, his ancestor through the Raglands, came over to England with the Conqueror; he married Emma, the daughter of Stephen, Earl of Blois, by Adela, the daughter of the First William. Evan Herbert, a descendant of this marriage, was the ancestor of the Gwyns and Raglands of Glamorganshire, South Wales. Sir John Ragland, one of the descendants of the said Evan, married Eleanor Courtenay, a daughter of Sir William Courtenay of the family of the Earls of Devon. This Sir John Ragland lived in Glamorganshire in 1540, and was the ancestor of John Ragland, Esq., who married Anne Beaufort, and was the progenitor of the Raglands of Virginia; his son, John Ragland, married Anne Dudley in the Colony of Virginia about the year 1725; she was descended from the celebrated Major Robert Beverley, on her mother's side. Major Beverley was greatly persecuted in the ancient Colony of Virginia, as is clearly attested by the annals of that commonwealth.

John Shelton married Rose Ussher, and was Mayor of Dublin in the early part of the seventeenth century. Colonel Davis' great-grandfather, William Davis, Esq., married Elizabeth Shelton, who was the colonel's grandfather's mother. His grandfather, Gentleman John Davis, married the grand-daughter of the last-named John Ragland. His father was William Davis, Esq., and a son of John Davis of the Principality of Wales. Colonel Davis' father married Polly Mitchell, the daughter of David Mitchell and Elizabeth Cosby, his wife, who was a descendant of Alexander Cosby by Dorcas Sydney, by whom he had a numerous progeny. The first of the Cosbys who removed from England and settled in Queen's county, Ireland, in the reign of Queen Mary, was the celebrated Francis Cosby, General of the Kerne; he fell in the battle of Glendalough, at the head of his command, in the seventieth year of his age. Stradbally Hall, Queen's county, Ireland, is the seat of the Cosbys. Charles Davis, Esq., married Anne Cosby, the daughter of Major Thomas Cosby, in Queen's county, Ireland, about the year 1700. Sir Henry Sydney was, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; his son, Sir Philip Sydney, by Mary Dudley, fell in battle at Sutphen, in the low countries, under the command of his kinsman, the Earl of Leicester, and was buried at old St. Paul's, with honors never

before accorded to a subject of the English Crown. Algernon Sydney, the patriot, who died a martyr to the cause of liberty and republican government, as well as the said Sir Henry and Sir Philip Sydney, were of the same family as Dorcas Sydney, the wife of the said Alexander Cosby.

Colonel Davis was married to Miss Sarah Anne Thornborough, a native of Virginia, and admitted to the practice of law about forty years ago, and has practiced in four of the United States; he removed to Illinois in 1843, and was elected to the Illinois State Senate in 1846–7, and in 1847 was elected to the State Constitutional Convention. While in that body he was Chairman of the Committee on the Right of Suffrage, and his report, which was adopted by the Convention without alteration, is now embodied in the law of that State, except that the word *white* has been stricken out. He was the author of that provision of the Illinois State Constitution which divided the State into three Grand Divisions and gave to each a term of the Supreme Court every year.

In 1850 Mr. Davis ran for Congress in the Wabash district, composed of fifteen counties. His opponent was the nominee of a combination of Democrats and Whigs—which nomination alone insured 5,000 votes. Mr. Davis was for a time conceded to be elected; but after three weeks the later returns were claimed to elect his competitor. He has never since allowed his name to be used as a candidate for political office, remaining simply an observer and student of public events, a speaker and a voter. The Democrats of the Illinois Legislature, in 1857, recommended him to President Buchanan "for any office at home or abroad that he chose to ask;" but the honoring paper was never presented, and was only known to one person outside of the donors.

In 1854 Mr. Davis removed from Kentucky (where he resided after his defeat for Congress) to St. Louis, and opened a law office in partnership with Hon. R. F. Wingate, where he practiced with success until he refused to take the oath required under the Drake Constitution.

Few men, not in public life, have a more perfect knowledge of the political and legal history of their own and other governments than has Mr. Davis. He has been a life-long student, with a remarkably tenacious memory. As a classical scholar he is acknowledged to be among "the Lukes" of his profession in St. Louis. As a public speaker he was popular in his active political days. Some of his efforts on the stump were brilliant and highly practical. We have only room for extracts from one delivered in Belleville, Illinois, at a very excited Democratic gathering, February 5, 1863. It was at a time when all the fiercer passions of men were aroused, and when political opposition took the character of bitter, bloody antagonism. Warnings had been sent to Colonel Davis, at St. Louis, not to attempt going to Belleville that day; but he went. On arriving in the town, a friend hurried to him with the word that if he tried to speak there that day he would be killed. With that cool intrepidity born of true moral and physical courage, Mr. Davis did go to the meeting and for two hours and a half held that excited, angry multitude as silent listeners. Mr. Davis closed his address with the following language:

"Is that a just war which is prosecuted for the degredation of a superior race of men to the level of an inferior?

"Our fathers complained of the British Government for sending hireling soldiers—aliens to British blood—to rob them in the war of the Revolution. And Lord Chatham said, in his place in the British Parliament, 'If I were an American, as I am an Englishman, while a foreign troop was landed in my country, I never would lay down my arms—never—never—never—never!' The negro men in the doomed States are to be set free and armed as soldiers, to fight side by side with the white men—those men who have left their homes—their wives—their children—in the Free States, to fight, as they supposed for the restoration of the Union; but, in fact, for the liberation of the negro.

"The white soldier is to be degraded by being associated with the negro, and the dignity of the profession of arms to be sunk to the lowest point; indeed, the profession of the proud and honorable warrior is gone.

"But, gentlemen, the South cannot be conquered. The people of the South are brave and united. The descendants of the Washingtons, Henrys, Jeffersons, Lees, Sumpters, Calhouns, Jacksons, Clays, Randolphs, Polks, and Taylors never can be conquered. They will preserve their liberties. The wrath of man shall not destroy them without the concurrent wrath of God. Their brave women are equal to the best soldiers—not in strength of body—but in the noble inspiration which they feel and will convey to their fathers, sons, husbands, and brothers. Besides, gentlemen, the battle is not always to the strong. A handful of Greeks met, and for days repelled myriads of Persians at Thermopylæ, and slew twenty thousand of them in defence of the liberties of Greece. Ten thousand Athenians beat one hundred and twenty thousand Persians on the plains of Marathon, and so preserved the independence of their city and state. I repeat, the people of the South cannot be conquered. They

are fighting for their independence — and their descendants will answer the Great Judge, at the last day, in the language in which their own Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence.

"Is there anything in the history of the war thus far to warrant the conclusion that the South will yet lay down its arms and return to the union and brotherhood which for so many years blessed the whole country — and might have been continued for ages yet to come, but for the madness and folly of New England. What great victories have the government forces achieved in the course of the war? Who will name them? Will it be said that Donelson, Corinth and Antietam testify to the courage and conduct of the Federal arms? Let it be so. But what will be said of the battle of Bull Run — the series of battles before Richmond—the battle of Fredericksburg—and still more recent battle of Vicksburg?

"I am for peace, gentlemen. There is nothing on earth which I so much desire. I pray for peace. The Savior of mankind was the Prince of Peace. His mission among men was to establish peace and good will upon earth. The spirit of peace is the foundation of all true happiness and greatness among men. It mangles no bodies — it desolates no fields — it burns no towns — it sends up no wail from the field of carnage. Disease, famine and pestilence are not the attendants of peace.

"The war may be continued for months and for years; but peace must ultimately come. Will you have an honorable peace now, while it may be obtained, or wait till the spirit of desolation itself cries for peace; and the ghost of a once great and prosperous nation, pale and emaciated with the loss of blood, shall remain the scorn and contempt only of all wise and magnanimous people?

"Your government may pass, without right, acts of confiscation, and execute them by the sword; but such acts will neither restore the Union nor conquer the free spirit of the South. The British Parliament between the reign of Edward the First and the thirty-eighth year of the reign of Henry the Eighth, passed no less than fifteen acts of confiscation against the little Principality of Wales, without producing the slightest change in the minds of the Welsh people. The first named king caused the Bards—the poets of the ancient Cymry—to be murdered, more from policy than from any particular animosity toward them, because the Bards, by the songs and hymns of liberty which they composed and sang, were more potent than even a free and patriotic public press has ever been, in keeping the fire of public liberty burning in the hearts of the people. And it was hoped that when the voice of freedom was hushed by the destruction of the Bards, the Welsh would yield their necks to the yoke which the king wished to impose, renounce their ancient Celtic tongue and blend with the English. But neither force nor fraud could conquer and enslave the Welsh. 'No! spite of the massacres of Bards and the burning of records — spite of political extinction — there are a million of these Cymry in Wales and its marches; and nine out of ten of these speak their old tongue — follow their old customs — sing the songs which the sleepers upon Snowden made — have their religious rights in Cymric and hate the Logrian as much as ever their fathers did.'

"What better result attended confiscation in Ireland — the ruin of the ancient houses and principalities of O'Neill and O'Donnel? Did it break the spirit of the Irish people? How many rebellions have been prevented by such a policy? Not one. So late as 1848, John Mitchell (who has, I am told two sons in the Confederate armies), and Thomas Francis Meagher (who now commands a brigade on the side of the government), were in actual rebellion against the English government in Ireland — not with a view to the overthrow of the British monarchy — but in the hope that they might dissolve the Union between England and Ireland, and again have a local Parliament of their own.

"What were the fruits of the thirty years' war in Germany but desolation—nine millions of people in one kingdom reduced to three. War utterly destroyed ancient Carthage—a state which disputed with Rome for the empire of the world for more than one hundred years, and finally disappeared from among the nations of the earth—not a record remaining in the Punic to bear witness to her ancient glory. A single play by Plautus, containing two or three passages in Punic, and a few votive tablets recently exhumed from her ruins, are all that remain of the language in which Hannibal incited his countrymen to war. And Athens — the seat of ancient greatness, in which Pericles and Demosthenes spoke, and Socrates and Plato taught — what remains of her?

'Ancient of days! August Athena! where,
Where are thy men of might? Thy grand in soul?
Gone — glimmering through the dream of things that were.
First in the race that led to glory's goal;
They won, and pass'd away — is this the whole?
A school boy's tale, the wonder of an hour!
The warrior's weapon and the sophist's stole
Are sought in vain, and o'er each mouldering tower
Dim with the mist of years, gray flits the shade of power.'"

In his professional career Colonel Davis has been peculiarly successful. Taking and maintaining the high[illegible] of legal integrity, he has by his dignified course honored himself and the bar wherever he has practiced. No less his eloquence than his legal lore and knowledge of governmental law, and the principles upon which are based all the statutes, has made his appeals unanswerable, while his thorough handling of the subtler propositions involved in his profession, have given him renown. The late International Medical Congress accepted his theory of insanity, in the explanation of killing and extenuation of the charge of murder. Colonel Davis was the defendant's principal attorney in the celebrated case of the State of Illinois against Robert C. Sloo,

charged with the murder of John E. Hall, former Clerk of the Circuit Court of Gallatin county, Illinois. In his closing argument, occupying about twelve hours, he delivered one of the most masterly defenses ever submitted to an American jury. It has become a part of the medico-legal jurisprudence of the world and is quoted as standard authority, as this author sees by the authorized publication of the transactions of the recent meeting of the above mentioned body. The verbatim report of his speech occupies about fifty-three pages of the book in which is published the account of that celebrated trial, and its peroration is commended as one of the grandest displays of American oratory extant.

Colonel Davis was the first lawyer at the St. Louis bar or in Missouri to argue against the "Test Oath." In the *St. Louis Republican* in August, 1865, he published a four-column open letter to Attorney General Wingate, as to the invalidity of the law requiring that oath of professional gentlemen. The Attorney General's answer being unsatisfactory, the Colonel published another letter in reply, and there was nothing more heard from his opponent. His letters were extensively published and commended. Colonel Davis was appointed by the St. Louis bar to argue the question before the Criminal Court, asking that the order of the Court requiring that oath be rescinded on account of the unconstitutionality of the act imposing it. He complied with their request. It is just to say that the Supreme Court of the United States afterward nullified the act on the identical principles laid down by Colonel Davis in his Wingate letters and in his argument before the Criminal Court.

His literary efforts in the legal field have been no less highly commended. The *Inland Monthly* of June, 1874, contains a review by Colonel P. E. Bland of an article from the pen of Colonel Davis on "Treason" in a preceding number, in which that gentleman thus speaks of him: "As a kind friend, a genial gentleman, a man of large and varied learning, a lawyer of great ability, of ripe experience and of upright character—he commands, as he is entitled to receive, esteem and admiration." Coming from such a source, this tribute is more than a passing compliment.

CHARLES McC. SCOTT.

ST. LOUIS.

CHARLES McCLINTOCK SCOTT was born in Donegal, Ireland, April 9, 1815, and is of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Charles Scott, with five brothers, came to America previous to the Revolution, and settled near Philadelphia. In 1787 he married and removed to Fort Pitt.

When St. Clair made his campaign against the Indians, Mr. Scott was one of his company, and after the attack was reported killed. The settlers gathered into the forts for protection, and Mrs. Scott, with her two children went on to New York, where she found a vessel commanded by her cousin, about to sail for Belfast, Ireland; she took passage and left New York the same day that her husband arrived in search of her. As soon as he learned of her departure, he engaged passage and followed her to Donegal, where he remained a short time intending to return to America, but was unfortunately drowned in the bay. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Scott determined to remain in Ireland and devote her whole energies to the care of her children.

When the father of the subject of our sketch arrived at manhood, he married and came to America to look after his father's estate. He arrived in Baltimore in 1818, and in the same year went to Pittsburgh. He soon found that it would be impossible to recover his land without an expensive lawsuit, for which he was unprepared. He died in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1824.

Charles M. Scott was thus left, at the age of nine years, without a father's care and protection. He would not go to school, and constantly sought some employment that would bring him on the river. September 15, 1828, he left Pittsburgh in a canoe, floating and paddling all night in a drenching rain, and made Wheeling the next morning. The next day he shipped as cabin boy on the Mohican, Captain Hugh Findron, master. This was the largest

steamer then afloat, being one hundred and eighty feet long, twenty feet beam and twelve feet hold. Her timbers were ten inches square, and for the first forty feet were as close as it was possible to put them, after that they gradually widened out to ten inches apart, until near the stern they were close together again. She had eight double-flue boilers, which filled the whole main deck, so that the wood piled alongside had to be crowded close against them; this was the cause of the many fires which occurred in those days.

His time on this steamer was short, owing to some trouble he had with a passenger on board. The Captain gave him $10.00 and sent him ashore about twelve o'clock at night, nine miles above New Orleans. He soon after shipped as cook on a keel boat at $10.00 per month, and for nine years was assiduously engaged in keel boating, rising to fishing hand and warp layer. It was while thus engaged that he learned to read and write, his first book being the marks on dry goods boxes, and his first pens pieces of charcoal. The only exception to this kind of work was one year which he spent in the Texas army and the Mexican prison of Matamoras.

In 1835 he, and a comrade named Johnson, undertook to navigate a keel boat from Florence, Alabama, to Paducah, Kentucky, loaded with Doc Shackelford's Company of Alabama Volunteers. On arriving at Houston, they met Captain Furguson, with whom they had been acquainted in the United States, and enlisted in his company of scouts, and after ten months' service were captured with five others on the banks of the Colorado river, and marched to Matamoras to prison, where they were confined nearly two months. They escaped and took passage on a schooner lying off the mouth of the Rio Grande, and in her visited nearly every port on the Caribbean sea. They left the vessel at Darien, and shipped on another to Havana, from whence they were taken by a fisherman to Pensacola, Florida. They proceeded to Blakely, and from there worked their passage over to Mobile, where they landed penniless and almost naked.

They soon engaged on a keel boat going up the Tombigby river to Cotton Gin Port, and there walked across to Waterloo, on the Tennessee river, to ship on cotton flats to New Orleans. They had been engaged in keel boating on the Big Black river for some time, when they took passage on board the Ben. Sherrod at Grand Gulf on her downward voyage. During this trip the boat burned, and two hundred and fifty lives were lost. The fire broke out about one o'clock A. M. Mr. Scott and his Texas friend Johnson were sleeping on the after guard, and awoke to find the boat in flames. The lower guards were crowded with deck passengers, who were jumping into the river. While waiting for an opportunity to make the shore, a gentleman from the ladies' cabin above reached down a little girl five years old, and a little boy about three, and begged some one to take them until he could go after his wife and baby; Johnson took them, and as the father went back into the cabin, the walls fell in, and he was seen no more. They determined to save the children or die in the attempt, and after floating six miles on a fender, they succeeded in reaching the shore. Mr. Scott several times after had the satisfaction of saving the lives of those who would have drowned but for his assistance.

In 1838 he was employed as mate on the Knoxville, the first steamer that ever navigated the Tennessee river. It was engaged in removing the Cherokee Indians from Northern Georgia to Arkansas. In 1842, while second mate upon the Osceola, he invented the signal system. This was not at first appreciated, but is now conceded to be of invaluable service. In 1847 he was engaged as Pilot between Louisville and New Orleans, and the following year piloted from St. Louis to Memphis.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, he was an uncompromising Union man, and among the first to offer his services to the Government. He was pilot on General Grant's boat at Belmont. In 1861 he furnished the Government with a complete description of the Tennessee river, and his plans for its use as the key of the West. His suggestions were adopted by the Government, and a copy of them submitted to General Grant. The Congressional records will show that this enabled Grant to procure command of the expedition.

His next invention was the "shields," for the protection of the Lincoln Pilots against the long range rifles of the Confederates, who lay along the shore of the Tennessee river trying to stop navigation. These shields were invaluable, and saved the life of many a brave man. Mr. Scott never received any remuneration for any of the many useful inventions which he gave to the world. He was with Grant at Shiloh, and after the fall of Vicksburg joined the navy, was assigned to the gunboat Choctaw, and stationed at the mouth of Red river.

Mr. Scott has never sought nor held political offices. He was educated an Episcopalian, but since about 1838 has been what is termed an Infidel. He has always been strictly temperate, and to-day, at the age of sixty-three, is younger and more active than most men at forty years of age. Forty-nine per cent. of Mr. Scott's life has been spent on the river, and although he has now retired from active service, few men living in St. Louis have more thrilling or more historical recollections of the water.

JUDGE SAMUEL LOCKE SAWYER.

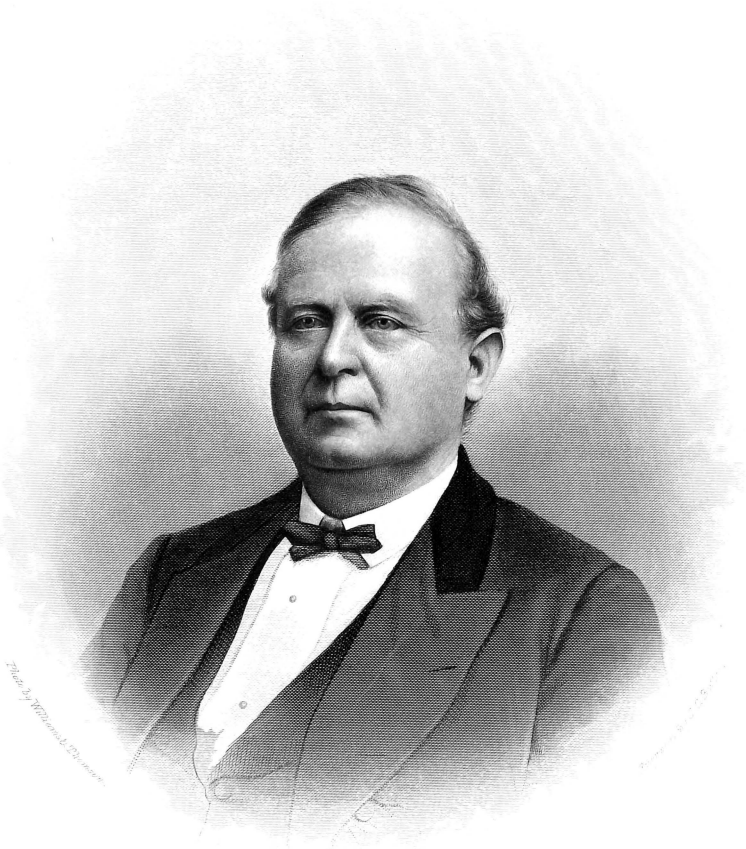
INDEPENDENCE.

SAMUEL LOCKE SAWYER is the son of Aaron F. Sawyer and Hannah Locke. He was born in Mount Vernon, New Hampshire, November 27, 1813. His father was a lawyer of distinction in his native State, a graduate of Dartmouth and a man of great probity and influence. His mother was a descendant of Samuel Locke, so well and favorably known in the literary world as the President of Harvard College, and was a lady of refinement and excellent judgment.

The subject of this sketch received his early educational training at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, after which, in the year 1833, he graduated at Dartmouth. Young Sawyer became enamored of his father's profession and resolved to study law. He applied himself with great assiduity, and had the satisfaction of being admitted to the bar in 1836, at Amherst, in his native State. But the profession was full and business being dull, he determined to go west and seek his fortune in newer and more promising fields of labor. He therefore left New Hampshire and located in Cleveland, Ohio. Here, being pressed for means, he taught school for a year, but applied himself closely to the study of the profession in which, one day, he was to rise to eminence. He did not offer to practice law in Cleveland; but carefully husbanding his income, and having saved some money from his salary, he pushed still farther west, and selected as the arena of his future legal tournaments one of the most prosperous young cities of Missouri, and made Lexington his permanent home. His means were limited, he was surrounded by some of the best legal talent in the West, men who had already acquired an enviable national reputation, with whom he was to come into active and daily competition, and he saw the necessity of feeling his way cautiously and of planting his feet firmly at every stride. To maintain himself, and to secure a thorough knowledge of the statutory laws of his adopted State before entering into the combat, he took a clerkship in the land office for eighteen months, devoting his leisure time to the prosecution of his studies. At the close of his clerkship, he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles French, who had noted his application and recognized his ability. From that time on his progress was steadily upward. Soon after he began practice, he became acquainted with Miss Mary M. Callaway, youngest daughter of Thomas and Lucinda Callaway, of Campbell county, Virginia, to whom he was married December 23, 1841.

In 1848 he was elected to the office of Circuit Attorney of the Sixth Judicial District, embracing the counties of Lafayette, Jackson, Cass, Pettis, Bates, Johnson and Saline. This district was strongly Democratic, and young Sawyer was a Whig; but such was his personal popularity and the public appreciation of his merits, that he easily defeated his Democratic opponent. To this office he was reëlected in 1852, without opposition. His partner, Mr. French, retired from business in 1855, and Mr. Sawyer formed an alliance with Hon. F. C. Sharp, a gentleman who subsequently stood at the head of the St. Louis bar. This partnership lasted until 1857, when Mr. Sharp removed to St. Louis, and his brother, Lee J. Sharp, was taken into the firm, a connection which continued till 1862.

In 1861, when the troubles of the Rebellion began, Mr. Sawyer became a candidate for the position of delegate to the Missouri Constitutional Convention, which was "to take into consideration the then existing relations of the State to the general government." The district, from which three delegates were to be chosen, was composed of Lafayette, Pettis and Saline counties. He was elected by a



Sam'l L. Sawyer

handsome majority, and during the session of that body he exercised a healthful influence over its deliberations.

In 1863 he became associated with Hon. William Chrisman in the practice of law, and three years afterward, in 1866, the firm removed to Independence, Missouri. Wearied by thirty years of constant and arduous labor, Mr. Sawyer retired from practice in 1869, as did also Mr. Chrisman. Soon after he abandoned the profession, Mr. Sawyer took supervisory control of the banking house of Chrisman, Sawyer & Co.

In 1871 Jackson county was made a separate judicial circuit, and Mr. Sawyer was called from his privacy and placed on the bench of the circuit court. Such was the ability he displayed, the impartial justice he administered, his profound knowledge of the law, and his eminent fitness for the position that, in 1874, he received the nomination for judge from both political parties, and was reëlected without opposition. Under a protracted application to his duties, his health began to fail, and it soon became apparent that he must divest himself of all public cares. He therefore resigned his office, February 15, 1876, to take effect in the following March. His resignation was received by the legal profession with demonstrations of sincere sorrow, and at a meeting of the bar, held in the law library, in Kansas City, resolutions of the most highly complimentary character were adopted, and were subsequently ordered to be spread upon the records of the circuit court. These resolutions, adopted with perfect unanimity, evince the universal respect in which he was held by the members of the profession; endorse his honesty, impartiality and legal acumen; eulogize the energy with which he prosecuted the business of the court; commend his zeal, activity and fidelity in the cause of justice, and express a heart-felt sorrow that the day would so soon arrive when the official relations of the judge and the bar should be severed. All the papers of the county, the Kansas City *Times*, *Mail* and *Journal of Commerce*, and the Independence *Sentinel* spoke in terms of highest eulogy of his distinguished services and eminent ability, and expressed the sentiment of the great body of the people, who were pained to know that he was no longer to preside over the deliberations of the court. In the summer of 1876 Judge Sawyer's name was freely mentioned as a suitable one to place before the Democratic State Convention for Judge of the Supreme Court; but his ill health and long continued absence forbade his friends pressing his claims.

Judge Sawyer is about five feet nine inches in height, fleshy without corpulence, of nervous-bilious temperament with considerable power of endurance, dignified, sedate and thoughtful, though genial and entertaining in conversation. He has had a family of five children, three of whom are living. Catharine, who died in infancy; Mary, who married Henry M. Stonestreet, of Lee's Summit, in May, 1868, and who was a maiden, a wife, a widow, a mother and a corpse within a twelve-month, leaving a daughter, Henrietta Warriner Stonestreet, who now resides with her grand-parents; Aaron Flint Sawyer, now (1878) cashier of the banking house of Chrisman, Sawyer & Co.; Fannie, who married William L. McCoy; and Thomas Callaway Sawyer, now a merchant of Marysville, Missouri, a partner of his brother-in-law, Mr. W. L. McCoy.

Judge Sawyer, his wife and grand-daughter reside at their elegant suburban residence in Independence, respected by their neighbors, loved by their friends, and enjoying the well earned competence secured by forty years' patient and exhausting toil.

LIEUT.-GOV. HENRY C. BROCKMEYER.

ST. LOUIS.

AS another evidence of the intelligence and usefulness of the German class of western citizens, we are glad of the opportunity of presenting this sketch. Its subject needs no eulogy, and we give a "plain, unvarnished" sketch of his life, believing there is in it matter of pride to his own Fatherland people, and certainly enough to instruct and encourage young men beginning life under difficulties. In writing the sketches of the "self-made men of Missouri," this latter is our chief object, and, whenever we can present such a subject, we are happy to make every exertion to secure a history of that life.

Henry C. Brockmeyer was born August 12, 1828, near Minden (Prussia) in Germany. His parents were Frederick William and Sophia Brockmeyer. His father was a native of the same vicinity, a business man who accumulated a competence for his family. His mother was a lineal descendant of one of the most distinguished families in the kingdom. In the common schools of Germany the boy received his elementary education and with it a religious training. Those who are acquainted with the German system of education know that it is thorough, and their scholars perfect in the course. It is probably there Mr. Brockmeyer laid the good foundation upon which he afterwards built so successfully. At the age of sixteen he came to New York, with only twenty-five cents in money and unable to speak a word of English. Without money or friends, in a strange land with foreign tongue, he was not in a situation to afford time for hunting choice employment. Our subject at once went to work blacking boots on the Bowery. He finally succeeded in getting a situation to learn the currier's trade, and received as wages three dollars per month and board. So assiduously did he perform his duties that in six months he obtained employment as a journeyman at one dollar per day.

Meanwhile he had used every spare moment in the study of the English language. He soon learned to read, and then continued his studies in such books as he could obtain. In addition to the currier trade he learned the business of tanning and of shoe making. Having determined to go west as soon as he was able, he began economizing to save the necessary amount of money; his labors wer increased and every possible expense avoided.

Having become proficient in every branch of his trade, and with barely money enough to make the trip, he started for the West. At Fort Wayne, Indiana, he secured employment in a tannery at one dollar and fifty cents per day. Here he remained until he had saved two hundred dollars, which he laid by as a fund only to be used in case of extremity. He then went to Dayton, Ohio, but failing to get employment went on to Cincinnati, on foot the greater part of the way. Meeting with no better success there, he embarked on a steamboat and landed in St. Louis, in August, 1848. He worked in the tannery of Mr. Howe two months, when in company with an old classmate, he went to Memphis, Tennessee, from thence to central Mississippi, and obtained work at his trade in Columbus. While in this establishment he introduced a number of improvements, for which he was paid liberally.

Mr. Brockmeyer had now accumulated enough money to start in business for himself. He went to Oktibbeha county, Mississippi, and established a tannery, combining with that and currying the making of boots and shoes. He made considerable money; but the climate was not favorable to his health; this, together with his incessant application and labor for two years, began seriously to affect him, and he sold out.

Mr. Brockmeyer had always a thirst for knowledge, and had determined to fit himself for one of the professions. He was a master workman now at two trades, had a thorough knowledge of machinery and had developed good business qualities. But he early concluded that to accomplish anything out of the ordinary line more knowledge was a necessity. In the fall of 1850 he entered the preparatory department of Georgetown College, Kentucky, where he remained two years. He then went to Brown University, at Providence, Rhode Island, and took an eclective course, having for one of his classmates Hon. Thomas L. Ewing, of Ohio. He remained there under Dr. Wayland about two years. He had become interested in religious subjects, and during these four years had gathered a fund of biblical knowledge and become quite proficient in theological discussions.

Mr. Brockmeyer, in 1854, had made up his mind, on account of family affairs, to return to Germany, and went to New York to take passage. While standing on the wharf in thought, reflections came of what he had accomplished by his own unassisted efforts since he first stood on that dock, poor and friendless; and fairly weighing the matter in his mind, he determined to remain in America. Turning about, he came immediately to St. Louis.

Still with the burning desire for more knowledge, he determined to devote his whole time and attention to its acquirement. Taking his books, a dog and gun, with a few necessary articles of furniture, he went into the woods of Warren county, of this State, moved into a cabin which had been abandoned, where he remained nearly three years, his gun supplying his table, and himself his own tailor and cobbler. Here his time was all devoted to study. At the end of three years, he again returned to St. Louis and found employment as a molder in the foundry of Giles F. Filley, for six weeks; he next was engaged in the foundry of Bridge, Beach

& Co., on piece work at fifteen dollars per week. During these days he was still a student, devoting all leisure time to books.

William T. Harris, now superintendent of public schools in St. Louis, had originated a class consisting of himself, Franklin Childs, Dr. Walters and a few others, to study German Philosophy, and Mr. Brockmeyer was solicited to become their instructor. He offered them his evenings and Sundays. The class was continued for some months to mutual advantage.

Having earned sufficient money, Mr. Brockmeyer returned to Warren county and purchased some land. Before leaving St. Louis the members of his German Philosophy class, as a mark of their esteem, presented him with a case of very valuable books. Having built a cabin he again began his recluse-student life with no companion but his books and favorite dog. In the fall of 1858 he was dangerously ill with bilious fever. Accidentally a neighbor discovered his condition, and communicated at once with Mr. William T. Harris, who immediately proceeded to the cabin and brought the patient to the city, where with proper care and treatment he recovered.

Remaining in St. Louis after convalescence, his class resumed their studies in German Philosophy. Mr. Brockmeyer in the meantime made a literal translation of the "Logic of Hegel," in three volumes, completing the vast work in one year. His publishers failed, while in a contract to publish it as a part of Bohn's classical library, and the MSS. are still in the author's possession. He was still a student when the war broke out in 1861, which put a stop to his literary pursuits.

He enrolled in the militia was elected captain of the first company organized, and was commissioned, but was soon after promoted to provisional lieutenant-colonel, with authority to raise a regiment. Within three weeks the full muster roll of his regiment was presented to the Governor, accompanied by a petition signed by every officer and private in the regiment, for his appointment as colonel. But meanwhile the mind of the Governor had been poisoned against Colonel Brockmeyer, and the muster roll was declined, the petition neglected, and two days afterward he was arrested and locked up in the Gratiot street military prison. Colonel Louis Merril, of Louisiana fame, had instigated the proceedings. On proper representations by his friends he was soon released; but was dismissed as lieutenant-colonel, only retaining his captain's commission. In six weeks afterward his vindication came from the people of Warren county, who, by an overwhelming majority, elected him to the Lower House of the Missouri Legislature. He was in the Legislature in the sessions of 1861-2 and 1863-4.

In 1866 he was a member of the City Council of St. Louis, having removed to that city in 1864, but was legislated out in the spring of 1867. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate from the Thirty-Fourth District and took a prominent part in the important measures of the sessions of 1871-2 and 1873-4. During the latter session he defeated what was known as "Heard's Revenue Bill," for which on his return home he was proffered a public banquet, but declined on the ground that he had simply done his duty. It was also due mainly to his efforts that a bill was passed by the Senate limiting the power of taxation by the State, cities and counties. He also drew up the bill providing that every citizen of this State, whether plaintiff or defendant, involved in litigation against wealthy corporations, should receive from such corporations money enough to defray the expenses of the litigation. The bill passed the Senate but failed in the House. He was two years Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and as such devised a measure for the better protection of the credit of the State. For two years he was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in the Senate. At the close of the term he declined a reëlection. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention, which met in 1875 at Jefferson City and gave to the State its present Constitution.

In this body he was appointed to the important position of Chairman of the Committee on Legislative Department, and the report of this committee, adopted by the Convention without material amendment, gives to their work its distinctive character among the constitutions of the different States. It was submitted to the people and ratified by a vote of seven to one.

In 1876 Mr. Brockmeyer was nominated by the Democratic Convention for the position of lieutenant-governor, without his solicitation or presence. When informed by telegraph of the action of the party, he accepted the nomination and was elected without a canvass.

In politics he has acted with the Democratic party. During the war, he was a Union Democrat, sustaining Lincoln during his first administration,

and advocated his reëlection in 1864. In 1865 he opposed disfranchisement, and when defeated in this, he labored assiduously until every citizen of his adopted State was restored to a full citizenship of the republic. In this labor he stood firmly by the side of his friend Hon. F. P. Blair.

In 1861 Mr. Brockmeyer married Miss Elizabeth Robinson, of St. Louis, and moved to his farm in Warren county. She died in 1864, leaving two children. In 1867 he married his second wife, Miss Julia Keinlen, of St. Louis. Mr. Brockmeyer is considerably above the medium height, with an aquiline nose, piercing black eyes, prominent cheek bones, firmly knit frame and elastic step. His mental characteristics are: wonderful power of analysis and generalization, a poetic sense of the fitness of things; remarkable gifts for exact definition combined with an equal ability to express himself in language that appeals to the imagination of his hearers. His acquaintance with systems of philosophy, or rather with philosophic thought, is comprehensive and profound.

The unusual combination of metaphysician and poet is found in Mr. Brockmeyer; his drama "A Foggy Night at Newport," shows a command over the musical resources of the English language equal to that of Edgar A. Poe, while his capacity for invective, for burlesque, for pure inventions of the fancy, reminds one of old English dramatists. Socially, Mr. Brockmeyer shines in power of conversation. In fact, his power of conversation dwarfs his other powers. Conversation amounts to a passion with him, and thoughts which, if pent up and communicated to paper, would make him an enduring reputation, are uttered and left unrecorded. The habit of talking one's best ideas is fatal to collecting them in a more permanent form.

Mr. Brockmeyer is domestic in his habits and loves to receive his friends by his own fireside. As a public officer, or as a legislator, he has far-seeing sagacity and takes in at a glance the remote effects of a law. He has probably done more effective thinking than any other man on the subject of constitutional checks and balances for the prevention of financial corruption, on the subject of the limits of political interference with productive industry, and the circulating medium of exchange, and on the subject of the American form of government as related to the European and Asiatic forms of government.

JUDGE HENRY P. WHITE.

KANSAS CITY.

HENRY P. WHITE was born at Pottsdam, St. Lawrence county, New York, January 13, 1841. His father, Peter White, was born in county Meathe, Ireland, October 14, 1807, and came to America in 1821 with his father's family. His mother was of Scotch descent, but born in county Antrim, Ireland, October 2, 1810. She was an orphan and came to America with friends in 1824. Her maiden name was Ann Gowdey, and she married Peter White at Canton, St. Lawrence county, New York, December 25, 1837. They then settled upon the farm where our subject was born and which had been owned by his father for several years, and where his father died, July 27, 1867. Henry P. was the oldest of four children, the rest of the family being Charles A., born September 29, 1842, now living in Virginia City, Nevada—a railroad man and a miner; Catharine W., born May 22, 1844, married in 1872 to Thomas Y. McGuire, of Toledo, Ohio; Sarah A., born April 15, 1846, married April 26, 1866, to Harry C. West, of Madrid, New York. Judge White's paternal grandfather was Patrick White, who married Alice Gogan. He remained in New York a few years and then removed to Chicago and settled there when all there was of the place was the United States fort and five log houses. His maternal grandfather, Alexander Gowdey, married Sarah Carson.

Henry P. took an academic course at the St. Lawrence Academy, Pottsdam, and as a boy was studious and temperate, free from the vices and dissipations to which so many are addicted. After leaving the Academy he read law in the office of E. & N. Crary, afterward Crary & Vance, of Pottsdam, New York. In October, 1865, he left home and went to St. Louis, remaining there until the fol-

lowing spring, and then, in February, 1866, removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he now (1878) resides. Here he immediately commenced the practice of law, and secured a large and lucrative business.

In 1868 he was elected City Attorney and served in that capacity two years, and in October, 1874, was appointed Judge of the Criminal Court. In November, 1874, he was elected to the same position, and holds it to this time, 1878. On the bench he wins the admiration of all by his correct administration of justice, and he is every inch a Judge.

In 1869 he joined the Masons in Kansas City, and for four years was Master of a Lodge. He has held various positions in Chapters and is at present Eminent Commander of Commandery No. 10. On the 27th of October, 1875, he married Euphemia DeLuce, and has one child by the marriage, Mary, born on the 10th day of August, 1876.

Judge White is a Democrat, and since his residence in Kansas City has taken a prominent part in politics, although his course has been so liberal that he numbers among his strongest friends some of the most ardent supporters of the Republican party. There is no man in the State who has more or warmer friends, and no one who better deserves them. Withal, he is a modest man as to his merits. The Democratic convention of Kansas City honored him with the nomination for Mayor in 1872.

Henry P. White stands five feet eleven inches; is square shouldered, somewhat corpulent, brown eyes, quite bald on top, prematurely gray, with clear complexion and massive head and brow, and weighs two hundred and fifty pounds. He has a commanding appearance, great dignity of presence, and there are but few finer looking men. Quick of thought and temper; thoroughly disciplined in that greatest of all schools—the school of experience—and assisted by an almost wonderful memory of details, he readily grasps the strong points of men or measures, and facts once stored away are never forgotten.

Socially, he is a genial gentleman and pleasant companion, courteous in his manners, full of manly sympathy and kindness, and ever ready to lend a willing ear and helping hand to the unfortunate or distressed. Generous to a fault, he has but little appreciation of the value of money. Plain, unassuming and firm, Nature has stamped him in body, mind and character, a true man.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY.

INDEPENDENCE.

CHARLES DOUGHERTY is a native of county Donegal, Ireland, and was born in November, 1844. His grandfather was a landed proprietor and the principal owner of the town of Kerrykeel, where he had two flax mills and a corn mill. His father, Hugh Dougherty, married Miss Mary Montague, of county Donegal, near Letter Kenney. They had thirteen children, Charles being the eleventh. He attended the private schools of county Donegal until he was eighteen years old, when he came to America, arriving in New York on the 5th of November, 1851, and spending the winter with Michael Dougherty, the proprietor of the iron works in Newark, New Jersey, where he learned the trade.

In the spring of 1852 he came to Independence, Missouri, and stayed with Smallwood & Noland, who kept the well-known Noland House. In August of that year he joined Noland and others in gold-hunting in the Smoky Hill country. It seems that an Indian visited Independence and exhibited specimens of gold and silver, and promised to take the party to a place where they could load a mule with the precious metals, but after weeks of toil, fording rivers, and narrowly escaping slaughter by the Pawnees and other tribes, they returned home without accomplishing their object.

Mr. Dougherty then engaged in purchasing cattle for the California market, with John Montgomery. In the fall of 1853 he went to New Mexico with a wagon train. In 1854 he entered into the employment of Haller & McGill, druggists, of Independence, and shortly afterwards became a partner in dry goods and groceries. Both of his partners died of cholera, in 1854; he, however, continued the business for two years.

In 1856 he formed a co-partnership with Michael Mullen and Jones Flournoy in general merchandizing, in Wayne City and Independence. In the fall

of that year he withdrew from the firm and continued business on his own account till 1859.

In 1862 he was appointed Deputy Sheriff for Independence. In 1863 all legal business was suspended on account of the war, and he removed to Kansas City, taking a position in the dry goods house of J. & P. Shannon, where he remained until the issue of Order No. 11. He then went to St. Louis, and was employed in the dry goods store of J. G. Dunnigan, on Market street. In 1864 he was employed by the clothing house of Sunniburn, Selegman & Marks, at a salary of eighty dollars per month, but during the year it was raised to twenty-five hundred and afterwards to thirty-five hundred dollars per annum.

In 1866 he returned to Independence and was nominated by the Democratic party for Sheriff of Jackson county, to which office he was elected. This office then embraced that of Collector and Marshal. In 1868 he was reëlected, filling this position for two successive terms.

In 1870 he joined with John C. Moore, Esq., and John N. Edwards, in the purchase of the *Kansas City Times*. In 1871 he sold his interest to the present proprietors, and since that time has devoted himself to his private interests.

Mr. Dougherty has lost large amounts of money by security debts; he has, however, a large amount of real estate in Kansas City and Independence, and owns four farms in Jackson county. He is an active Democrat in political faith, and a disciple of the late Thomas H. Benton. In religion he is a Catholic.

In 1858 he married Miss Isabel Poole, a native of Pennsylvania. They have four children living: Hugh Henry, aged nineteen, is a clerk in the office of Hon. Michael McGrath, Secretary of State, and is a young man of more than ordinary ability. The other sons, George, Daniel and Charles Andrew, are promising children.

Thus we have briefly sketched the life of one of America's adopted sons from the Emerald Isle, who has well represented his native country. Mr. Dougherty is well known and highly respected in Jackson county. He is liberal in his views, kind to the poor, and a useful member of society.

JOSEPH M. HAMMETT.

HUNTSVILLE.

A MAN'S life-work is the measure of his success, and he is truly the most successful man who, turning his powers into the channel of an honorable purpose, accomplishes the object of his endeavor. He who weds himself to a great principle, lays the foundation of a successful life. In the study of every man's life we find some mainspring of action—something that he lives for. In Joseph M. Hammett it seems to have been an ambition to make the best use of his native and acquired powers, and to develop in himself a true manhood.

A native of Warren county, Kentucky, he was born December 25, 1809, and is the son of Elijah and Mary (Snodgrass) Hammett. His father was a native of South Carolina and a farmer by occupation. At an early day he settled in Warren county, Kentucky, and in 1827 emigrated to Randolph county, Missouri. His mother was a native of Warren county, Kentucky, and daughter of David Snodgrass, a farmer, and prominent military man and politician

Young Hammett was reared to agricultural pursuits, and has followed farming much of his life. He believes that a farmer is the fulcrum upon which rests the lever to raise and sustain the world, and he has always pursued this noble calling, by putting his brain into the palm of his hand, and educating it, so that it should become more potential.

He obtained a meagre education at one of the log school houses on the frontier, but his desire for knowledge has made him an earnest student and careful observer, and he has derived from thoughtful reading what many men have to take a college course to get. His only military record is a short term of service in the "Black Hawk war."

In 1836 he married Miss Mary Millsapp of Randolph county, Missouri.

Mr. Hammett has always been so engrossed with his business interests that he has declined public offices, and confined himself entirely to his private affairs. In 1875 he was elected President of the

Jos. M. Hammett

Huntsville Savings Bank, and to him is due its good name.

Politically he is a Democrat, and cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson. In religious views he is a Methodist.

In 1855 Mr. Hammett married Mrs. Amanda La Fon of Randolph county, Missouri, a lady well calculated to be the help-meet of a progressive man.

Mr. Hammett is sociable, amiable and friendly, entertaining in conversation and unassuming in manners. He is ever gentlemanly and courteous in all his dealings, and his keen foresight and sound financial views have given him an enviable reputation as a financier. By his kindness and sterling integrity, he has won the esteem of the community and inspired the confidence of all with whom he comes in contact.

JUDGE JOHN FRANKLIN DOHERTY.

STEWARTSVILLE.

JUDGE JOHN FRANKLIN DOHERTY was born in Claiborne county, East Tennessee, March 31, 1807. He is a descendant of an ancient family of the O'Doughertys in the north of Ireland. His paternal grandfather was born in Virginia and emigrated to Claiborne county, Tennessee, where he died, leaving three sons and a daughter. He was a staunch Whig and was with Seveir in the battle of King's Mountain. William Doherty, his son, was a lieutenant in the United States Cavalry in the war of 1812, and was with General Jackson at Pensacola and New Orleans; he was the father of the subject of this sketch, and brother of James Doherty, a major in the United States Army, who served in the war of 1812—a man remarkable for his stature and weight (three hundred and fifty pounds); Joseph Doherty was another brother, who settled in Cumberland county, Kentucky, where he died.

William Doherty, the father of our subject, was born in Greenbrier county, Virginia. He emigrated to Claiborne county, Tennessee, in early life, and in 1811 moved to Bedford county, Tennessee. He married Ellen Bradford, a daughter of Bennett Benjamin Bradford, a descendant of William Bradford, second Colonial Governor of Massachusetts. She died in Tennessee in 1816. In 1821 he moved with his daughter, Margaret Gilmore, to Clay county, Missouri, where he died in 1823. He was the father of six children: Joseph B. Doherty, now living in Clinton county, Missouri, aged seventy-eight years; Margaret Gilmore, wife of Samuel Gilmore, who died three or four years ago; Jane Walker, now living in DeKalb county, Missouri, the widow of Robert Walker, who died in Galveston, Texas, during the Mexican War, and the mother of Tipton Walker, a distinguished officer of the Texan navy, who also died there; William T. Doherty, a farmer living near Stewartsville, DeKalb county, Missouri; Hannah Gibson, wife of William Gibson, who died in Alabama four years ago; John Franklin Doherty, the subject of this sketch, who received a practical business education in Dixon's Academy, Shelbyville, Tennessee.

After leaving school he learned the art of printing, and also devoted his attention to the study of law. In 1827 he was elected captain of a militia company in Shelbyville, Tennessee. In 1828 he emigrated to Clay county, Missouri, where his father died five years before. Here he engaged in the profession of teaching for two or three years. May 1, 1831, he married Miss Phœbe Hawkins, a step-daughter of Abraham Lincoln, a farmer of Clay county, Missouri, and a cousin of the late President Lincoln, to whom he bore a striking personal resemblance. The issue of the marriage was six children, three of whom are now living, two residing with their parents. Their names are H. B. Doherty, present surveyor of DeKalb county, Eliza Jane and William Taylor Doherty, the two latter unmarried.

In 1836 he published in Liberty, the present seat of Clay county, a weekly Democratic journal entitled the *Far West*. In 1840 he moved to what is now DeKalb county, then attached to Clinton county. The subsequent organization of this territory into the county of DeKalb was due mainly to his efforts. On the 24th of September, 1846, he was admitted to the practice of law by Austin A. King, then judge of the Fifth Judicial District, and afterwards Governor of the State of Missouri, and engaged in the practice of the same.

May 5, 1845, DeKalb county was organized, and John Franklin Doherty was appointed clerk of the first county and circuit courts of the same. In 1850 he was elected on the Democratic ticket member of the Legislature from said county, served two years and distinguished himself by his active support of the principles of his party, during the stormy debates of that memorable session. He was ever an ultra State Rights Democrat. In 1855 he was appointed first county school commissioner, and the following year elected to the same office for two years. During this period he organized the county into school districts.

In 1847 he was made a Master Mason in Savannah Lodge No. 71, Andrew county; and the following year a Royal Arch Mason in Savannah R. A. Chapter, at that time the nearest of these bodies to DeKalb county. He has ever since taken a lively interest in the success of the order; has been active in the organization of several lodges and chapters in different counties. He is now Past Master of the Stewartsville Lodge, and Past High Priest of Russel R. A. Chapter in the same town. He filled several offices of minor importance (in early life) before leaving Clay county. In 1838 he was elected clerk of the county court of DeKalb county for the term of six years.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellior in 1861, declining to take the required oath of allegiance, he was declared a rebel and banished from the State. He first went to Kentucky, where he remained two years; at the end of which period, in obedience to the proclamation of General Burbridge, ordering all refugees out of the State, he went to Putnam county, Indiana, where he remained over two years.

After the proclamation of peace by President Johnson, he returned to his farm, one and one-half miles northeast of Stewartsville, Missouri, which he located when he first settled in and organized the county. On the enfranchisement of the rebels in Missouri, John Franklin Doherty was elected school director and taught a public school in his district four months. April 16, 1873, he was commissioned by Governor Woodson, a notary public, within and for the county of DeKalb. In the same year he was, under the township organization, elected one of the five judges of the county court of said county. In April, 1874, he was reëlected to the same office for six years. In 1875 he was legislated out of this office by the act abolishing the five-judge court. In 1876 he was elected justice of the peace for the term of two years, and was recommissioned notary public, in 1877. Both of these offices he now holds. He is also at present chairman of the board of directors of his school district, and has been especially active in organizing and directing the interests of the colored schools of his district; he is also president of the township board of directors.

When a child he was christened in the Methodist Episcopal Church, but never united in after life with any religious denomination. Politically, he was ever, as he is to-day, a State Rights Democrat of the most pronounced type. For a man of his years he presents an unusually erect carriage, though of slender build; he appears to enjoy excellent health. His hair and long full beard are nearly white and his general appearance rather striking. As a private citizen no man in the county is more generally respected than Judge Doherty.

COLONEL WILLIAM A. SHELTON.

UNIONVILLE.

WILLIAM ANDERSON SHELTON, son of Ezekiel H. Shelton, was born April 15, 1832, in Clinton county, Kentucky, which was also his father's native place. His mother, Elizabeth Mason Shelton, was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and daughter of William Mason, an early settler of Kentucky from Virginia.

William, when thirteen years of age, emigrated with his parents to Putnam county, Missouri, in 1845. His father settled on a farm and gave his son the advantages of a common school education.

In 1854 young Shelton began to teach school, which profession he followed until 1856, when he entered the office of the Circuit Clerk of Putnam county, and discharged the duties of that office as deputy for about three years when he was elected

circuit clerk of the county and held the office until 1867.

In 1862 he entered the Union army as captain of Co. D, 1st Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in which company his father served as a private soldier. He was in the service about eight months, doing duty only in Missouri. Upon his return he was appointed colonel of the 45th Enrolled Militia.

During his term of office as circuit clerk he had devoted his leisure hours to the reading of law, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Unionville, where he has since been one of the leading lawyers.

In 1866 he was elected to the State Senate, representing the counties of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn and Chariton.

Religiously he is a Universalist. Mr. Shelton was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, since which time he has acted with the Republican party. His first presidential ballot was cast for Millard Fillmore, and at the beginning of the civil war he voted for Stephen A. Douglass.

May, 1859, he married Miss Nancy F. Brasfield, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, from which place her father, James K. Brasfield, emigrated to Missouri at an early day.

He is regarded by the community in which he resides as a man of great legal ability and a most estimable citizen. His family is composed of his wife and three sons: Ora A., William A. and Claud, of the ages respectively of thirteen, ten and seven years.

JOHN HARRISON.

GLASGOW.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise,
Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

AMONG the self-made men of "Old Howard," the "mother of statesmen, soldiers, orators and jurists," by whose labor and skill her rugged hills and fertile plains have been transformed into a "garden of delight," none occupied, while living, a higher place in the estimation of his friends and acquaintances, or whose memory is perfumed with more pleasing recollections than John Harrison, a man whose life and character literally verified the truth enunciated in the trite old couplet at the head of this sketch.

The paternal ancestors of Mr. Harrison emigrated from Ireland while this country was yet under British dominion, locating in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, where his grandfather married a Miss Carlyle, an English lady of varied educational accomplishments. John Harrison, the father of our subject, soon after attaining his majority, emigrated to Kentucky, where he married Elizabeth, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Newman) McClanahan, who had removed thither from their native State, Virginia. Here for a number of years he was engaged in various departments of manual labor, by which he accumulated some means, and then for a while engaged in distilling.

In 1819 he came with his family to Missouri and settled in Howard county, some three miles northeast of where the city of Glasgow now stands, on what has since been known as the Harrison farm, and which is still in the possession of the family. Here he engaged in farming, milling and distilling—in the two latter branches of business, however, but to a limited extent—till his death, which occurred in 1825, leaving a small estate and a widow with eight children, four sons and four daughters. John, the subject of this sketch, being the third, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, January 29, 1808. His educational advantages were very limited, never having attended school but three months. Soon after the settlement of his father's family in Missouri, while yet a mere boy, he left the maternal roof determined upon a life of independence. Being possessed of a strong, active, practical mind and a robust constitution, combined with industry and energy, he started forth determined on success.

Painfully conscious of his incompetency to trans-

has taken the lead, and has demonstrated to American and English surgeons that it is not only safe but is the only effective method of treating those troublesome cases. In the community he is respected and esteemed, and by the profession is regarded as the leading surgeon in the West, and one who promises honor to the city in which he lives and the college with which he is connected. His family relations are most agreeable, and he is a pleasant companion, a kind friend and a good citizen.

MILTON TOOTLE.

ST. JOSEPH.

MILTON TOOTLE was born, February 26, 1823, in Ross county, Ohio. While he was an infant, his father, John Tootle, moved to Marion county, Ohio, where young Tootle received in the common schools the rudiments of an English education. This was subsequently improved upon by reading, by reflection, and by contact with the business world, and became thoroughly practical in its details. About the year 1836 his father removed to Jersey county, Illinois, where Milton, though only thirteen years old and low in stature, being scarcely able to see the top of the counter, entered a mercantile house and began that course of training in business which afterwards proved so successful. Soon after his introduction to mercantile affairs, he entered the store of his uncle, who dealt in general merchandise, where he remained till his uncle moved to another part of the country. He was then employed as a clerk by Mr. George Smith.

In 1842 Mr. Smith moved to Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, accompanied by young Tootle, who had so won upon the confidence and esteem of his employer as to make his services absolutely indispensable. In 1844 Mr. Smith divided his stock and sent a part of it to Atchison county, giving Mr. Tootle exclusive charge of the new house. Here he remained only one year, having been called to take the management of the Savannah house on the removal of Mr. Smith to St. Joseph.

In 1848 he embarked in business for himself in Oregon, Holt county. During his short business career here, he evinced that tact, ingenuity, integrity and industry which have been marked features of his commercial life. He gathered about him a host of friends and laid the foundation for future success; but the country was new and sparsely populated, and the field was not large enough for the full display of his abilities. In 1849, at the request of his old patron, Mr. Smith, he went to St. Joseph, where he was given an interest in the house subsequently known as that of Smith, Bedford & Tootle.

Mr. Smith died in the spring of 1849, and Mr. Tootle, his two brothers and William Fairleigh purchased the stock and began business under the firm name of Tootles & Fairleigh. It was not long until Milton Tootle established a dry goods house in Omaha, one in Sioux City and one in Council Bluffs, the former two of which were the first business houses of any importance in either place. They are yet among the most extensive and flourishing houses of the Northwest. Mr. Tootle always regarded the St. Joseph enterprise as the most stable and promising of his ventures, and to his rapidly increasing interests there he devoted most of his personal attention. The steady growth of the city and its commercial importance, the substantial credit it enjoys, and the extensive trade secured by his house, have vindicated his judgment and established his business sagacity.

In 1860 one of his brothers, Joseph Tootle, died, and soon after the firm sustained the loss of another member by the withdrawal of Thomas Tootle. The business continued to be conducted by Messrs. Milton Tootle and William Fairleigh under the firm style of Tootle & Fairleigh, until 1873, when Mr. Fairleigh, having amassed a large fortune, withdrew his interest. Other partners were admitted, and the firm style became Tootle, Craig & Co., under which title it continued until 1877, when another change was made, and the firm of Tootle, Hosea & Co. was formed, and is still conducting a heavy trade in St. Joseph.

Mr. Tootle is a man of great enterprise, and has done much to enlarge, improve and beautify the city of his residence. To all public enterprises he has been a free and liberal contributor, and has under-

Milton Tootle

taken some of great importance where he has borne the sole expense. In 1872 he erected a costly and magnificent temple of amusement, known as Tootle's Opera House. The building is four stories high, surmounted by a Mansard roof tastefully ornamented. The auditorium is sixty-six feet by one hundred and twenty, with a seating capacity of one thousand five hundred. It is richly frescoed, and brilliantly lighted by chandeliers and jets. The house is built in excellent taste, is the pride of St. Joseph, and would do credit to the first cities of the East.

Mr. Tootle was married in January, 1866, to the daughter of James L. O'Neill, Cashier of the Western Bank of Missouri. They have three living children: Fannie, a bright little girl of seven years, and two boys, Milton, aged five years, and Johnnie, aged three years. Engrossed as he is in business, the pure pleasures of the domestic hearthstone afford him relief from the harassing cares of the commercial word. In the bosom of his little family, surrounded by the luxuries that his own energy and care have provided, with simple and refined tastes, and the means of gratifying them to the fullest extent, he casts off the burden of business care and finds a world of unalloyed enjoyment. In February, 1875, he united with the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph.

Physically, Mr. Tootle is rather below the medium height, with a well-rounded, compactly knit frame, and a commanding and prepossessing presence. Without being muscular, he is capable of enduring long-continued mental and physical exertion. His success in life is due to the care with which he has superintended and directed the minutest details of business, and the constant and close attention he has given to everything connected with his numerous enterprises. He has been especially fortunate in attracting and retaining faithful and capable employés, whom he has inspired with his own indomitable courage and perseverance, and that deep interest in his affairs which manifests itself by warm attachment to his person, and unremitting anxiety and concern for the welfare and prosperity of his business. He is financially interested in many business houses in St. Joseph and elsewhere, and his connection with any enterprise is a sure guarantee of success. He is liberal, public spirited, energetic and enterprising. The needy never turn away unsatisfied from his door, and the unfortunate find in him a willing and generous friend. His history is intimately connected with that of St. Joseph, and so long as that city stands he will be remembered as the pure Christian citizen, the model business man and public benefactor. The name of Milton Tootle and that of St. Joseph are inseparable,

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HON. GEORGE SMITH.

CAMERON.

GEORGE SMITH, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, was born February 2, 1809, in Columbiana county, Ohio. His father's name was John Smith and his mother's Mary Fisher. They were both natives of Pennsylvania. Both his grandfathers served in the Revolutionary war and were natives of Pennsylvania. His father served in the war of 1812.

George Smith received a practical business education in the county of his birth, afterwards attended college at Oxford (Ohio) Miami University, but did not remain to graduate, leaving at the age of twenty years to engage in business. His father was a farmer —energetic and thrifty; the son was accordingly early imbued with rigid habits of industry. His first commercial ventures were in the transportation of flour to New Orleans by flat-boat in the winter, and the driving of cattle from Ohio to Eastern Pennsylvania and Maryland in the summer. These pursuits occupied three years of his life.

In January, 1833, he married in Brooke county, Virginia, where she was born, Sarah A. Chapman, by whom he had two children, a son and daughter. His wife died in 1836.

He was married again in November, 1839, to Mary A. Kerrins—a native of the neighborhood of Liverpool, England—his present wife. By this marriage he has had three sons and two daughters, all living. Both wives were educated women, of strong character, and the last is widely known and appreciated.

The first three years of his married life he was engaged in farming and for the next seven years in mercantile pursuits, forwarding and commission business at East Liverpool, Ohio. During this period, at the age of twenty-seven years, he was elected on the Democratic ticket a member of the Legislature from his native county, which at that time ranked second in wealth and population in the State, reëlected the next year and served till the close of 1839. As a member he ranked high and his marked ability gave him the Chairmanship of the Committee on Banks and Corporations, this being one of the most important committees.

In 1844 he emigrated from Ohio and located in Caldwell county, Missouri, where he resided for twenty-four years. He brought with him to Missouri about eleven hundred fine sheep, being the first large flock of sheep which crossed the Mississippi into the State of Missouri. He therefore is regarded as the pioneer wool grower of the State, of which fact the venerable ex-Governor feels no small degree of pride.

In 1868 he moved to his present residence near Cameron, Clinton county. This residence is near a splendid farm which he still owns and superintends in Caldwell county. Though holding active official positions continuously for the past sixteen years, he has always kept the management of his farms and relied on them for the greater part of the income to defray family expenses. Indeed, the Governor would not be comfortable without one or two farms to manage.

In March, 1832, twelve years before he immigrated to the State, on one of his trading expeditions, returning from New Orleans he stopped at St. Louis, then a town of seven thousand inhabitants, where he purchased a horse and rode over a large portion of the then sparsely settled State of Missouri. The favorable impressions he received of the fertility and vast natural resources of the country determined him to make Missouri his home. The details of his experience on the pioneer overland trip, and for many years after his arrival, would fill an interesting volume. In the course of his life he visited nearly every State between the Rocky Mountains and the Atlantic, justly concluding that travel was an essential feature of practical education.

Under the act of the Legislature of February, 1847, authorizing the construction of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, George Smith was one of the five or six commissioners, out of thirteen appointed, who acted at the sacrifice of time and money necessary to secure the preliminary organization of the company. He was indefatigable in his exertions till the success of the enterprise was assured.

In 1852 he was elected by a vote of both political parties a member of the Legislature from Caldwell county, and served in the special session called in the fall of said year for the purpose of applying by enactment the land grant of Congress to the Hannibal & St. Joseph and Pacific Railroads.

During this special session he was appointed and acted on the joint committee of the Legislature that reported bills in reference to said grant; also bills for the incorporation of the North Missouri and the Iron Mountain Railroads and the Southwest Pacific, now the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad. The results of the action of this committee as favorably affecting the material and permanent interests of the country, are recognized as among the most important that have been attained in the State. He served in the regular session following, which closed in 1853.

In the summer of 1853 he was a candidate for reëlection, but in consequence of his opposition to the doctrine of secession and nullification, he was opposed by the majority of Democrats and defeated by a few votes.

From this period till the breaking out of the war he remained on his farm, still taking an intensely active interest in public affairs, constantly maintaining the position of an unconditional Union man and manifesting especial antagonism to the pro-slavery movement in the Kansas issues.

In 1862 he was elected to the Legislature from Caldwell county as an unconditional Union man. At the adjourned session of 1863 he publicly declared himself an emancipationist. He was appointed by the Republican caucus a member of the committee whose duty it was to draft the bill authorizing the calling of a convention the object of which was to confine the elective franchise to the loyal men of the State, to abolish slavery, and to affect such other modifications as the public interests and safety might demand. The bill as reported by the committee, with a few unimportant changes, was enacted by the Legislature. He remained in the Legislature until the spring of 1864.

In the summer of 1864 he presided over the Republican convention which assembled at Jefferson City to nominate a State ticket. This convention by an almost unanimous vote nominated him for lieutenant-governor and he was elected by a

majority of over forty thousand. As Lieutenant-Governor he presided over the State Senate for four years. It was during this time that Judge Walter King was tried by impeachment.

Governor Smith was also President of the State Board of Equalization, when it was first organized in this State in 1865, and his experience as a legislator both in Ohio and this State enabled him to shape many of the important features of the law. His term of office as Lieutenant-Governor expired in 1869, and although the presiding officer of a strongly partisan senate, he held the esteem and affection of both political parties.

On the 20th of March, 1869, he was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, to which position he was re-appointed in 1873, and held it until March 20, 1877, when, his second term expiring, he asked for relief from its cares.

At the National Convention of United States Marshals, held at the city of Cleveland in August, 1873, the object of which was to consider the propriety of suggesting to Congress amendments governing Marshals' duties, Governor Smith was unanimously elected president of the body.

Though in sympathy with all charitable movements and organizations, he never identified himself with any secret society. He was raised in the teachings of the Presbyterian Church, with which he united about twenty-three years ago, and for the past twenty years has been ruling elder in the same.

When a very young man he was captain of the first rifle company in the first rifle regiment of militia in Ohio, and at the commencement of the late war he assisted in organizing the second company of troops armed by the Government, outside of the city of St. Louis, in the State.

Governor Smith is a well preserved man for his years, of active habits of life, with all his faculties alert.

From the beginning of the war till the year 1868 he, perhaps, more than any other man in the State, controlled the dominant party. His sterling integrity and clear, broad views stamped him as a safe leader, and in all matters other than political, his political opponents as well as political friends recognized the large experience and clear insight that made his opinion so valuable; and recognizing it, he was consulted on every important matter affecting the interests of the State and people.

His children are as follows: Adelaide, his eldest child, the wife of John Q. A. Kemper, died in 1874. Abraham Chapman, born in 1837, is a farmer in Clinton county, Missouri; he was in the army five years and resigned his commission in 1865; he is married. Thomas Kerrins, born in 1843, is a merchant at Cameron, Missouri; studied medicine and graduated at the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, and practiced for several years; he is married. William Medill, born in 1848, is a lawyer at Kansas City, Missouri; for two years he was a clerk in the State Auditor's office; eight years a Deputy United States Marshal, five years of which time he was chief in charge of the office; in March, 1877, was appointed United States Marshal *ad interim*, which position he held until December 8, 1877; he is married. Sarah Eleanor, wife of Clifford J. Stevens, lives at Cameron, Missouri. George Anthony, born in 1855, is unmarried, living at home, engaged as a farmer and stock dealer. Mary Elizabeth, wife of A. R. Creigh, lives at Cameron, Missouri.

JOHN HARRIS DUNCAN, M. D.

COLUMBIA.

JOHN HARRIS DUNCAN was born in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri, August 16, 1852. He is a son of Dr. William Henley Duncan, who is a native of Amherst county, Virginia, and was born April 22, 1803. His grandfather, Rev. William Duncan, was also born in Amherst county, February 22, 1776, and was of Scotch descent. The latter was a Baptist minister. He died in Howard county, Missouri, having moved to that state in 1830. Dr. William H. Duncan, father of Dr. J. H. Duncan, was reared in Amherst county, Virginia, and was educated at New Glasgow Academy. He graduated at the Pennsylvania Medical University of Philadelphia, in the spring of 1824, and began

the practice the same year in Virginia. He subsequently removed to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, where he remained three years. In the year 1830 he emigrated to Missouri and established himself at Millersburg, Callaway county, practicing his profession. In 1835 he removed to Columbia, where he has ever since resided and practiced medicine. From the establishment of the Missouri University in 1843 to the year 1860, he was the treasurer of that institution. He was married in 1831 to Miss Susan Woods Harris, who was born in 1808, in Madison county, Kentucky, where she was reared and educated. Her father was John Harris, who moved from Virginia to Madison county, Kentucky, at an early day. By the marriage of Dr. W. H. Duncan and Miss Harris there were born nine children, four of whom died young. Margaret F., who married Trigg T. Allen, of Clay county; Mattie W., who married George W. Trimble, of Columbia; James S. Duncan, William O. Duncan and John H. Duncan are the living children.

Dr. John H. Duncan attended the Missouri University for four years, and completed his literary course in William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, in 1872. He then returned to Columbia and began the study of medicine with Drs. McAlester and Arnold. From February to June, 1873, he attended the medical lectures at the Missouri University, remaining in Columbia during the summer. In October, 1873, he went to Bellevue Hospital Medical College, in the city of New York, and attended the lectures there till March, 1874, at which time he renewed his attendance upon the University lectures at Columbia and continued it until June of that year, when he graduated as the valedictorian of his class. He spent the remainder of the summer in Columbia and returned to Bellevue Hospital College, graduating there in March, 1875, taking the first honors in a class of one hundred and ninety-six students. He then returned to Columbia and began the practice of his profession in partnership with his father.

In the fall of 1875, he was appointed lecturer upon physiology and physiological anatomy in the University of Missouri, a position which he accepted and has continued to occupy, practicing medicine when the duties of his professorship did not require his attention. He is a member of the Baptist Church, secretary of the Linton District Medical Society, and assistant editor of the *Linton District Medical Journal.* He is also a member of the State Medical Society and delegate this year (1878) to the American Medical Association, which is to meet at Buffalo, New York. In politics he is a Democrat.

The progress of Dr. Duncan has been rapidly onward and upward, and at the early age of twenty-six it may be said that his destiny is in his own hands.

REV. MICHAEL MONTGOMERY FISHER, D. D.

COLUMBIA.

MICHAEL MONTGOMERY FISHER was born, October 8, 1834, in Parke county, Indiana. His paternal grandfather, John Fisher, was a native of Pennsylvania, born about the year 1779, and was of German stock. John Fisher and his brothers were men of excellent business talents and acquired large estates. His maternal grandfather, Michael Montgomery, was born in Alabama in 1778, and was, as was also his wife, Elizabeth Counts, of Scotch-Irish parentage. She was a native of Alabama. His father, Judge James M. Fisher, was born in Brown county, Ohio, in 1810. He received a common school education, and with his father emigrated to Parke county, Indiana, in 1839, engaging in agricultural pursuits. He was a judge of the county court for seventeen years. In 1833 James M. Fisher was married to Miss Elizabeth Montgomery, born in Huntsville, Alabama, in 1813. Seven children were the fruit of this marriage: Michael M., John Alexander, Elam, Sylvester, James, Mattie E. (married to W. G. McCormick, of New Orleans), and Louisa.

Michael M. Fisher was reared on his father's farm, receiving such an education as the common schools afforded when he was not engaged in duties on the farm. Here he remained until he was sixteen years old. In 1850 he was sent to Waveland Academy, in Montgomery county, Indiana, where he

remained two years. Leaving the academy, he entered Hanover College, Hanover, Indiana, and graduated in 1855, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts and the highest honors of his class. His father had designed him for the legal profession, and he would, doubtless, have pursued the course marked out for him, but for a fortuitous circumstance that diverted his talents in a different channel and influenced the balance of his life.

Soon after he graduated, he was called to a professorship in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri, which position he accepted, removing to Fulton in September, 1855. It was evident from the beginning of his career as a teacher that the selection was a judicious one. In the class he gave eminent satisfaction, and both with the faculty and the students he was always a favorite. The board of trustees for Westminster recognized his ability and adaptability for the position, and, in 1856, assigned him the professorship of Latin and Greek, a situation for which he was well prepared by long and close application, and in which he developed those qualifications that have since made his name familiar to the scholars of America.

During his residence in Fulton he filled every position in the college. While engaged in teaching, he pursued a theological course under Rev. S. S. Laws, D. D., LL. D., then president of Westminster, at present president of the University. He was licensed to preach in 1859, and was ordained in 1860. The war of 1861, which broke up nearly all the literary institutions of the slaveholding states, had a depressing effect upon Westminster. Dr. Laws, the president, was banished, and Professor Fisher, with others, maintained the school during the civil strife. The endowment fund of the college was not, or only partially available, and the trustees did not feel justified in continuing the salaries previously paid. But such was his zeal for the prosperity of the College, that Professor Fisher worked on a meager salary of five hundred dollars per annum, testifying his devotion to the interests of the institution and the great body of the Presbyterian Church, of which Westminster was a foster child, by devoting his time, talents and energies to prevent even a temporary suspension. He was chairman of the faculty and acting president from 1866 to 1870.

In 1868 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by the board of trustees of Westminster College, a distinction he had fairly earned by his high attainments in theological science.

Dr. Fisher is a member of the Masonic order. His political views corresponded with the principles of the Whig party during its active existence. He has never taken any part in political matters except to vote, and of late years he has voted with the Democrats.

He was first married, in 1856, to Miss Anna E. Atwood, of St. Louis. She was a daughter of Dr. N. B. Atwood, who was a native of Connecticut and of English descent. The mother of Mrs. Fisher was Miss E. F. Le Grand, a native of Tennessee and descended from French stock. Dr. Atwood and wife had five children: Charles H., Le Grand, Anna E. (who intermarried with Dr. Fisher), Maria Louisa and William. By the marriage of Dr. Fisher and Miss Atwood there were four children: Elizabeth Le Grand, Hamilton M., Ernest and Nathaniel B., the latter of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Fisher was a pure, devoted Christian woman and a member of the Presbyterian Church. She died in 1864.

In December, 1866, Dr. Fisher was joined in marriage with Mrs. Bettie B. Coleman, formerly Miss Spear, who was a niece of Francis P. Blair, senior, and a cousin of General Frank P. Blair. Two children were born of this union, Frank and Samuel Blair, the former of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Fisher died in February, 1872.

In December, 1874, he married Miss Eliza Gamble, daughter of Judge John W. Gamble, of Audrain county, Missouri. The mother of Miss Gamble was Mary Rogers, sister of Dr. Rogers, of Louisville, Kentucky, and a member of an old and highly respected family of that state. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. By this last marriage two children have been born, Gamble and James Montgomery, the former of whom is dead.

While engaged in his professional duties, Dr. Fisher found time to prepare copious notes on the elements, composition and structure of the Latin language. These notes he had nearly woven into manuscript, which he intended to publish in the form of text books. Some years ago his house was consumed by fire, and these notes and manuscripts were burned with the dwelling. Since then he has labored industriously to restore his work, and now has in process of completion a work on "Latin Pronunciation," an "Introductory Latin Book," and a "Latin Grammar and Reader." He will pursue his work until the text books of the Latin course have been carefully reviewed and annotated, offering a complete set of Latin works for the collegiate course.

He has also prepared a history of Westminster College, with which he was so long connected as tutor, professor and acting president, covering a period from its opening in 1849 to 1870. Dr. Fisher is now (1878) in charge of the Latin Department in the University of Missouri.

In person, Dr. Fisher is over six feet high, of slender form, yet possessed of great vitality. He is a laborious student and investigates very thoroughly every subject that falls within the range of his duties. As a speaker, he is earnest and impressive, reaching the public heart through the medium of the judgment, rather than winning by appeals to the passions. His diction is pure and strong, and he deals but little in the flowers of rhetoric. His manner of thinking is regular and systematic; his arrangement of his subjects is methodic, without seeming labored, and his presentation of what he has prepared is natural, easy and forcible. There are few pulpit orators that more deeply impress an audience with the sincerity and strength of their convictions than does Dr. Fisher. His manners are agreeable and even fascinating. In the social circle he is affable and entertaining. In the recitation-room he attaches young men to him by a magnetic influence, and is almost always the most popular professor in the college.

Dr. Fisher has scarcely attained middle life, yet by that laborious and pains-taking process which makes an accurate scholar, writer and speaker, he has already accomplished much, and will, if his life is spared a few years, accomplish still more in the Republic of Letters.

JOEL H. HADEN.

COLUMBIA.

JOEL HARRIS HADEN affords in his life and its success another evidence that industry, economy and integrity constitute the keynote to honorable competency. He was the son of Turner and Rebecca (Cave) Haden, and was born in Scott county, Kentucky, September 12, 1811. His paternal grandfather was a gallant and distinguished captain in the American army during the Revolution.

Joel was favored with but few educational advantages—having attended school but nine months in his youth, three of which were under the tuition of Manlius Thomson, who afterwards became lieutenant-governor of Kentucky. His early years were spent on a farm where he acquired those habits of industry and economy which were the foundation of his subsequent success. And there, too, he added to his meagre stock of knowledge, especially arithmetic, by utilizing every leisure minute. Keenly appreciating his necessitous condition, he determined to obey the injunction, "with all thy gettings, get knowledge," and through life, as well as in his youthful days, he has been a student and a close observer.

In 1828, when only seventeen years of age, he emigrated to Missouri, bringing with him his widowed mother, and settled in Boone county, near Columbia. Their entire property consisted of three beds and two small ponies. The following year he leased a small farm, paying its rent by making rails at thirty-seven and a half cents per hundred. He labored as only the pioneers of those days labored, and was self-denying as only they could appreciate. The same levers would pry up fortunes yet; but few use them as those old horny-fisted men can tell us how. Mr. Haden's first purchase of land was in 1836, an unimproved tract at $5 per acre; the year following he added to it one hundred and sixty acres more, partially improved, at $13 per acre. As his means increased, he added stock-raising on a large scale to his regular business of farming, and subsequently engaged in land speculations in different parts of the state with gratifying success. He still owns some three thousand acres of land, nine hundred of which comprise his home farm near Columbia. In addition to this, he has been a stockholder and director in the Exchange National Bank at Columbia since its organization in 1865.

Mr. Haden has never been an aspirant for office. He was a Whig during the existence of that party, and since a Democrat. But throughout his manhood he has simply been a thinking voter and an observer of passing political events.

He has married three times. His first wife was Miss Sarah Talbot, daughter of Richard Talbot, of Boone county, Missouri; their marriage took place

August 19, 1832. But after only three years had sped away, death called her from his side, May 15, 1835. She left one child, a daughter named Margaret. July 14, 1838, he was married to Miss Zerelda Kirtly, daughter of James Kirtly, of Boone county. But again the arrow of the insatiate archer flew, and again his peace was slain. Mrs. Haden died without issue, November 3, 1870.

September 28, 1872, Mr. Haden was married to Miss Sarah Kirtly, sister of his last wife, who is still living. He has only the one child, Margaret, who married John W. Carter, of Virginia. They are living near Mr. Haden, and have a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters.

In person Mr. Haden is below the medium size, and evidently has an iron constitution. He is strong in his attachments and unselfish in his friendships; a man of sound judgment, ripe experience, a safe counselor, an indulgent parent, a good neighbor and an honored man. He has ceased to labor for an increase of his already handsome fortune; his chief care is to teach his child and grandchildren the same industry and economy that will enable them to be as successful as he has been.

CLINTON ROWELL.

ST. LOUIS.

IT was once remarked by Oliver Wendell Holmes "that the State of New Hampshire had, with true New England enterprise, hung its sign out to show what it had to give to the rest of mankind." Every tradesman of enterprise displayed his wares for sale; and New Hampshire, in the profile of the "Old Man of the Mountain," had made known to the world that she was "engaged in making men." Its rugged mountains and unproductive fields have given little to the country by way of increasing its wealth; but it has done more than its share in filling almost every State in the Union with brave and successful men, and true, earnest-hearted women. They are found in every field of enterprise, winning honors and striving for high attainment.

The subject of this sketch was born in Concord, Vermont, in 1838. Soon after, his parents removed to Littleton, New Hampshire, where, in sight of the White Mountains, his boyhood days were passed. Nature around him was clothed in forms of lofty grandeur and rare beauty. From her his young heart received deep and lasting impressions, and no doubt his surroundings gave color and tone to the purposes that have animated his subsequent career. On his father's side, Mr. Rowell is descended from a family originally from Wales, and one of the first to settle among the inhospitable hills of New Hampshire. His father, Guy C. Rowell, is still living, a type of the strong-hearted, clear-headed New England citizen. From the first settler, the Rowells have been distinguished for intelligence and character, and the name is conspicuous in the records of the early history of the country. On the side of his mother, Clarissa Daniels Rankin, Mr. Rowell traces his origin to General David Rankin, of Scotch descent. General Rankin was one of the leading men of New England, and took a prominent position in the early struggles of America; and, later, was no less prominent in political and industrial fields. A genealogical history of the Rankin family was published in Boston in 1867, in which appears many names illustrious and honored in public affairs. The celebrated missionary, Melinda Rankin, author of a history of Mexico and Texas, and numerous missionary works, is one of General Rankin's descendants.

With some of the best New England blood in his veins, and of an impressible and ambitious nature, the subject of this narrative in boyhood was possessed of a longing for a broader and higher field of action than was possible to him simply as the son of a New England farmer. He saw that education was the golden key with which to unlock the hidden treasures of the future, and with characteristic energy he set about to gain it. After a careful preparation in the academy, he entered Dartmouth College—illustrious as the *Alma Mater* of such men as Webster and Choate. He finished his education there in 1862, ranking high in a brilliant class. After leaving college, used to toil and self-denial, with a

well disciplined mind, splendid *physique*, and animated throughout by a lofty ambition, he turned his steps westward.

We next find him in Bloomington, Illinois, teaching school and reading law, where soon after he was admitted to the bar. Thinking the field still too narrow, he removed to St. Louis, where he has since lived, rising rapidly in his profession, and has obtained a position, both as a lawyer and citizen, filled by those only who achieve success because they deserve it.

Soon after coming to St. Louis, Mr. Rowell was married to Caroline M. Ferris, a beautiful and accomplished lady from one of the best families in Northern New York—a family distinguished for several authors and artists of high repute. A home was thus established, adorned by the presence of love, culture and womanly grace.

As a lawyer, Mr. Rowell ranks among the first in the largest and most learned Bar of the West. Possessing thorough learning, sound judgment, a talent for patient research, depth of thought and keen penetration, he is eminently fitted for the position of counsel; but in no less degree is he successful as an advocate and practitioner. His thorough knowledge of human nature and keenness of intellect, coupled with perfect self-control, give him great skill in the examination of witnesses and management of cases. Before the jury he is perfectly at home—of commanding presence, massive features, a sonorous, ringing voice, eyes keen and piercing, flashing in scorn or melting in pity as his feelings prompt, his fervid and persuasive eloquence charms the ear and inthralls the judgment.

In his personal appearance, Mr. Rowell presents an air of quiet dignity and massive force. In private life he is generous, considerate and affectionate. He was reared in the Congregational Church, and still holds to the fundamental doctrines of the Christian religion. Of liberal political views, Mr. Rowell is a Democrat, willing to subordinate love of party to desire for public welfare. He, however, has no political record, having confined himself strictly to his profession, refusing to comply with the wishes of his friends to place him in office. It is through the influence of such men—though they are but children by adoption—men of brains and character, that Missouri is to be elevated among her sister States.

Mr. Rowell is a member of the law firm of Fisher & Rowell. They have been for twelve years in partnership and actively engaged in the practice of law in the courts of St. Louis and Missouri. They have a large practice in all the civil courts and are engaged in many of the important cases. If men deserve credit for success attained by individual effort, and if self-made men are an honor to the pages of history, this book will lose none of its prestige by recounting the trials, the ambitious endeavors and the success of Clinton Rowell.

HON. B. GRATZ BROWN.

ST. LOUIS.

EVERY nation has its epoch, and every epoch its leaders. In the history of the United States, future generations will dwell with intense interest upon the pages of thrilling incidents, and marvelous strides made between the years 1860 and 1870. In the momentous events of that reformatory period, many men floated to the surface as the political cauldron boiled; they had their day, too, and their honor; but like bubbles they sparkled, bursted, and in a few years will have been forgotten. But these were not the men who projected the advanced thought of the century which culminated in establishing the United States' real theory of government. A century of experiment demonstrated that the theory was only yet a problem, and the time had come for its solution. For half a century the peculiar circumstances of the Northern States had favored the slow growth of a party devoted to the work of that solution The development of thought and the precipitation of events in the South afforded the test; and some leaders of the movement were to be found there. Especially did the border slave states furnish a quota of men to the Union cause, who performed illustrious service both in the tents and halls of the nation. Born leaders, they took position at once, and the masses intuitively

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B. Gratz Brown

acknowledged and acquiesced in their leadership. This was especially true of the subject of this sketch. Coming to St Louis at the age of twenty-three, he at once entered upon the practice of law, and took a prominent position in the ranks of Benton's Free Soil party, at that time struggling into fixed existence. His speeches and articles favoring free labor fired the popular heart, and he at once became one of the most gallant champions of the then novel theory that the grand principle of the Declaration must be put into practice. The man who assumed the championship of such a theory in Missouri at that day had to have in an eminent degree the elements of leadership. But Mr. Brown was equal to the emergency. His firm will, calm courage, and independent expression of well-defined opinions, more than atoned for his youthfulness. Step by step the new party had to fight its way upward against prejudice and power. The great Benton had no more unflinching supporter among his subalterns than B. Gratz Brown, and none whom the people more delighted to honor.

In 1852 Mr. Brown was elected to the Missouri Legislature from St. Louis, and there attained immediately a prominent position among his political associates. Here during his first session Mr. Brown, by his bold avowal and manly support of the great principles of his party, shook the old political structures of the state to their foundations. There was a startling freshness in his enunciations that jostled many a listener out of the old ruts

In 1854 Mr. Brown became editor of the Missouri *Democrat*, a strong Benton paper, and his favorite views thus gained wider circulation, and soon the paper became the well-known Free Soil journal of the state. In his paper, and in the legislature—to which he was reëlected in 1856—he continued his fierce onslaught upon the slave power, and the seeds of freedom were taking deep root. St Louis now indorsed Mr. Brown's party politics, and throughout the state numerous adherents were rapidly enlisting.

In 1861 the war of the Rebellion burst upon the country, and Mr. Brown immediately and fervently espoused the Union cause, and was among the first to organize a regiment for the three months' service and entered the field with them. General Lyon consulted with him regarding the capture of Camp Jackson, in May, 1861. To the prompt action on that occasion of the United States troops is due in a great measure Missouri's remaining in the Union. Colonel Brown, after his term of service expired, served with General Curtis and also rendered valuable assistance in organizing the state militia.

The Senatorial contest in the Missouri Legislature of 1862-3-4, was an exceedingly bitter one. In the caucus of the first session held by the Emancipation party, they fully recognized Colonel Brown as their chosen champion by nominating him for the United States Senate. The election took place in the winter of 1863-4, when B. Gratz Brown and Hon. John B. Henderson were elected. In the Senate, Mr. Brown was Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds also of Contingent Expenses, and served on the Committees on Pacific Railroad, Indian Affairs, Military Affairs, and Printing. On the floor of the Senate, his ability was as fully acknowledged as in the committee rooms. Failing health forced him to decline a reëlection, which would have been freely conceded to him, and Colonel Brown returned to private life in St. Louis.

In 1870 the Republican party of Missouri divided on the question of restoring to citizenship those in the State who had been disfranchised for participating in the Rebellion. Colonel Brown took ground with the Liberals, and by a combination of their strength with the Democrats, he was elected over Governor McClurg—the Radical Republican candidate—by a majority of 41,917.

In May, 1872, the Liberal Republican party of the United States, in convention at Cincinnati, nominated Governor Brown for Vice-President of the United States, with Horace Greeley for President. Although the ticket was defeated, the vote given was a national recognition of his abilities and services, as well as a complimentary foreshadowing of future honors.

Nor has it been alone at the bar and in politics that Governor Brown has borne so conspicuous and honorable a part. To all the public enterprises calculated to advance the interests of his city, he has given the benefit of his voice and means. A heavy owner in the street railroads, his wise counsels and energy have, in company with those of other gentlemen, given St. Louis the best lines of street railways probably in the Union. He has been a judicious purchaser in real estate, and his investments have proved remunerative.

B. Gratz Brown was born in Lexington, Kentucky, May 28, 1826, and is consequently yet in the prime of a vigorous manhood, and is to-day as enterprising, energetic and as alive to the issues of

the time as ever. His boyhood days were spent in the private schools of his native state, with a classical course in Transylvania University, Lexington. He entered Yale College in 1845 and graduated in 1847. He then studied law with his father and afterwards attended the Louisville Law School, where he graduated in 1848. After being licensed to practice, he emigrated to St. Louis in 1849. His grandfather was the Hon. John Brown, a member of Congress from Virginia, and afterwards a United States Senator from Kentucky. His father, Judge Mason Brown, was an eminent lawyer of Kentucky, and his mother was a Miss Bledsoe, daughter of Hon. Jesse Bledsoe, a United States Senator from Kentucky from 1813 to 1815. Governor Brown is connected by blood relationship with the Prestons, the Blairs, the Breckinridges, the Hamptons, and most of the leading families of the South and West.

As a leader in politics, Gov. Brown ranks high. He entered the arena at a time when sectionalism was fast ripening into war, and the aroused passions of the nation had called into prominence men of the highest mental power. The history of the contests of that period is a history of moral and intellectual warfare rarely if ever equaled. All the elements of humanity were aroused to the highest degree of commotion. No passion, high or low, exalted or base, but played with the intensest vigor. It was an era for greatness and for baseness. The heroic and the servile confronted on all sides. The humane and the generous jostled and struggled with the heartless and the brutal. It was a war ever to be renowned for its fierceness between enemies, from the world's birth—a war between right and wrong. Amid such surroundings, leadership required something more than popular manners, insinuating address and knowledge of political intrigue. It not only required honesty of purpose, combined with determination and courage, but it required that devotion to the cause combated for which springs from a conviction of its supreme and unquestioned righteousness. There was something Cromwellian in the spirit of the free-soiler, especially notable in the slave states. Men thought nothing or little of party name or party allegiance, they marshaled and were led for principle. Principle was their guiding star; and its then enshrinement afforded an altar worthy of a martyr's devotion. No like issue will again occur in this country, unless it be an issue between liberty and despotism. Again, leadership required mental calmness and a discreet precision in directing the forces to be moved. The condition of affairs, and local surroundings, reflected many different types. The varying characteristics are notable—Governor Brown's peculiarly so. His mind is logical; his processes of thought cautious and careful, his deductions accurate, mathematical. Intense reflection is notably conspicuous in all his public papers. The attendant of such mind-construction is prophetic power. Power to foreshadow coming effects from developed and developing causes. To possess this power, is to be able to guide the searchers after the coming and desired effect to the surest and speediest course to it; it is to be able to unite, organize and project the swelling force in its most concentrated and direct power, for the attainment of required ends. That this is the marked characteristic of Governor Brown's power as a leader, no one will question who is familiar with his career in Missouri. It is specifically illustrated in his advanced position on the free-soil question as a legislator; again in his declaration of adherence to the Republican party as an editor; again in his contest for the Senatorship, in '62-3-4, where he declared for emancipation —irrevocable—without compensation; again when he raised the standard of universal amnesty in 1870 in Missouri; and, still again, when he organized the Missouri movement into national proportion and crystallized it into a political formula at Cincinnati. And though that movement was not then successful, Governor Brown has the satisfaction of seeing he present national administration carrying with decided approbation into practical operation, principles long since enunciated and advocated by him.

As to Governor Brown's executive ability, it is unnecessary to speak. His success whenever intrusted with public position has been unquestioned. His state papers are models of strength and vigor in expression, healthiness in tone, and originality and aptness in suggestion. The qualities of mind noted in Governor Brown as a political leader, as a matter of course when directed to his profession, make him a successful lawyer, counselor and advocate. At present he devotes his entire attention to his practice, and stands at the bar among the foremost. His style of address is easy and graceful, at the same time forcible. He depends more upon carrying conviction by severe processes of reasoning, than by appeals to passion; but he is by no means devoid of rhetoric, and at times when aroused in debate he gives vent to his opinions and feelings in a peculiarly fervid and intense eloquence.

United with this, he possesses in an eminent degree that most dangerous weapon in controversy—sarcasm, which to his credit be it said he rarely uses. Governor Brown is of slight build, and possesses a constitution not strong but elastic. He is courteous, social, generous. He makes a good friend and a bad enemy.

Few men stand higher in the West to-day, as lawyer, legislator or executive. His calm dignity, strict integrity, practical sense, high culture, and legal ability, give him high position in the esteem of professional men, while his efforts and successes for the advancement of his fellow-men give him an enviable hold upon the affections of the masses.

Governor Brown married at Jefferson City, Missouri, a Miss Gunn, daughter of the distinguished editor of that place, and has seven children living—two sons and five daughters.

WILLIAM ANDREW CAUTHORN, A. M.

COLUMBIA.

WILLIAM A. CAUTHORN was born January 13, 1834, in Culpepper county, Virginia. His father, Carter Cauthorn, was born in 1802, in Essex county, Virginia, and was reared and educated in that county. He learned the trade of bricklayer and plasterer, and followed that occupation in early life. At a later period, he began farming in Culpepper county, an occupation which he followed till his emigration to Missouri.

He was twice married, first to Eliza Hudson, of Essex county, who died about twelve months after their marriage. About the year 1831, he was married to Miss Eliza Ann Colvin, of Culpepper county, who was born in 1812. She was a daughter of James Colvin, who married Miss Hill, a relative of Captain, afterward General A. P. Hill. Of this marriage thirteen children were born to Mr. Cauthorn, two of whom died in infancy. The others, in the order of their birth, are: Carter, James, William Andrew, Edward R., John A., Martha L., Columbus H., Albert R., Robert H., Daniel A., Theodore and Frances A. In 1837 Mr. Cauthorn emigrated to Missouri and located in St. Louis county, where he resided one year, following his occupation as bricklayer and plasterer. In 1838 he removed to Audrain county, Missouri, where he still resides engaged extensively in farming. He has resisted all efforts to induce him to accept office, is a quiet and respected citizen, a member of the Christian Church, and in politics a Democrat.

The subject of this biographical sketch received the principal part of his school training in the common schools of Audrain county, completing his course in the State University, though not taking a regular course. About the first of March, 1861, he left college and enrolled in the Confederate service, but withdrew from the army in March, 1862.

For the next eighteen months, up to September, 1863, he applied himself closely to studies at home, at the expiration of which time he began teaching a school in Audrain county, and completed a term of eight months. He then moved to Mexico, Missouri, where he renewed his studies. In the fall of 1865, he began to teach another school; but failing to comply with the law in taking the "iron-clad" oath, was indicted, arrested and held to bail. The trial was postponed until reason and justice had re-asserted their sway, when the indictment was quashed. He then began to teach in Mexico and continued there until in the summer of 1870, he was elected superintendent of the public schools in Columbia, Missouri. In June, 1871, he was elected to take charge of the high school department of the Carrollton public schools, which position he accepted and held until June, 1873.

In July, of the latter year, he was chosen Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the Missouri University, a Chair which he still holds. In June, 1872, the university conferred on him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Professor Cauthorn is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, following the example of his ancestors for several generations, he votes and acts with the Democracy. In 1869, he was married to Miss Mary Howard Lynch, daughter of the late John Hall Lynch, Esq., a native of Maryland, but for many years a resident of Columbia. They have had four children, William Broadus, Howard Allen, (who

died in infancy), Edward Buford and Louisa Leah.

Professor Cauthorn is a man of great physical power and endurance, five feet eight inches in height, stoutly built, a constant worker in his department, and much respected by the students who come under his care. He is a noble example of those "self-made" men who have wrought out such practical results in the fields of science. His mathematical education has been secured by long, arduous and almost unassisted labor.

JUDGE WILLIAM O. FORRIST.

MEXICO.

WILLIAM O. FORRIST comes of old and distinguished Eastern families. He was born in Trumbull county, Ohio, October 21, 1826. His father, Ira Forrist, was a native of Vermont. He was a soldier in the Vermont Line in the war of 1812. In 1868 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Adrian county. He was a farmer through life, and in 1871 died in Mexico, Missouri. His mother, Polly (Thomas) Forrist, was a native of Massachusetts, and daughter of John Thomas, who was a Captain in the Revolution.

Young Forrist was educated at the Farmington Seminary, of Ohio, concluding his studies in 1843. He took the first honors of his class, being its valedictorian. In 1843 he began to read law at Warren, Ohio, and in 1847 was admitted by the Supreme Court of that State to the bar. In that same year he located at Chardon, Geauga county, Ohio, and began the practice of his profession.

In 1860 he removed to Warren, in his native county, where he practiced law until 1868, when he came to Missouri and located at Mexico, where he has since been one of the leading attorneys. Judge Forrist has avoided all public offices because of his devotion to his profession.

He was a Whig while that party existed, but is now a Republican, and is said to be the first of that party in Missouri who wrote and published articles favoring the reënfranchisement of the ex-Confederates. In 1852 he married Miss Rosmond L. Pease, of Geauga county, Ohio.

Judge William O. Forrist is a man who has risen to distinction by his own untiring efforts; he is a close reasoner, a deep thinker and an excellent lawyer.

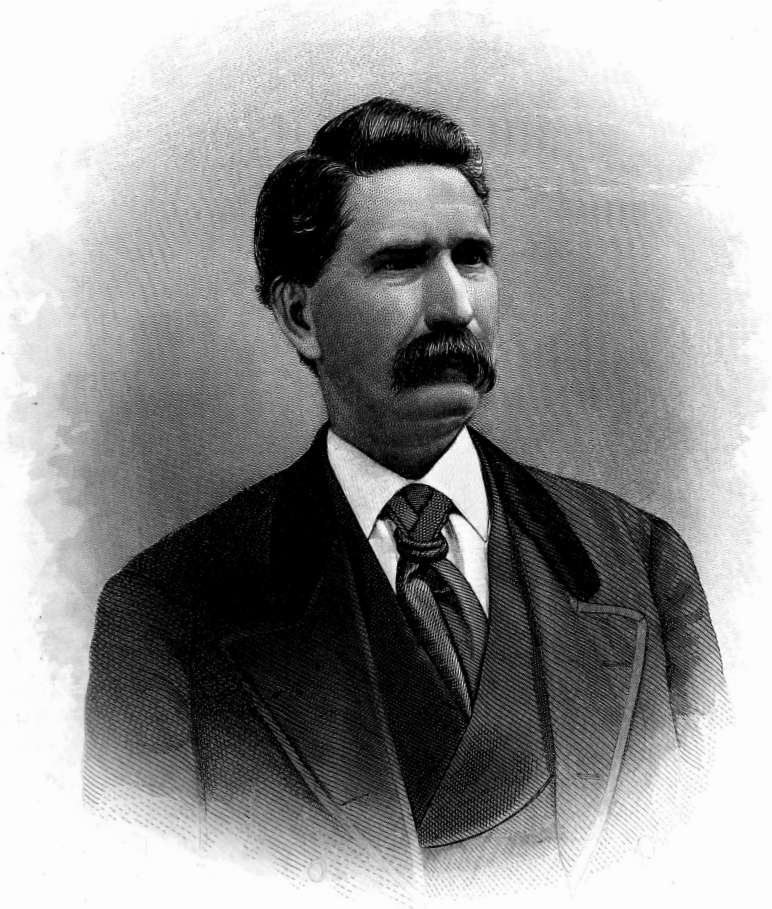
JOSEPH LAFAYETTE STEPHENS.

BOONVILLE.

IN the records of the world's history there are eras that produce remarkable men; sometimes great poets, at others great warriors, then again great writers, preachers, statesmen or inventors—or they may be great in some other way that makes them remarkable. Perhaps among all the deviations from the common course, none are more remarkable than J. L. Stephens, the lawyer, banker and financier of Boonville, Missouri.

Joseph Lafayette Stephens was born in Cooper county, Missouri, January 15, 1826. His father, Hon. Lawrence C. Stephens, was a native of Virginia. His mother, Miss Margaret P. Moore, was born in North Carolina. They were married in Cooper county, Missouri, and were engaged in farming when the subject of our sketch was born. We learn from public history that his father was a man of superior ability, representing his district in the legislature, and filled various offices of responsibility in the county and state of his adoption, and in every place gave entire satisfaction to his constituents. He died in 1873, aged seventy-five, universally beloved by the community in which he resided and deeply mourned by all who knew him.

The education of the subject of our sketch was commenced at the common schools of the county.



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Very Truly Yrs
J. G. Hopkins

During the vacations he assisted his father on the farm, and even then employed his leisure hours in study. When sufficiently advanced he entered the high school at Boonville, from which he graduated with honor at the age of eighteen.

In 1844 he commenced the study of law in the office of Hon. John G. Miller, a man well known throughout the country for his legal attainments, and who represented his district for two terms in the United States Congress. During the next two years he applied himself closely to his legal studies, spending a few months of each year in teaching public schools.

In the month of May, 1846, a call was made for one company from Cooper county to join the troops in Mexico. J. L. Stephens responded to that call, and was unanimously elected captain. Although but twenty years of age, upon that occasion he made an eloquent and spirited address. He assembled his company in Boonville on the following Wednesday, when they were exercised in military duty by their accomplished and gallant young captain. They embarked on Thursday on the steamer L. F. Linn, for St. Louis.

During the trip the "Linn" grounded on a sand-bar about two miles above Herman. By the delay the provisions of the company were greatly diminished, and it became necessary for Captain Stephens to visit Herman for supplies. Captain Eaton, commanding the "Linn," assisted him upon the sand-bar, when proceeding a short distance he found deep water between the bar and the town. Without hesitation he denuded himself, and tying his clothing in a handkerchief, plunged into the "Big Muddy" and swam over, landing at the town in a wet and muddy condition. Stating to the merchants that he was Captain J. L. Stephens, commanding the Boonville company, and that he wanted provisions and clothing for his men, his statement was first received with a grain of doubt, but soon convincing them of his position, a boat was loaded with supplies and clothing and he escorted back to the steamer. This incident fully illustrates his indomitable spirit at the early age of twenty.

General Taylor having gained an important victory in Mexico, it was thought no more troops would be needed; they were therefore ordered back to Boonville and finally disbanded, much to their regret.

In 1847 he completed his legal studies and immediately commenced practice with great success. At this time the Boonville bar ranked with the ablest in the state, numbering among its members Washington Adams, afterwards elevated to the Supreme bench, Peyton R. Hayden, John G. Miller, Hon. Benjamin Tompkins, Emmet R. Hayden and others of equal celebrity.

In 1857 he became associated with George G. Vest, now of Sedalia, Missouri, with whom he continued to practice until the breaking out of the late war. He was also connected with the firm of W. H. Trigg & Co. in the banking business, taking, however, no part in the details of the business, but acting as advisor and attorney for this extensive company. He afterwards practiced in the Court of Claims in Washington City and in the Supreme Court of the United States, until the year 1864, when a painful disease of the throat caused him to seek medical advice and abandon a profession he had honored and in which he had become distinguished.

His health improving, he opened a private banking house in Boonville, and in 1865 organized the Central National Bank. The bank has continued under his management ever since, and is classed among the most solid institutions of the country.

In politics Mr. Stephens is a Democrat. He is a man of profound and accurate judgment, and inspires the greatest confidence. He is noble-hearted, pure-minded and generous, giving largely to charitable purposes, and many have grateful memories of his bounty.

In 1866, at the earnest solicitation of his party, he accepted a nomination for the State Senate. At the election he ran ahead of his ticket, but was defeated, owing to the proscriptive system of registration that then prevailed.

In 1872 he was a prominent candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention, which after a close contest nominated Mr. Woodson.

In 1876 the Missouri Pacific Railroad became bankrupt, and Mr. Stephens was appointed one of the receivers by the United States Circuit Court. Upon its purchase by a new company he became one of the directors and still holds that responsible position. Besides this, he is director in the following Banks: St. Louis National, Valley National of St. Louis, Moniteau National of California, Missouri, Bank of Tipton, Pleasant Hill National Bank, First National at Fort Scott, Kansas, President of the Jefferson City Gas Company, and President of the Missouri River Transportation Company. He

also owns the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad, running from Boonville to Tipton and there connecting with the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which company leases and operates it.

Captain Stephens' residence is a three-story brick building in the heart of the city, elegantly furnished but without glitter. He has three acres of park, with great variety of fruit and flowers. His library contains about three thousand volumes and the walls are hung with valuable paintings and engravings. It contains many rare and ancient volumes, besides autograph letters from Washington, Clay, and many other celebrities.

On the 10th of May, 1853, he was married to Miss Martha Gibson, a lady of fine culture and great social qualities. By this union they have had eight children: William Speed, William Gibson, Lawrence Vest, Mittie Nelson, Alexander Hamilton, Rhoda Earle, Maggie Belle and Mattie Gibson. William Gibson died August 26, 1870, aged twenty years. He graduated at the Kemper Family School and then entered Washington Lee University, and was within one year of graduating when he died of typhoid fever. Mattie Gibson died in infancy. The mother of this interesting family, Mrs. Martha Gibson Stephens, wife of J. L. Stephens, died January 20, 1877.

Mr. Stephens is now in his fiftieth year, tall and commanding in appearance, is hale, fresh and looks youthful; he is of sanguine temperament, very quiet and unassuming in manner, is affable, social and warm-hearted, and in all business transactions is high-minded. None have exceeded him in the various departments of life in which he has been engaged, and he stands before us a remarkable man.

PROF. ERASTUS LATHROP RIPLEY, A. B. LL. B.

COLUMBIA.

ERASTUS LATHROP RIPLEY was born February 14, 1822, in Weybridge, Vermont. He is the son of Nathaniel Ripley, born in Windham, Connecticut, in 1767, and Fanny White, born in Weybridge, Vermont. Nathaniel Ripley was three times married. By his first wife he had six children. His second wife died without issue. His third wife, Fanny White, bore him three children — two sons and one daughter — and died when the the subject of this sketch, who was her second child, was but two years old. Little is known of her family. The father of Nathaniel Ripley was Joshua Ripley, and was a descendant of one of two brothers who came from Hingham, England, and settled in Hingham, Plymouth county, Massachusetts, soon after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock.

Erastus L. Ripley was reared in Vermont until thirteen years of age, when his father placed him in a dry goods house in Buffalo, New York. Here he remained three years, after which he spent one year as book-keeper in a forwarding and commission house. He then returned to Vermont on account of impaired health and remained one winter, teaching school during his stay. In the summer of 1840, he became a clerk in a jobbing house in New York city, where he remained twelve months. During his residence there, he became deeply interested in religious matters, and united with the congregation worshipping in the Broadway Tabernacle (Congregational), then under the charge of Rev. Dr. Andrews. This changed all his purposes in life.

During the next year, he applied himself to study under the instructions of Rev. Nelson Barbour, of Vermont, teaching meanwhile in an adjoining town In 1843 he attended Kimball Union Academy, located at Meriden, New Hampshire, teaching school in the winter and prosecuting his studies at the academy in the summer. In 1845 he attended college one term, took charge of Newington Academy in Connecticut, and reëntered college in the fall, graduating and receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1850. After leaving college he engaged in mercantile pursuits, opening a hardware store in the State of New York, the firm style being Boyd & Ripley, and continued in that business for the space of nearly two years. He then entered the law department of Yale College, and graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1854. He was admitted to practice in the courts of *Nisi Prius*, at New Haven, Connecticut, but in a few months received a call to the charge of the public schools of Jackson, Michigan, which he accepted in the fall of 1854.

He remained in charge of the Jackson schools until January, 1861, when he was elected to the chair of Mathematics in Michigan State Normal School, where he remained for seven years. In 1867 he accepted the chair of Pedagogics in the Missouri University, and Dean of the Normal Faculty, positions which he still (1878) fills. Professor Ripley is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

He is the author of several text books, which have been favorably received by the superintendents of the public schools. Among them are a "System of Map Drawing," "Manual of English Grammar for Teachers," "Students' Chart of History," and "Manual of Arithmetic for Teachers."

He has been married three times. His first wife was Emily J. Isbell, of Meriden, Connecticut, by whom he had three children: James White Ripley, present postmaster at Columbia, Missouri; Charles Clark Ripley, assistant Cashier of the Commercial Bank in Kansas City; Julia Fisk Ripley, now the wife of Dr. Robert W. Oliphant, of St. Louis. His second wife was Helen Divoe, of the State of New York, who bore him one child, Helen Elizabeth, now attending school at the Missouri University. Mrs. Ripley died when her daughter was an infant. His third wife was Mrs. Caroline Amelia Aldrich, of Penfield, Ohio, who was for nine years preceptress of the Michigan Normal School, and for six years an instructor in the Missouri University. She is a graduate of Oberlin College, Ohio. Her daughter, Miss Ida D. Aldrich, is a teacher in the Kansas City high school. She was the valedictorian of her class in 1876. Mrs. Dr. Oliphant was the valedictorian of the class of 1874, took the prize for two successive years as the best Greek scholar, also the Constitutional Law prize, and the Barnes prize of twenty-five volumes as the best graduate of the Normal department.

MAJOR WILSON LEE OVERALL.

ST. CHARLES.

WILSON LEE OVERALL, one of the earliest and most respected citizens of Missouri, died at his home in St. Charles City, December 31, 1850. He was born near Nashville, Tennessee, in 1791, and settled in St. Charles county as a farmer in 1809. He came from an old and honored Virginia family. His father moved to Tennessee when that state was a wilderness under control of the Indians, and was finally killed there in battle with the red men. After the death of his father Wilson Lee came to Missouri, then being only eighteen years of age. He married Miss Mary Griffith, daughter of Captain Samuel Griffith, an officer who served gallantly in the Missouri Indian war. By her he had the following children: Ezra Overall, now living in St. Charles; Daniel G. Overall, William Overall, Samuel Overall, now a practicing physician in St. Charles; Wilson Lee Overall, Asa Nathaniel Overall,—City Recorder of St. Charles in 1854, a member of the City Council 1859 and 1860, and Mayor of the city in 1861, he died July 30, 1870, and his memory is cherished still by the citizens as one of the best men that St. Charles has lost; and Richard H. Overall, now living in Texas. Many of the better qualities of these children are attributable to their mother, who was a member of the Methodist Church and an examplary Christian. She died in 1833. Major Lee afterwards married Mrs. Mary Gould, but she died, leaving but one child, a son named Oscar. August 16, 1840, he married his third wife, Mrs. Eliza A. Patton, relict of Nathaniel Patton, Esq., the publisher of the first newspaper established west of St. Louis, the *Missouri Intelligencer*, at old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, 1829. This lady's maiden name was Williams; she was born near Harper's Ferry, Virginia, July 14, 1807, but emigrated with her father's family to Chariton county, Missouri, in 1817. She died in St. Joseph, Missouri, January 24, 1878, leaving the following children: Mrs. John F. Williams, of Macon, Missouri; John H. Overall, Esq., of St. Louis, and Mrs. L. E. Carter, of St. Joseph.

During Major Overall's residence in St. Charles county, he secured to an unusual degree the confidence and affection of its citizens. For several terms they elected him to represent them in the State Legislature, and for years as the Judge of their

County Court. Those who knew him best pronounce his eulogy in these words: "He lived an upright life." He was naturally strong in all his predilections — ardent in his friendships, uncompromising but open in his enmity; he scorned deceit and was never known to stoop to wrong. In appearance he must have been a handsome man, for he is described as being six feet high, straight as an arrow, with light auburn hair, blue eyes, weighing two hundred pounds and athletic as an Indian

PROF. JOSEPH FICKLIN, A. M., D. P.

COLUMBIA.

JOSEPH FICKLIN was born September 9, 1833, in Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky. He is of the fifth generation of Benjamin Ficklin, who emigrated from England about the year 1720, and settled in King George county, Virginia. William of the first, John of the second, and Jared of the third generation, were born in Kentucky, the latter about the year 1786. Joseph Ficklin, son of Jared and father of Professor Ficklin, was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, about the year 1811. The name, by some of the Virginia family, was spelled with one i, but subsequently it was conceded that the name of Ficklin should be spelled with two i's. Joseph Ficklin, Sr., was reared on Cane Run, in Mercer county, and received such an education as was afforded by the country schools. When a young man he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and there learned the business of wagon and carriage making; and, on the completion of his apprenticeship, returned to Mercer county and settled on a farm near Salvisa, and engaged in conducting both a farm and shop. His stay on the farm was short, and he moved to Salvisa and worked at his trade for several years. He then moved to a farm near Shaker Town and carried on the shop and farm. In the fall of 1851 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Grundy county, where he resided for several years. He then moved to Chillicothe, Livingston county, remaining there four or five years. His next move was to Linn county, where he engaged in farming. He died December 8, 1871, in Columbia, while visiting his son.

On the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, he joined the forces of General Price, and was in the hospital department during a part of the war. He was a Whig in politics until 1861, when he united with the Democratic party. In religion he was a Methodist, until a short time prior to his death, when he attached himself to the Christian Church. He was married in 1832 to Miss Eleanor C. Brown, of Mercer county, Kentucky. She was born October 6, 1815, and died January 26, 1849. Her father, William Brown, was born July 22, 1786, in Kentucky, and died April 9, 1855, in Mercer county. His wife was Nancy Cecil, born February 4, 1791, in Maryland, and died June 11, 1868. William and Nancy Brown had six children: Christopher G., Isabella (married to Robert Armstrong), Eleanor C. (married to Joseph Ficklin, Sr.), Margaret (married to Robert Armstrong), James W., and John C. William Brown was a farmer and blacksmith. He was the son of William and Isabella Brown, and his wife, Nancy, was the daughter of James and Eleanor Cecil. Joseph Ficklin and Eleanor had eight children: Joseph, Mary Ellen (married to David R. Benson, of Grundy county, Missouri), Sarah A. (married to R. White, of Adair county, Kentucky), Nancy, James W. and John C.; Nancy and John C. died when young; Taylor, and Kitty (married to C. C. Newman), of Columbia, Missouri.

Joseph Ficklin, the subject of this sketch, was taken when an infant to Mercer county, where he was reared. He attended school in the country when quite young, and at six years of age began to go to school in Salvisa, Kentucky, where he learned reading and writing. When he was eight years old, his father moved to a farm between Harrodsburg and Pleasant Hill, where Joseph lived until eighteen years of age. In 1851, when his father moved to Grundy county, Missouri, Joseph accompanied him as far as St. Louis. Here he separated from the family and went to New Madrid, and in that county taught his first school, remaining there until February, 1852. He then returned to Kentucky and lived with his grandfather Brown, where he had an opportunity of attending a good school until September, 1853. During that time he studied algebra, geome-

try, trigonometry and surveying, read Cæsar, Virgil and Horace, and made some progress in Greek.

Leaving Kentucky at the close of the term, after a ten days' trip, he reached Trenton, Missouri, September 18, 1853, where he borrowed money and attended Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, entering the sophomore class in all the departments. At the end of the sophomore year, his money was exhausted, and the efforts he made to procure more means, with which to complete his collegiate course, failed. He was thus reluctantly compelled to abandon the project of returning to college, but applied himself with redoubled assiduity to his private studies. In 1858 the College conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In the fall of 1854 he secured a school on trial for four months, the compensation being $40 per month. At the close of this term he was employed to continue the school five months at $50 per month. He continued in this situation for a year or two, and then took the school on his own responsibility, employing his own assistants, and did better in a financial sense.

In the winter of 1855–6 he united with the Christian Church. His school increased in numbers and popularity until the close of the summer term in 1859 when he accepted the Professorship of Mathematics in Bloomington (Illinois) Female College. He did not remain long, leaving that institution in March, 1860, and returned to Missouri. In the fall of 1860 he took charge of the public schools in Linneus, Missouri, and at the close of the public school term he opened a select school. The excitement and troubles of the war that ensued greatly diminished the number of pupils, but he continued to teach in that place until September, 1864, when he accepted the chair of mathematics in Christian Female College at Columbia, Missouri. About that time, also, the professorship of mathematics in Eminence College, Kentucky, was tendered him, which he declined. In 1865 he was elected professor of mathematics and astronomy in the University of the State of Missouri, and he still holds his position in that Institution.

In 1866 the university conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. In 1874 the University of Wisconsin conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. In 1869 he was employed by Professor Snell, of Amherst College, to assist in a revision of the college edition of Professor Olmsted's Natural Philosophy.

His mathematical works have been favorably received by the mathematicians of the country. His complete algebra was published in 1874, and also a book of algebraic problems, with complete keys to both. He also assisted in the preparation of Fish's Complete Arithmetic. Professor Ficklin is a member of the Masonic order. He takes no active part in politics, but generally votes for Democratic principles when he goes to the polls.

He was married March 3, 1856, to Miss Penelope Terrill, of Grundy county, Missouri, who was born October 10, 1837, in Randolph county, Missouri. She is a daughter of James Terrill, born July 1, 1796, near Charlottesville, Virginia. Her grandfather, John Terrill, was also a native of Virginia, and was descended from English stock. The wife of James Terrill was Susan Cave, born in Boone county, Kentucky, in 1802.

Six children have been born to Professor Ficklin: Octavia, born September 15, 1862; Nellie, born June 16, 1865; John Bowman, born March 26, 1868; Thomas Allen, born December 8, 1870; Walter H., born April 9, 1873; Mary, born August 22, 1875.

EZRA OVERALL.

ST. CHARLES.

EZRA OVERALL, eldest son of Major Wilson Lee and Mary Overall, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, January 5, 1812. He was educated in the common schools of the county, getting his education during the intervals of his farm labor. He remained with his father until the age of eighteen, devoted to agricultural pursuits, since which time he has relied upon his own energies. In 1857 he moved into the city of St. Charles, and in 1858 went on a trading expedition up the Missouri river to the Rocky Mountains.

If to begin life with limited education and no

means, and thereon to build a solid commercial name and a high respectability, may be called success, surely Ezra Overall deserves a place in this book of "eminent self-made men." Endowed by nature with quick perceptive qualities, he has by studying the laws of commerce and the causes of shrinkage or increase in values, become one of the most successful financiers in the west, and has accumulated a very handsome fortune. Acting on the motto, "He who can take care of his own can take care of our property," Mr. Overall has been frequently called by different associations to serve them in an official capacity. He was one of the first directors in the St. Charles branch of the old Southern Bank, and also for many years of the First National Bank of St. Charles. On the 15th of February, 1870, he was elected president of the Union Savings Bank of St. Charles, which position he has filled ever since. He has also been president of the Building Association since 1874. Besides these, he has occupied similar offices in other institutions, such as director in the Woolen Mill company and a stockholder in the St. Charles Railroad Car Company, etc. Much of the success which has attended the Union Savings Bank is attributed to his financial ability.

Ezra Overall has the name of a man of strict commercial honor and personal probity, and his success would seem to indicate that he has indeed those solid foundations beneath him. In religion he is a Methodist, and in politics now a Democrat; but, in both, liberal and conservative in his views. He is about five feet ten inches in height, heavy in build, weighing about two hundred pounds, and a life of temperate habits leaves him now in robust health with the promise of many years of usefulness. In disposition he is kind, charitable, but rigidly exacting in business transactions; honest himself, he demands it from others; slow to give offense but quick to resent. A physiognomist would be delighted in the study of this man's face after a knowledge of his characteristics. It is not often the human face is so unmistakably an index to the heart and mind beneath. Here we see plainly prominent, caution, system, tact, application and energy — all the elements of a commercial man — clearly defined; at the same time we see benevolence, trust and honor. Studying his history, inquiring of his dealings, and through them reading the inner individual, we find these apparently opposing forces constituting the mental and moral system, all blending in harmonious action.

FREDERICK THOMAS KEMPER, A. M.

BOONVILLE.

WHILE the life of an educator in the sphere of a private school is barren of incidents for popular biography, it is still true that the work of a protracted life in this sphere must have many points of interest to practical thinkers, to philosophical speculators on education, and to the great work of educational progress. Forty years industriously employed in any department of human labor cannot be without its fruits and its lessons.

Frederick Thomas Kemper was born at Madison Court House, Virginia, October 14, 1816. If the name of his birthplace should strike any as peculiar, it should be remarked that the seat of justice in the counties of Virginia is often designated by the name of the county prefixed to the phrase court house, as Orange Court House, Louisa Court House, etc.

His father, William Kemper, about the time of his son Frederick's birth, invested a part of his means, accumulated as a merchant, in a landed estate in Madison county. At this place, called Mountain Prospect, the subject of this sketch was brought up. If his life has been marked by sturdy persistence in his work, he may owe this characteristic in part to the rugged and beautiful mountain scenery that won the contemplation of his boyhood. In the rear of the family mansion rose the Thoroughfare Mountain, a spur of the Blue Ridge, and from the mountainous part of the farm there must be visible in front of the dwelling a hundred miles of the Blue Ridge. The dwellers on the western prairies know little of the gorgeous sunsets that go down behind the Alleghany Mountains, or of the sublimity of the mountain storm.

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H. J. Kempers

"Here would I run, a visionary boy,
While the hoarse thunders shook the vaulted sky,
And, fancy led, behold the Almighty's form
Sternly careering in the eddying storm."

Mr. Kemper has two brothers and two sisters still living: Ex-Governor James L. Kemper, of Orange county, Virginia, John S. Kemper, still living at the old homestead in Madison county, Mrs. S. M. Bowck, of Lexington, Virginia, and Mrs. Mary A. Freeman, of Fort Gaines, Georgia.

The Christian culture of his mother, who was Miss Maria Elizabeth Allison, of Stafford county, Virginia, he prizes above all the wisdom of the philosophers; and "the inflexible, Roman-like character of his father, is the best part of the family inheritance." Among Christian denominations he adheres to the Presbyterian, in which he was educated and in which he has long been an officer, as was his father. His early years were employed at the country school and in the amusements and labors of the farm. He had also a few years experience as a store boy at Madison Court House and in the city of Baltimore.

When about eighteen years of age his attention was first turned practically to the business of teaching. His father having built a school house a few yards from the family residence, Frederick, as the oldest son, was duly installed as the teacher of his younger brothers and sisters. In committing this responsible charge to his unpracticed hands, his father assembled the children, teacher and pupils, in the school house, and gave them an affectionate and solemn charge, accompanied by reading the third chapter of Proverbs and an earnest prayer.

When about twenty years of age he was attracted to Marion College, near Palmyra, Missouri, by the fame of such men as David Nelson, the author of the "Cause and Cure of Infidelity;" James Gallaher, the sweet toned and powerful pulpit orator, and Ezra Styles Ely, D. D., who as editor, author and theologian, at that time exerted an influence in the Presbyterian Church that was almost without a parallel. Dr. William S. Potts was President of the College. The subject of this sketch was so interested in the possibilities of this gigantic young college, that heedless of the historic fact that "the wise men came from the East," he sought learning at the feet of the giants on the western border of civilization.

Marion College was the most magnificent failure of all the mushroom institutions that have attracted the wondering gaze of Young America. On its five thousand acres of land, the students were by manual labor to support themselves. Young Kemper saw on his arrival that the manual labor branch of the college was a failure. His work in this department was limited to assisting gratuitously a fellow student for half a day in gathering his potatoes. But he devoted himself industriously to his studies, and graduated with the degree of A. B., getting his A. M. from Washington College, Virginia, after his Alma Mater died. True to the early bent of his mind, the theme of his graduating speech was "Schools of the West." He had supported himself in part, while an undergraduate, by teaching in private families, and before graduating was appointed by the trustees Principal of the Preparatory Department; an office which made him a member of the college faculty, and gave him a more laborious part of the instruction and government than was held by any other teacher. Besides this labor, he went through two years of the college course in one year's private study, and graduated honorably. But the strain of this labor and its necessary imperfection are matters of regret rather than example for youth in like circumstances. Among his schoolmates were some of the Glovers and the Lacklands of Missouri, and the Singletons of Louisiana. The Hon. John M. Glover, M. C., Judge J. R. Lackland and Charles B. Singleton, Esq., of New Orleans, have been the most distinguished.

He next taught for a year or two a private school at the village of Philadelphia, near the college. Removing to Boonville in the spring of 1844, he founded the Kemper Family School, which is still (1878) the scene of his labors in his sixty-second year; though for five years just preceding the civil war he held a professorship in Westminster College. This outline shows a life most remarkably identified with education as a profession, and prepares the reader for a few reflections suggested by a life mostly employed in the work of the independent private school.

First — Most of the work of teaching, outside of the colleges, is done by those who are unmarried; and while maternity terminates the connection of most ladies with this work, the prospect of marriage drives most young men into other business. In the family school, on the contrary, the domestic part is the essential part. Whatever Mr. Kemper has achieved he is happy to ascribe in large measure to the wisdom and goodness of his wife, who not only looks after the general interests of the household,

but is capable in his absence of taking his place in teaching Latin, Greek, Mathematics or Logic, with as much success as her specialties, Botany and Vocal Music. Mrs. Kemper was Miss Susan H. Taylor, of New Hampshire. She is the mother of eleven children, of whom only four young daughters survive.

Second — The family school is strikingly different from the college and the public school. The daily session may be said to cover the twenty-four hours of the day and night. For the hours of sleep, amusement and athletic exercise, are all matters of systematic supervision. Without habits previously formed in some such mold, college life to many a youth becomes a school of vice. Indeed, the best graduates are often conscious of special deficiencies in early training, which the colleges do not supply. Notably is this true in the common ignorance of learned men of the phenomena of the visible heavens. If a comet is announced as visible in a certain constellation, many do not know where to look; whereas this knowledge is a part of the nightly recreation of a family school. The same thing is substantially true in many other departments of youthful study and moral training.

Third — The family school is free from the officious tinkering and perpetual changes enacted by school boards. Since this school was begun, in 1844, it has steadily held on its way for a third of a century. Not a clergyman or physician who witnessed its inception is here to see its maturity. The Boonville bar has almost entirely changed, one of its most distinguished firms having received their scholastic preparation in this school. The past at least is secure in the matter of persistent life. The teacher's profession should partake of the stability of agriculture. This has here been realized. A farm of four hundred acres a few miles in the country is tributary to the table, and thirty acres in the limits of Boonville give ample scope for the amusement of the scholars. It is pleasing to reflect that a permanent private school can grow in value of efficiency while educating the children of two generations, and can raise up efficient teachers to succeed to its property and good will.

Fourth — The specialty of a good private school is to educate men; but in the prosecution of this work there is a course of study which any man of learning can relish, and it is really wider than the specialty of a college professor. To fit boys for college, to unfold the book of nature to the youthful observer, to traverse the range of history with oral vivacity, to stimulate and answer inquiries involving the quintessence of morals and metaphysics — these demand in practice a truly learned profession. And it is nowhere realized, outside of the colleges, so practically as in the private school.

Fifth — A life spent in practical education is the best means of exploding the foolish theories and vain philosophy which make the staple of many a treatise that assumes to tell the teacher how to teach. The teacher's work is so practical that when he does it best he can hardly himself tell how he does it. How could he succeed by following the dreams of some philosophical speculator or false philanthropist? A single specimen from the history of the subject of this sketch will suffice for illustration While he delivered his graduating speech on "Schools of the West," he sincerely believed that, having some facility in illustration, he could make learning so entertaining that pupils could be educated as an amusement. In this opinion he was fortified by the speculations of Rousseau, John Locke, and others. He has since learned that such an education, if it were possible, would be a most miserable preparation for the bleak and sober realities of life.

> "Life is struggle, combat, victory;
> Wherefore should youth slumber on,
> With their forces all unmarshaled,
> With their weapons all undrawn?"

While the teacher should win the attention and interest the imagination by vivid illustration, amusement in education holds about the same ratio to toil that a lady's jewelry does to her substantial dress.

Lastly — A successful school government in the sphere of the family school must encounter opposition both from bad boys and ignorant parents. The strength of such a school is in the work "turned out." Its recommendations are "the living epistles," the men who from the actualities of busy life, feel their obligations for a discipline that may once have seemed to them peculiar or too rigid. How could such a discipline suit the lazy, the self-indulgent, the untruthful, and the insubordinate? Every successful educator's life has been marked by some of its most violent opposition for doing what was most essential to his success. For example, the expulsion of a scholar who so wantonly persists in his disobedience as to demonstrate that he must leave, or school government is a nullity. Such characters may believe that a well ordered family school is a prison, and that because a government is invincible by them

"it breaks a boy's spirit." But this opposition is a tax that must be paid for success with those who become men of power and the teacher's fastest friends through life. Such men from this school are found in every department of the government, in all the professions and leading walks of business. Let their testimony offset the opposition of the scurrilous.

Mr. L. M. Lawson, banker of New York, resident in London, writes, "I would not exchange my drill in the Kemper school for anything I have seen at Eaton, Harrow, Rugby and Winchester, the four greatest schools of England." Hon. William Brown, Jacksonville, Illinois, says, "I was more benefited here than by my course at the University." Judge Hill, of Sedalia, says, "Every day my official duties reveal my obligations for my three year's course." Rev. James A. Quarles, a pupil of seven years, and now President of Elizabeth Aull Seminary, Lexington, Missouri, has recommended the school as "Unsurpassed in the world."

Private schools that expect to achieve success by accommodating the views of all, in nearly all cases fail very soon, and may be said to die of their popularity. While the phenomenon of spiteful opposition on the part of the unworthy, is like that which even confronted Christianity itself when first introduced into Rome: "As concerning this sect, we know that everywhere it is spoken against."—Acts xxviii. 22.

SAMUEL OVERALL, M. D.

ST. CHARLES.

SAMUEL OVERALL, fourth son of Major Wilson Lee and Mary Overall, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, December 10, 1821. His early education was procured in the rude log school houses incident to advanced civilization, with slab benches, cut-log windows, and under the ancient pedagogic system. Besides this, and to his future usefulness fortunate, he studied hard at home. He had the advantage of one year's culture in the St. Charles College. But all was interspersed with labor on his father's farm. After leaving college he studied medicine in St. Charles with Dr. William C. Thompson, now of Indianapolis, Indiana, and afterward attended the medical college of Ohio, where he graduated in the spring of 1846. He began the practice of medicine in St. Charles the 1st day of May of that year, and has continued it without intermission ever since. He stands high in the county as a physician of first-class ability.

On the 8th day of October, 1851, Dr. Overall married Miss Mary A. Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, of Callaway county, Missouri, but formerly of Lynchburg, Virginia. Her brother, James H. Robinson, now deceased, was President of the Female College at St. Joseph, Missouri, and another brother, Rev. John Robinson, is an eminent minister in the Methodist Church. Her father was a prominent citizen of Callaway county, and was several times judge of the county court. Four children now living were the fruits of this marriage, viz: Hattie Lee, Thomas Wilson, Mary and Florence Woodson Overall.

The Doctor has been interested in all the different enterprises having for their object the advancement of St. Charles. He has never been a partisan politician. He was a Whig until that party ceased to be an organization; since then he has held himself independent, always selecting the best men for office. Only once has he been lured into office; in 1854 he was elected Mayor of St. Charles on the temperance ticket. During that term he discovered that he was too kind and too frank to be a political office holder. One incident will illustrate: A woman in the city came to him complaining that a neighbor woman persisted in throwing slop in her yard, and asked what she must do. He answered, "Tell her to quit, and if she don't, make her." The woman went her way. In a day or so she was arrested and fined for whipping her female neighbor; but her only plea was that his honor had told her to do it. The mayor had to pay the fine. Since that he has avoided public office. He votes generally with the Democrats, because, as he says, he "cannot do any better."

Dr. Overall has been for over twenty-five years a Mason, is a strict temperance man, and has been a

member of the Methodist Church for twenty years; is now and has long been one of the stewards of his congregation.

He has traveled all over the Rocky Mountains seeking health and recreation. In personal appearrance he is medium height, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, ruddy complexion and robust in health.

His characteristics are very marked. An old and intimate acquaintance of his remarked to the writer of this sketch: "He is very decided in his opinions and candid in their expression; plain spoken, almost to bluntness in his native honesty, his thoughts are no quicker than his words, and never hid; he is a natural physician, devoted to his profession and endowed with rare discernment in the pathology of his cases; he is genial and kind to all, generous in all his impulses, and, any way you take him, a good man." He is a zealous advocate of Temperance and Religion.

ALONZO HULING.

KANSAS CITY.

THE influence of a great and good man will be ever expanding with the lapse of time, and his deeds of charity and acts of love will live to commemorate his name and perpetuate his memory.

Alonzo Huling was born near Bennington, Vermont, October 8, 1831, and was the seventh son of Daniel Huling, whose father, Alexander Huling, was one of the earliest settlers of Rhode Island. The genealogy of the family is most interesting, dating back to the colonial days, and connected with the history of the "Mother Country."

The Hulings in America are descendants in part of Oliver Cromwell and of the two Hulings who were beheaded for conspiracy with Monmouth against King James and the Catholics; they are also connected with General Huling, who was Governor of Paris under Napoleon I., and William Kiffin, the leading Baptist of London. In 1680 Alexander Huling came to America, and settled in Kingston, Rhode Island. He held various offices of trust, and died at a ripe old age, leaving two sons and four daughters.

One of his sons, Alexander, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was captain of a privateer that was taken by the British in 1776. After losing his ship he moved to Shaftsbury, Vermont. His son Daniel was the father of Alonzo, whose biography is here recorded, and six other sons and one daughter, all of whom lived to mature years in emulation of his virtues and worthy efforts to sustain his honored name.

In 1856 Mr. Alonzo Huling married Lucy E. Lamfear, daughter of one of the pioneers of Illinois, and a hero of the Black Hawk war. He died in 1836, but her mother still lives at the ripe age of seventy-seven, and recounts with great interest many thrilling episodes of her pioneer life.

The early life of Mr. Huling was characterized by industrious habits and good morals. He worked on his father's farm in the summer and attended school in the winter. When twenty-one years of age he joined two older brothers in Illinois, where he first entered upon mercantile pursuits. During the war, failing health induced him to seek a milder climate, and at its close he removed to Jacksonville, Florida, taking with him his wife and son. His energy and shrewdness soon won for him an enviable reputation in the "Land of Flowers," and here he made the most of his fortune.

He at one time was a large stockholder in the Jacksonville, Pensacola & Mobile Railway, and held the office of director and vice-president.

In 1875, being restored to health, Mr. Huling left Florida and chose as his future place of residence, Kansas City. Here he invested heavily in real estate, and made many plans for the improvement of his property and the beautifying of his home; but a "home not made with hands" was prepared for him above, and he was called to leave earth for the better land. He died November 23, 1876, lamented by a large circle of relatives and friends.

Mr. Huling's personal appearance was remarkably prepossessing; of medium height, thick set, dark brown hair and beard, blue eyes, clear and rosy

complexion, and a courtesy of manner that gave grace to all his movements. He was a gentleman who commanded respect and admiration from all; a great talker, enjoyed company, and was never more happy than in entertaining his friends at his own house, where his genial happy spirit fully expanded in the sunlight of home. He was singularly unostentatious, liberal with his wealth, but desired that the objects of his charities should be worthy ones; temperate in his habits, believing that temperance in all things should be a law. In his family he was kind and indulgent, and loved them with a love that knew no change.

In politics Mr. Huling was a Democrat, as are all the family. He was very popular with his party, but declined to receive its proffered honors. He was a Democrat from principle, not policy, and never represented his party but once, and that was as a delegate from Florida to the Seymour and Blair Convention in New York in 1868.

It can be truly said that a great and good man has been gathered to his fathers, but his virtues live after him, and his reputation, sustained under the conflicts of a long career of extraordinary activity, bears no blemish; and his name is everywhere mentioned with respect and honor.

George D. Huling, the surviving son, was born in Kankakee, Illinois, April 22, 1857. At the age of seven years he accompanied his parents to Florida; when fourteen years old entered Rutgers boarding school, New Brunswick, New Jersey, and in two years graduated. When sixteen years old he entered Rutgers College, but his father thinking him too young to take collegiate studies, sent him to Wesleyan Institute, Wilberham, Massachusetts, where he remained one year, after which he entered Williams College.

In 1876 he left college, intending to take a tour west, and then return to finish his course, but the death of his father changed his plans, and he concluded to enter upon a business career and endeavor to carry out his father's ideas and enterprises.

He is a young man of great promise, having good principles and habits. His business ability is excellent in one so young, and with the large fortune left him by his father, and a kind heart to guide him, he should be known and blessed by thousands.

JOSEPH S. CHICK.

KANSAS CITY.

LIFE is a complex fabric, each shuttle of the moving thousands drops a thousand threads, every one of which represents an element of power in the world. Some of these parts are high, some low in the scale of progress. Probably the most potential of these is man's ability to help himself. History shows it to be the parent ingredient in all forward movement. It is the Phœnix that holds within itself the germs of all individual growth and development. The eventsand phenomen a of civilized existence reach back with it to reverence.

All the agencies that give man control over nature, and over his own destiny, are emanations of this ingredient which crowns humanity with divine possibilities. To consider historically or philosophically this characteristic of man, is to trace the progress of the race. By this power wayward youth has reached the kingship of rational manhood, and barbarism crept toilsomely up the ages into the broad lap of civilization, and by this men now

"Pluck bright glory from the pale faced morn,
Or dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom-line could never touch the ground
And drag up drowned honor by the locks."

Biography should be written for the sake of its lessons; that men everywhere may place themselves in contact with facts and affairs, and build themselves up to and into a life of excellence, not in any sphere but in their own rightful place, where they may keep and augment their individuality. To record in some respects the details of such a life is purposed in the following history.

Joseph S. Chick was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1828. He was son of William M. and Ann Eliza (Smith) Chick. His paternal ancestry were of Welsh and English descent. The subject of this biography received his primary training in the common schools of Missouri, although his contacts and associations were such as to afford his mind a wide variety of nourishment and growth,

which he was as glad to appropriate by the wayside, as if spread formally within college walls. His youth was spent principally in the store of his father, who was a prominent merchant of Western Missouri.

His limited scholarship was no measure of his power; he had within his boyish breast a self-hood that could not be crushed; a capacity for self-adjustment to shifting circumstance and progressive detail, that forearmed him for the fray. It would appear that he understood, even at that early period, something of the office his individual organization was best adapted to fulfill. In the task hitherto mentioned, he gained in that discipline that fitted him for broader undertakings and heavier responsibilities.

At the age of seventeen he was left without a father, who died in Kansas City, leaving to the world an honored name and to his son the care of a widowed mother. The habits of industry and economy, together with the example of pureness and integrity taught by a Christian father, began to bear fruit of inestimable worth.

The half-orphaned youth at once entered the store of H. M. Northrup, where, amid the weighty embargoes and sharp competitions of modern trade, he served a new apprenticeship, as it were, in commercial concerns. On reaching his majority, Mr. Chick engaged in the mercantile business for himself in connection with Mr. Northrup. This step was not taken because of any bigoted assumption of gifts he had never received, but from a due respect to his own judgment, in preference to an undue dependence upon that of others, which removed him at once from pride and dependence. A happy mean between the two extremes has always been characteristic of that gentleman, hence it is that he has never become the dupe of other men's opinions nor the slave of circumstances.

Using no napkin to hide his talent, his youthful spirit put on the garb of manhood and mingled at once in the busy throng of workers. The establishment of Northrup & Chick was a pioneer affair; they sold (wholesale and retail) outfitting goods for emigrants, tourists, miners, and the different Indian tribes who came to Kansas City to trade, and to the merchants of New Mexico.

Kansas City at that time was but a handful of houses. The first settlers were the French traders, among whom were the Grandlouises, the Chouteaus, the Sublettes, and then the Chicks, the Campbells, Ransoms, Smarts, Scarrett, McGee, Gillis, Mulkey, and a lengthened chain of others. The trade of the Mexicos had for years been going to St. Louis. For a brief while the trade was held at a place called Franklin, long ago a victim to the turbulent wash of the Missouri.

Soon after a rivalry sprang up between Westport and Independence, during which Kansas City gained a permanent foothold under the hills, and soon won favor as a landing place.

To the store of Mr. Chick came the princely traders of Mexico, such as Col. St. Vrain, Bent and others, bringing rich cargoes of silver and furs, for exchange.

During this frontier life Mr. Chick was building not merely a fortune, but, on sure foundations, was extending his business relations.

The spirit of system, attention to, and subordination of details, constituted his dispatch of business and mercantile power, The doors of opportunity need only be opened to his talent and virtue in order to be honored. Mr. Chick never blockaded his way with self abuses nor vitiated his time with dereliction.

In 1863 Mr. Chick relinquished his extensive trade in Western Missouri, and in connection with his old partner, Northrup, going to New York City, he chose a prominent locality and engaged in the banking business, and as the result of his persistence and integrity gained a competence sufficient to elevate him above any ordinary necessity. In his new and wide sphere of effort, which soon became so diversified as to tax heavily all his time, he became one of the most honored representatives of his profession, and his sound judgment and commercial acumen were always in merited demand in banking circles.

For eleven years Mr. Chick was a resident of Brooklyn, New York, where he was beloved by a large circle of friends who knew and appreciated his sterling qualities of head and heart, which render him welcome in every department of society.

At this date (1878) Mr. Chick is the efficient President of the Bank of Kansas City, doing a valuable work in that institution.

Politically, Mr. Chick is a staunch Democrat, carefully avoiding extremes, and abhors the spirit of contention.

A member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, he has striven in many praiseworthy ways to add to its strength and purity as a means for the betterment of his fellows, as well as a refuge for himself and family.

Intertwined in many ways is his history with the

growth of Kansas City. Although he has made endeavors in other fields, Kansas City has been helped with the best of his work and counsel. Few men would refuse a golden opinion with regard to his public and private worth. His life has been active, and in the main well directed, and many have shared his success.

Mr. Chick has been twice married; his present wife is the daughter of J. M. Sexton, of Kansas City.

Actuated only by good motives, his address is kind and courteous to the world, and tender and helpful at home.

ASA PARKER McCANNE.

MONTGOMERY CITY.

AMONG the names of Missouri's own children, we find that of Asa P. McCanne, who was born in Randolph county, October 31, 1844.

His parents, Thomas and Polly Ann (Jones) McCanne, were natives of Lincoln county, Kentucky, and emigrated to Missouri in 1830. His father was an educator, and during a portion of his life followed agricultural pursuits.

While Asa was yet a boy, his father removed to Louisiana, and from there to Texas, giving his son the advantages of the common schools in these several States. Young McCanne early showed signs of a talent for the legal profession, and in 1866 began to read law in New York city. In 1867 he graduated from the Columbia Law College of New York city

In 1868 he began to teach school in Lincoln county, Kentucky, and remained there two years, when he accepted the position of principal of Home College, in Marion county, Kentucky, which he filled for two years.

In 1873 he located in Audrain county, Missouri, and practiced law successfully for one year, when he removed to his present home in Montgomery City, where he is one of the leading lawyers.

In politics Mr. McCanne is a Democrat; he is a man who commands the respect of all with whom he comes in contact, and makes himself felt in the community in which he lives.

JOHN W. WARD.

PLEASANT HILL.

JOHN W. WARD was born February 11, 1822, in Green county, Kentucky. He is the son of Richard Ward, born March 4, 1799, in Culpepper county, Virginia, and Lotta Belcher, born February 12, 1801, in Green county, Kentucky. Richard Ward was a farmer, and received only a common school education, marrying at the age of twenty. His father, William Ward, was born in 1757, and his grandfather, also named William Ward, was a native of Ireland and came to America early in the eighteenth century. The wife of Richard Ward was the daughter of Berry Belcher, who was born in Maryland in 1764, his father being a native of Germany. Her mother was Tempe Vaughan, born in Green county, Kentucky, in 1766. The mother of Richard Ward was Memory Larimore, born in Virginia in 1756, her parents having emigrated to this country from Ireland.

John W. Ward, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Green county, where he was born, and at the age of sixteen began an apprenticeship at the business of cabinet making with James Nailer, of Greensburg, Kentucky. Mr. Nailer only remained in the place one year after this, and young Ward completed his knowledge of the business with Henry Cooper, in Campbellsville (now in Taylor county), Kentucky, finishing his apprenticeship in 1841. Soon after he had mastered his trade, he left Campbellsville and located in Lafayette county, Missouri, following his occupation there for nearly two years. He then

returned to his old home in Green county and worked there seven years.

In 1849 he removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, and followed his occupation there until 1854, when he left that place and settled in Wabaunsee county, Kansas, and engaged in farming and trading in stock. In May, 1860, he left Kansas and settled near what is now known as Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, engaging again in farming and trading. In 1864 he was elected and commissioned captain of Company A, 77th Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, commanded by Colonel Coates, and held that position until January, 1865, when the regiment was disbanded at Pleasant Hill. At the close of the war he engaged in the livery business for one year, when he sold his livery stock and began working at his trade. He was township constable for about eighteen months. In 1869 he removed to the farm on which he still resides.

He was married October 16, 1845, in Green (now Taylor) county, Kentucky, to Miss Margaret A. Bowles, born July 19, 1826, in Amherst county, Virginia. Her parents removed to Kentucky and settled near Campbellsville, the county seat of Taylor county, when she was but seven years of age. Her father, John Bowles, was born June 25, 1787, in Amherst county, Virginia. Her grandfather, Charles Bowles, was born about the year 1762, his parents being natives of Ireland. Her mother, Emily Lively, was born March 10, 1795. Her maternal grandfather, Mark Lively, was born in Virginia in 1765, his parents being natives of Scotland. The wife of Mark Lively, Mary Hill, was born in Virginia in 1777, she being of Irish descent.

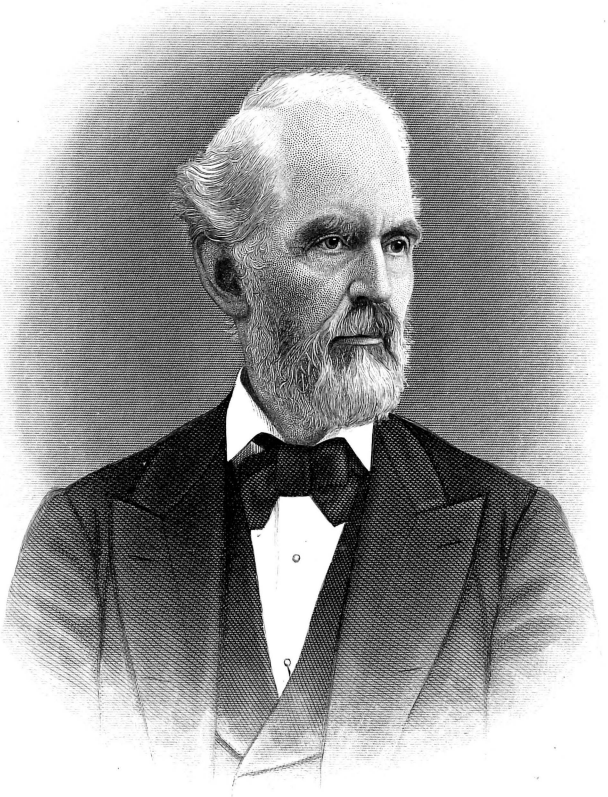
John W. Ward and wife have had five children: Anna Eliza, born September 29, 1847, in Campbellsville, Kentucky; Hila J., born May 26, 1850, near Utica, Livingston county, Missouri; John R., born October 14, 1852, at Bedford, Livingston county, Missouri; George M., born March 5, 1857, near Burlingame, Osage county, Kansas, died April 22, 1859; William C., born January 1, 1862, in Pleasant Hill, Missouri, and died January, 15, 1863. Ann Eliza was married November 28, 1866, to Gilford M. Elliott, of Pleasant Hill. They have two children: Joseph W., born July 29, 1871, in Cass county; Margaret E., born September 5, 1874. Hila J. Ward was married December 26, 1871, to Richard Sloan. They have two children: Newton W., born October 11, 1872; Richard W., born March 14, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Elliot lost two children, John R. and Lydia A., aged respectively two and eighteen months.

John W. Ward and wife are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Ward was originally a Whig, voted for Bell and Everett in the presidential election of 1860, because they were for "the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws." When the rebellion began he wished to remain a silent looker on, not desiring to take part in the unnatural struggle. As the war progressed he became more interested, and fought for his principles under the old flag of his fathers. He is called a Republican in politics, and so votes in federal elections, but in local affairs he votes for the man whom he regards best suited to the position. He is conservative in his political action.

HON. PHILEMON BLISS, LL. D.

COLUMBIA.

PHILEMON BLISS, second son of Asahel and Lydia (Griswold) Bliss, was born in North Canton, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 28, 1813. The family consisted of seven children, of whom only three are living: Hon. Albert A. Bliss, of Jackson, Michigan; Horace G. Bliss, Esq., of Madison, Wisconsin; and our subject. The father, a teacher and farmer, was a descendant of the original Puritans from England, who brought to the rock-bound coasts of "New England" the seed of those *immortelles* in morals that have perpetuated the purity of this continent. He was the son of Thomas and Margaret Bliss, who, with their co religionists, sought freedom of conscience and shelter from tyranny in the then wild America, about the year 1640; he settled in Springfield, Massachusetts. The mother of our subject, was the eldest daughter of Elijah Griswold, of Wintonbury (New Bloomfield),



P. P. Blair

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Connecticut, whose ancestors were among the first English settlers of Winsor and Simsbury, of which Wintonbury Parish formed a part, so that our subject can fairly claim a strict Puritan descent, although in the Colonial period several families of the Winsor and Simsbury Griswolds — of whom his great grandfather was one — left the established Church of Connecticut and joined the dissenting body of English Episcopalians.

In 1831 Asahel Bliss, with his family, moved from Connecticut to settle in Whitestown, New York. The distance was only about one hundred and eighty miles, but required a week in the journey, and Mr. Bliss conveyed his family in his own vehicle, for then there was no other choice. The trip furnished strange scenes and wonderful experiences which formed the theme of many an after evening story. Crossing the "Great Hudson," a visit to the museum and other wonders of Albany; the dreary sixteen miles across the barrens and cobble stones from Albany to Schenectady; the boisterous Dutch taverns in the Valley of the Mohawk; the black slaves which were then common on the farms of the Hollanders; these, and many other new and strange sights, met the emigrants as they slowly traveled to their new home. Oneida county, New York, was much richer and more fertile than any part of Connecticut, and to-day ranks second to no part of the United States. Here the family settled, and on the father's farm, during the summer months, the children learned to labor. Farming then was vastly different from farming now; then everything was done by hand and hoe; and when harvested brought scanty returns.

Asahel Bliss and his wife were intelligent and ambitious for their childen's mental as well as moral culture. Their tables were bountifully supplied with books and newspapers, and encouragement to every good and noble aspiration was not wanting, and never forgotten to be offered. What the home library lacked was supplied by the town library, and it was all good solid reading, such as Rollins, Plutarch, Robertson and Goldsmith, to which must be added the religious works of Baxter and Doddridge, for then no library was complete without them.

The subject of this sketch, besides facilities mentioned, enjoyed what facilities were afforded by the common schools of that day—which, of course, fell far short of the present time, although thoroughness was demanded in the few branches taught. It was deemed disgraceful to be faulty in orthography, so that every word in "Webster's American Spelling Book," was conned to mastery by every boy and girl. Reading with fluency was aimed at more than accent or tone; every boy learned "to cypher" by rote; most of the pupils studied geography and a few of them grammar, with Murray as the standard.

Mr. Bliss received his more advanced education at Oneida Institute and at Hamilton College—both in Oneida county. He did not graduate at Hamilton, but returned to Oneida Institute, and under the tuition of Mr. Peletiah Ranson—(one of the most successful educators of his day and neighborhood)—took for his last year a selection from the ordinary college course. In 1832 the cholera broke out in the country, and the panic prevented the usual fall exhibition exercises. Mr. Bliss, as one of the orators of the occasion, had prepared for his subject a defense of the administrations of Presidents Washington and Adams against the assaults of the Democrats.

In the spring of 1833 Mr. Bliss entered the law office of Theodore Sill, Esq. (late of the firm of Gold & Sill), of Whitesboro, to prepare himself for the legal profession. But he was menaced with the bronchial affection which has ever since afflicted him, and greatly diminished his working powers. After one year's study, he was directed by his physician to seek some more favorable climate than that of New York, and he spent a few years traveling, but irregularly continuing his studies. During this period he occasionally taught school, and for a while was engaged in a land office in Elyria, Ohio, and in 1841 he had so far recovered as to enter upon the practice of law, and continued to practice with fair success for several years.

In the winter of 1848–9, he was elected by the Legislature of Ohio Judge of the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit of the State, the Circuit extending along the lake shore east and west of Cleveland; this office he filled until elected to Congress in 1854, from the Fourteenth Congressional District of Ohio, to which position he was again elected in 1856. In speaking of these events in his political life, Judge Bliss says: "Those elections gratified me at the time, although I am now satisfied I should not have accepted the honor. Had I confined myself to the practice of the law, resolutely resisting every temptation in other directions, notwithstanding the depressing influence of ill-health, I might have acquired that assurance in myself and love for the profession which I have always lacked." He does not seem to have been

much better pleased with political life, as it was then in Congress. During his terms of office in the National Legislature the main political fight was over the admission of Kansas into the Union with slavery. The doctrine of Mr. Calhoun, that the Constitution *per se* carried slavery into all the territories, slaves being by it recognized as property, and therefore could not be excluded, was so repugnant to his ideas of right in a republican government where "all men are and of right should be free and equal," that he opposed it with all his mental ability and physical power. Not so much, however, as an orator, for his bronchial affection had rendered his voice too weak to command the attention of the vast hall; his labors were confined to the more silent, and probably more potent means of fighting the wrong. The Democratic followers of Mr. Calhoun—their minds illumined by the brilliant genius of their illustrious leader—seemed almost the only reasoners on the floor, and they based every claim upon some philosophical theory. The Republicans then present in the body while zealously combating the practical measures of their opponents, said but little upon this subject until the Dred Scott decision waked up the country to its importance. But Judge Bliss foresaw the obnoxious character of the Calhoun sophistry, and made several arguments directed specially to this point. Subsequent events show he did not labor in vain; and, although the congressional records do not show that he participated in general debate, the voice of four millions enfranchised men lifted from servitude to-day reward his efforts, and the blot of human servitude cleansed from the nation's laws may be part of his honored labors.

For the purpose of seeking a dryer climate, in 1861 he accepted the position of Chief Justice of Dacotah Territory, and left his home at Elyria for the plains. His health gradually improved, but being dissatisfied with his new home, because of the apparent incapacity of the territory for settlement, and being wearied of a position with so little to do, he determined to seek a more lively field. In 1863 he went to St. Joseph, Missouri, and the following year removed his family there and purchased a home.

In 1868 Judge Bliss was elected to the bench of the Supreme Court of Missouri, and under the constitutional arrangement for drawing terms, he drew the four year term. Shortly before its termination, the curators of the State University established a department of law in that institution and elected him its professor and dean of the law faculty, which position he has ever since filled.

November 16, 1843, Judge Bliss married in Louisville, Kentucky, Miss Martha W. Tharp, who was born in Wayne county Indiana, November 29, 1820. Her father was born in Delaware March 25, 1781, and was of English parentage. Her mother, Rebecca, was the daughter of Colonel Samuel Hawkins, an emigrant from Virginia to Ohio at an early day. He was also of English descent, settled and reared his family in Preble county, Ohio, where he died in 1814, from the effects of a wound received the previous year in the military service of the United States The judge's wife is still living. They have three children: William H., born October 27, 1844, and now United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri; Edwin W., born April 2, 1847, and now a practicing physician in Hiawatha, Kansas; Florence, born December 22, 1849, now the wife of Judson Lyon, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

In his religious views, Judge Bliss adheres to the polity of the English rather than of the Scotch Puritans, and has always associated himself with Congregationalists; where that body has no organization he usually worships with Presbyterians. He would have preferred the form of worship used by the English Episcopalians but for their ecclesiastical pretensions. He is not a communicant, which is owing rather to a dissent from the speculative theology of the church of his choice than to a want of sympathy.

The political history of his ancestors shows that both his grandfathers were Federalists, who had been American soldiers in the Revolutionary war, and like most of this class adhered to Washington and his associates, greatly fearing the radicalism of the opposite party. The judge's father, deeming the course of the Federalists during the war of 1812 unpatriotic, left them and supported Mr. Madison's administration. He was a friend of John Quincy Adams, and a Whig until his death in 1847. Judge Bliss originally was a Whig. He was active in the canvass of 1840, and especially so in 1844. The defeat of Mr. Clay in 1844 caused him great grief. We can do no better than finish this sketch in the judge's own language, as being of historical interest, and breathing a patriotism and candid political opposition without animosity peculiarly refreshing in those days of sectional jealousies and bitter antagonisms:

"That election (1844) was a turning point in our political history. The annexation of Texas was

demanded by the Secretary of State for the purpose of preventing emancipation in Texas, and the erection of a free State upon our southwestern border, and it was effected in the avowed interest of slavery. From that time the question of slavery became a national one, and most of the northern Whigs felt that they were driven from the position they had always taken, that it was a local question with which politically they had nothing to do. Many of them, therefore—of whom I was one—felt at liberty at the next election to unite with the Van Buren Democrats in a political movement to prevent the extension of slavery over the territories just conquered from Mexico. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854 broke up the Whig party, and I gave my earnest support to the Republican organization, whose only political object was the preservation of freedom in territories already, as we believed, legally free. I can hardly realize that I am now a citizen of the old Missouri, and that I daily mingle and with feelings of personal attachment with those who, during the bitter struggle of the last thirty years, regarded such as me, as I regarded them, as propagators of the most dangerous political heresies. My only political prayer now is, that from every section we may be united in a true brotherhood, that we may remember the past only to avoid its errors; that our future rivalries may be in efforts for the good of all; our common aim being to secure to the lowest and the highest the equal protection of the law, and opportunities for industrial and educational development."

REV. JEREMIAH FARMER.

PLEASANT HILL.

JEREMIAH FARMER was born March 26, 1810, in Anderson county, Tennessee. His great grandfather, Henry Farmer, was married to Aggie Burton, and removed from Lunenberg county, Virginia, to Halifax county, when the latter was a wilderness. He had three sons: Archibald, Henry and David, and one daughter, Jennie. Henry, the second son, was married to Sarah Echols, and both were born between 1745 and 1750. They remained in Halifax county till 1796, when they emigrated to Anderson county, Tennessee. They had by their marriage eleven children, three sons and eight daughters, all of whom reared families. After his removal to Tennessee, he became a member of the Baptist Church. His wife was a member of the Society of Friends. She died in 1825, and he in 1835. John Farmer, their son, was the father of the subject of this sketch, and was born in Halifax county, Virginia, July 4, 1784. He emigrated with his parents to Tennessee when but twelve years of age. About the year 1805 he became connected with the Baptist Church, and in 1809, at the age of twenty-five, married Abigail Read, who was born in Rowan county, North Carolina, November 29, 1791. Her parents died when she was very young, and she was taken to Knox county, Tennessee, by her two uncles, William and Thomas Read, with whom she lived alternately. She was a woman of rare beauty of person, and excellence of mind and character. Her husband, owing to the want of facilities, received but little education, and she none. Yet both were possessed of strong mental endowments. She became a member of the Baptist Church soon after her marriage. He was a licensed preacher quite early in life, and was regularly ordained to the ministry in 1819. He usually supplied four churches, preaching once a month at each. By his force of character and his intellectual power, he rose to considerable eminence in his church, and was highly esteemed by that influential body of Christians. When the division occurred in the Baptist Church, on the subject of foreign missions, in 1836, he identified himself with the missionary Baptists. In 1839 he emigrated to Cass county, Missouri, and was Moderator of the Blue River Association at the time of his death, which occurred May 2, 1845. His wife had died several years before, July 28, 1840. Their remains are interred in the cemetery two miles west of Pleasant Hill, Missouri.

When the subject of this sketch was five years old, his father left Anderson county, Tennessee, and built mills and iron works in Knox county. Here he remained three years, when he removed to Roane county, and then to Meigs county, engaging in the same business. During this time Jeremiah Farmer was receiving such an education as the common schools supplied, and was well advanced in the English branches considering his age and the advantages he enjoyed. At eighteen he quit going to school and began to superintend his father's business, at

which he continued for two years. In 1830 his father gave him an interest in the business, and he pursued it for four years January 1, 1833, he was married to Eliza Bailey, who was born January 6, 1813. She was the daughter of James Bailey; granddaughter of David Bailey. Her mother was Mary Rector, daughter of Cumberland Rector; granddaughter of Charles Rector; great grand-daughter of John Rector. They were married by Rev. Daniel Briggs, by whom also the husband was baptized in the following month, she having been a member of the church for several years previous.

In June, 1837, Rev. Jeremiah Farmer removed to Cass county, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. He has reared eleven children, two sons and nine daughters, to manhood and womanhood, all of whom were married, and ten of whom, two sons and eight daughters, are still living. They are as follows: Mary, married to William Jones; Abigail, married to John King; Coleman, married Elizabeth A. Harris; Rebecca, (now dead) married James H. Callaway; Thomas, married Mattie Peyton; Louisa, married Greenberry Johnson, (the latter dead); Emma, married Nathan B. George; Elizabeth, married John T. Boswell; Nannie, married D. G. Angus; Susie, married Charles W. Sills; and Fannie, who married J. S. Hayden. Mr. Farmer has thirty-five grand children, and two great grand-children now living.

Soon after coming to Missouri, Mr. Farmer began preaching as a Baptist minister. For thirty years he supplied four churches, each once per month. The distances between the churches was often thirty to forty miles. The country was new, the congregations poor, and most of the labor was performed without compensation. And although he was compelled to cultivate other resources for the maintenance of his family, yet those obstructions did not deter this faithful follower of the Cross from preaching the unsearchable riches of the blood of the Redeemer. His labors have been blest and his efforts crowned with eminent success. He has baptized about two thousand persons during a ministerial course of about forty years.

In 1875 Rev. Mr. Farmer returned to the place of his nativity, Anderson county, and found in the possession of a relative, William S. Farmer, a number of papers belonging to his grandfather and great grandfather. These papers are receipts for church tithings, and other interesting business papers, dating back to 1773, 1781, 1788, etc. They have been preserved in the family with remarkable fidelity, and show that his ancestors were prompt in meeting their obligations. The characteristic has descended to him. Mr. Farmer is now well advanced in years, but still carries the good tidings to his fellow-men with that same patient, self-sacrificing devotion that characterized his younger days. He is loved by his congregations and respected by all—a worthy exemplar of the truths he so faithfully teaches.

HON. STILSON HUTCHINS.

ST. LOUIS.

THE field of journalism is filled with steeps and precipices. Many have died therein; a few live there, but they were "to the manor born." Men have become lawyers, preachers, merchants, manufacturers; but journalists, like "poets, are born, not made." Western journalism is especially *sui generis*, and its meagre facilities for success mark the man who does succeed as not an ordinary individual. It is not necessary to a western reader to say that one of the successes in our field is the subject of this sketch.

Stilson Hutchins was born at Whitefield, Coos county, New Hampshire, November 14, 1838. He was the only son of Stilson Hutchins, a Democratic politician of no little prominence in his section during the day of Franklin Pierce, and was honored with the personal friendship of that eminent gentleman. He also was a native of Whitefield, and died there while yet a young man, in 1838—too soon by a few months, to see his son. The grandfather of our subject was a Revolutionary soldier, and the great-grandfather served with General Allen at Ticonderoga.

Stilson Hutchins, Sr., married Miss Clara Eaton, daughter of Nathaniel and Rebekah Eaton, the former a native of Hopkinton, New Hampshire, and

ST. LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Wilson Hutchins.

she of Haverhill, New Hampshire. She was a woman of strong and marked mental characteristics, a splendid housewife, good manager, and in all the walks of life just such a woman as was calculated to be the mother of a marked man. And we find her mental and physical temperament reproduced in her son.

Some time after the death of her husband, she married Mr. Hiram Somerby, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, who, soon afterwards, in 1855, removed his family to Osage, Iowa.

Up to this time, Stilson had his eye and heart upon a diploma. He had received his primary education in the public schools of Boston, and after passing through the high school, entered Dane Preparatory School—a branch of Harvard—at Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the midst of honorable ambition, the westward move of his step-father appeared calculated to crush the budding promise of distinction in Stilson's career, but doubtless it was the turn of fortune's wheel that gave to the West one of her ablest champions.

"There is a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them as we may."

Thus compelled to abandon his collegiate course, his after life gives evidence that his books, aims and high ambitions were not thrown aside, but opportunities were forced from the rare intervals of practical western life to press onward towards the goal of his literary desires.

Viewing this comparatively young man in his exalted position—already crowned with a success usually the harvest only of a life-time of struggles -- there will arise an uncontrollable curiosity to know more of his antecedents, his boyhood and those significant events and childish prognostications that foreshadow the man; men will crave to see the straws in his life's current that turned his bark to early greatness and renown.

The fact of his never knowing a father's guidance and support, probably more than anything else formed within him the spirit of self-dependence that has characterized Mr. Hutchins through life. From his mother he acquired the strength of purpose, will, dogged perseverance and management that have overcome the many obstacles in his pathway. His self-dependence and self-will were the marked characteristics of his youth, and as may well be supposed rendered it difficult to control the youngster. Hence from his self-sought associations he became, at the early age of fifteen, as much a cosmopolitan in tastes and habits as men at maturity generally reach. At school he was studious and apt, always in advance of his class, and at college it was the same.

Stilson Hutchins was a marked man in the Book of Fate; he was to enter the great field of journalism to sow and reap and garner. At sixteen, his spare hours were devoted to preparing acceptable contributions to the leading periodicals of Boston. At eighteen we find him publishing the *North Iowan*—a Democratic paper—at Osage, Iowa, and so successful was his management of it, that the paper became widely and favorably known, and the boy editor soon secured the high esteem of his professional brethren. After two years, he yielded to strong solicitations and took charge of the Democratic organ of the State of Iowa, the *State Journal*, published at Des Moines. But the war opened, and with it came uppermost the bitterest feelings of partisan hate. Mr. Hutchins could sell his property, but not his principles. He did so, at considerable pecuniary sacrifice. Still his party in the State made such demands for his services, that in 1862 he took under his management the Dubuque *Herald*, and under his lead it lost none of its prestige as the oldest and best Democratic paper in the State. In those memorable days it required nerve to be a bold outspoken State Rights Democrat. But the creed never found a more ardent supporter or more fearless champion than young Hutchins. He most happily struck the golden mean in political opinion between loyalty to the National Government and to his State; and his paper during those trying days maintained the grand equipose between man's liberty and loyalty.

His arduous duties had impaired his health, and in 1865 he gave up the management of the *Herald*, selling the entire establishment for $40,000. Embarking in unsuccessful enterprises, he soon found himself necessitated to look for an opening in his chosen profession, and he paid a visit to St. Louis to look out the chance for business. He determined to settle there, and on the 22d day of June, 1866, in company with John Hodnett, D. A. Mahoney, and with a cash capital of $3,000, began the publication of the St. Louis *Daily Times*—a Democratic paper. Where these three gentlemen gathered encouragement with such meagre finances, and in the cause of a proscribed disfranchised party, has ever been, ever will be, a wonder to the initiated few who know something of running a daily political newspaper. But Stilson Hutchins was young, industrious, energetic, practi-

cal. For the first six months his labors, in every department of the office, were herculean. The first year was lived through, and the paper became a success, recognized throughout the State and the whole Mississippi Valley as a live, responsible news disseminator. But the six laborious years had greatly impaired his health, and Mr. Hutchins sold his interest to his partners for $130,000. The establishment, at this time, was in a very prosperous condition, and only for the reasons stated would he have removed his interest.

He was, however, permitted but a short rest. Fierce attacks were made upon his public and private character by an opposing St. Louis newspaper. To place himself evenly upon the defensive, Mr. Hutchins bought a controlling interest in the St. Louis Evening *Dispatch*. He had in the meantime studied and been admitted to practice law, but temporarily resigning that profession, he devoted himself so assiduously to his new enterprise, that his paper sprang at once from obscurity to the foremost ranks of the Missouri Democratic journals.

Meantime the *Times* had lost caste to some extent and become burdened with heavy debts. To relieve its embarrassments, at the solicitation of its proprietors—Messrs Mantz & Hodnett—on the 1st of January, 1875, he assumed the management of that establishment. For nearly a year he conducted both papers, and made each a success. Few are aware of the crippling environments of the *Times* establishment at this later, darker period of its history; but Mr. Hutchins brought order out of the confusion, reëstablished its credit, and has made his paper one of the leading, ruling journals of the Great Mississippi Valley, in politics, in commerce, and in the quick dissemination of reliable news.

As a journalist, Mr. Hutchins is not simply an editor—although by his trenchant pen he has indelibly carved his name high as a paragraphist or leader writer (as the case may require),—but he is preëminently a publisher, having executive abilities of a very high order, as is evidenced in his successful conduct of his several offices, and the attachment of his employés. Still in the prime and vigor of manhood, it is difficult to determine the possibilities of this man. Were it not for the vast strides towards perfection of the pressmen of this century—strides with which this young man has kept even pace—we might say he has reached his pinnacle. But men fear now to limit the possibilities of brain or the achievements of determined will.

Claiming him as the model man of western journalism, we have neglected to notice his political record. Of course, such a man must have such a record. And we might briefly say, it has been as successful as the line in which we have delighted to portray him.

Stilson Hutchins has ever been, of the straitest sect, a Democrat of the States Rights school, and all his political editorials and speeches have been in the advocacy of that economy. He has been an unwearied worker and fearless soldier in the party—often called to its defense and never called in vain. In 1872 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature from the sixth district of St. Louis. Many of the members of that body, echoing voices all over the State, made Mr. Hutchins their candidate for Speaker. Unfortunately the United States Senatorial contest, then going on, interfered to prevent his election to that honorable position. The friends of General F. B. Blair demanded, as the *sine qua non* of their support, that the Speaker should wield the influence of his high office to General Blair's advantage. Mr. Hutchins declined making such a bargain; the result was, he was defeated for Speaker by two votes. General Blair (who, it was supposed, had hardly any serious opposition) was superseded by Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, who, up to that time, had not been considered a probable candidate, and who entered the lists with but sixteen votes. General Blair lived to regret the hasty and intemperate action of his friends, but always had the generosity to acknowledge his defeat as a fair blow in a fair encounter.

In 1874 Mr. Hutchins was again elected by the same constituency to the Legislature. His election was a peculiar victory. Rarely has there been a more heated contest, nor one where a legislative district fight so deeply interested the entire State. The opposition to Mr. Hutchins began in his own ranks, when his nomination was first demanded by very many gentlemen of high standing and influence. And we are sorry to say this opposition assumed an unusual violence and malignity. But Mr. Hutchins defeated all the machinations against him and received the nomination. And now began as severe if not a severer contest for the like success at the general election. Besides his heavy editorial duties, Mr. Hutchins—in answer to pressing invitations from fifty counties and urged thereto by the Missouri Democratic Executive Committee—undertook an individual canvass of the entire State, thus entail-

ing upon himself the doubly arduous work of a desperate fight for himself at home and for his party throughout the State. But in the latter his home contest became the contest of the whole Commonwealth; everywhere a deep and thrilling interest centered in his cause, and friendly words encouraged him from every point. His enemies followed him to the very heels of the election, stopping at nothing to defeat him—or at least (and which was probably the real object) to contest his election and have it thrown before the House. There was a double purpose in this: It might altogether defeat him; or, failing in this, it would assuredly silence the myriads of voices all over the State then calling for Stilson Hutchins as the next Speaker. The election was so manipulated that the vote was close enough for a contest; it was carried to the Legislature, and did prevent the use of his name for Speaker. But Mr. Hutchins was fully vindicated—first by the Judiciary Committee, next by the Committee on Elections, and finally by the unanimous (save one) vote of the House. His victory was recognized throughout Missouri as the victory of the whole party in the State over its political foes and internal, envious "friends."

During this session Mr. Hutchins placed himself securely on the list of Missouri's statesmen, and his brilliant record assured him future promotion by his fellow-citizens. He soon became the leading spirit in the momentous debates of that session, and by his talents, energy and eloquence he led to successful adoption of the present financial policy of the State.

In 1876 he was elected as a member of the Missouri State Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, and by that body was elected a delegate-at-large to the National Democratic Convention in company with Governor Hardin, ex-Governor Woodson and Hon. H. J. Spannhorst. In the latter body he favored the nomination of Mr. Tilden for the Presidency; and to a very great extent is due, through his influence with his fellow-delegates, the casting of the vote of the State for that gentleman.

It has been said of Mr. Hutchins that his character is difficult of analysis; but we infer this difficulty has arisen from attempting to weigh him in the scales usually employed to analyze a legally constituted mind. This Mr. Hutchins' is not—if by that term is meant one who at once dives to the bottom of the constitutional depths of law and makes application of its principle. Nor would we be misunderstood on this point. Mr. Hutchins has lately resumed the practice of law in St. Louis, and eminent gentlemen, well qualified to judge, say he is bound to succeed. He will; but it will be with the same mental powers that have carried him so far elsewhere. His powers of assimilation will assist him in drifting with the bench, while his sympathetic eloquence, his rapid conception of a case, his tenacious defense of a point, and a quick apprehension of that point, will secure him the jury.

Mr. Hutchins will bring into the practice of the law the same qualities that have made him eminent as a journalist and politician, viz: a thorough knowledge of the subject, an aggressiveness in favor of his client, and when he addresses a jury, "a tongue that would wheedle with the devil," a pertinacity that will not acknowledge defeat, a mobile face that can express any emotion he pleases, and withal that *suaviter in modo* that disarms even his enemies. As a *post prandial* speaker he is exceedingly happy. He is quick and brilliant at repartee, submitting to any amount of interruptions and answering each in such manner that the questioner as well as the audience are satisfied, and generally manifest it by a roar of laughter. With all this, there is no malice in his wit on these occasions, however bitter he may be when writing for his own journal. He has been a fierce fighter as a journalist, but not vindictive, and has never, even when most men would consider it humiliating, hesitated, when convinced by facts, to acknowledge that he was wrong, and does it in manly words that force the esteem of his worst enemies.

Socially Mr. Hutchins, in the intervals of time when he can escape from the railroad speed which he devotes to business, is a most agreeable companion. He can hinge a laughable story on a text of Scripture with all the unction of Daniel S. Dickinson. While he indulges in the pleasures of the table with only moderate gusto, he is always its autocrat, and gives a sauce to the viands that but few other men can give. With all the reputation he has achieved in Missouri as a public man, he is a thorough democrat in his behavior, as friendly with the least influential in the community, as with those who hold in their hands the fate of conventions. If he has a fault it is that he does not appreciate at their proper value the abilities and energies which Providence has given him. Were he to do so, he would be the first man in the State of Missouri.

His wonderful power of concentration has made

him a successful journalist, and it is the operation of that faculty elsewhere that enables him to see the outer circumference of a proposition while all within seems to be confusion. He reads as he runs, and rarely stumbles. In utilizing his powers, he may truthfully be called a self-made man, but the Maker of men formed him just what he is; warped into other channels he might have been a failure.

Stilson Hutchins, on the 18th day of October, 1858, married Miss T. E. Martin, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. They have had three children: Walter, aged seventeen; Lee, fifteen; Clara, twelve.

EDWIN W. STEPHENS.

COLUMBIA.

EDWIN W. STEPHENS was born in Columbia, Missouri, January 21, 1849. He is the son of James L. and Amelia Stephens. His paternal grandfather, Elijah Stephens, came from Kentucky to Missouri in the fall of 1819, and was a native of North Carolina. His maternal grandfather, I. O. Hockaday, was born in Kentucky, from which State he emigrated to Missouri about the year 1823. He settled in Callaway county, and was for many years circuit and county clerk, and among its most prominent and distinguished citizens.

Edwin W. Stephens was educated at the Missouri University, where he graduated in 1867. In July, 1868, he became assistant editor of the *Columbia* (Missouri) *Statesman*, and held that position until April, 1870. At that time he purchased an interest in and became editor of the *Boone County Journal*, published at Columbia. In 1871 the name of the paper was changed to that of *Columbia Herald*. In 1872 he purchased the remaining interest, and has had full charge of the paper as editor and publisher ever since. The paper, under Mr. Stephens' management, has attained a wide circulation and extensive influence among the Democrats of central Missouri. He has been an active assistant in the party ranks, and holds a high position in public esteem.

In religion, Mr. Stephens is a Baptist, and for the past seven years has been Secretary of the Missouri Baptist General Association. At present, (1878), he is one of the trustees of the Stephens Female College.

HON. HENRY C. WALLACE.

LEXINGTON.

HENRY C. WALLACE was born, August 18, 1823, in Woodford county, Kentucky. He is the son of Henry and Elizabeth Wallace, the latter a daughter of George Carlyle, a soldier of the Revolution, of Woodford county, Kentucky. He is a descendant of the oldest and most honored families of the "Dark and Bloody Ground." His ancestors are traced back to Scotland, but in this country they settled first in Virginia. His grandfather, Caleb Wallace, was among the first settlers in that portion of Virginia which was afterwards formed into the State of Kentucky, and was a member of the Legislature of the Old Dominion from Lincoln county (now a part of Kentucky) in the year 1783; and also a member of four successive conventions at Danville, preparatory to the separation of Kentucky from Virginia, two in 1785, one in 1787 and one in 1788; also a member of the constitutional convention which formed the first constitution of Kentucky, at Danville, in 1792, as well as a member of the constitutional convention that framed the second constitution of Kentucky, at Frankfort, in 1797; also a presidential elector from Kentucky, in 1797, when John Adams was elected President, and was

one of the first judges of the court of appeals of Kentucky, appointed in 1792, soon after that State was admitted into the Union, and served for twenty years in that capacity with the most distinguished jurists of Kentucky's early history, residing successively in Lincoln, Fayette and Woodford counties.

The father of Henry C. Wallace, Captain Henry Wallace, was born in Kentucky, in March, 1792, soon after the admission of the State, and is supposed to have been the first white male child born in the State after its admission into the Union He was a soldier of the war with England in 1812, under General William H. Harrison, and served with that officer in the North, then known as the Northwestern Territory, against the hostile Indians who were incited to deeds of violence by British emissaries. He participated in the battle of Mississinway, December 18, 1812. He was a farmer and a prominent and influential citizen of Woodford county, Kentucky, until he removed to Missouri and settled in Lexington, in the spring of 1844, where, and in the vicinity, he resided until his death in 1875. He was a man of high moral character and unspotted integrity, a useful member of society and of the Baptist church. He lived to the advanced age of eighty-three years, honored and respected by his fellow-citizens and revered by his numerous children and grand-children.

Hon. Caleb B. Wallace, eldest brother of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the Senate of Kentucky, in 1850–51, from Boyle county.

Henry C. Wallace enjoyed the advantages of Sinking Spring Academy in his native county, and was attending Center College, at Danville, Kentucky, when his father emigrated to Missouri, but was forced by impaired health, resulting from a long and severe attack of typhoid fever, to leave college in 1844. Though his health gradually improved after removing to Missouri, it did not permit of his resuming his collegiate course, and he continued to prosecute his studies during several years with such assistance as he could then secure at Lexington. He then taught school in that town for a year and a half, when he commenced the study of law with F. C. Sharp, Esq., his brother-in-law, afterward a prominent lawyer of the St. Louis bar, recently deceased. He was admitted to practice in 1849, and after practicing for eighteen months, with good success, he attended the law school at Louisville, Kentucky, and graduated in 1851. He then returned to Lexington and has ever since been assiduously engaged in the study and practice of the law.

Although often solicited by his fellow-citizens to become a candidate for representative and senator in the general assembly, and by the bar to suffer his name to be used as a candidate for judge of the circuit court, he has always declined, preferring the practice of his profession to the emoluments of office. Besides holding the office of justice of the peace and that of city attorney, each from 1849 to 1853, he has never, till his election to the constitutional convention which met in 1875, held or desired to hold official position. The large vote he received when elected to the constitutional convention, in the three counties composing the 17th Senatorial district—Lafayette, Pettis and Saline—evince the estimation in which he is held by his fellow-citizens. The proceedings of that convention will best attest the extent of his labors and the influence he exercised in forming the organic law of the State.

In religion he is a Baptist and member of the First Baptist church, Lexington. He is also a Mason and a Knight Templar. Politically he was an old line Whig, but since the dissolution of that party he has affiliated with and is a warm supporter of the Democratic party.

He was married, June 4, 1863, to Miss Lizzie Sharp, sister of F. C. Sharp above mentioned, and daughter of Absalom M. Sharp, of Christian county, Kentucky. By her he has five children surviving, three boys and two girls, the oldest being in his twelfth year.

In stature Mr. Wallace is somewhat below the medium height, but is of compact build and athletic form. His face corresponds with his *physique*, and indicates strength and earnestness of character. In his social intercourse he is genial, polite and entertaining, and at all times affable and gentlemanly in his demeanor. But whilst giving due attention to the amenities of life and to his duties as an earnest Christian, he may be said to have devoted himself mainly to his profession. Selecting the law as his working sphere early in life, he has devoted all his energies and ignored all other aspirations to make himself what he is to-day, a thorough master of legal science in all its ramifications. The common law, the statutes of Missouri, the history, progress and growth of jurisprudence, as well as the higher and more abstruse principles of equity, are all completely at his command, constituting him, what is readily conceded to him by his associates, the leader of the

bar. As a practitioner he is cautious, vigilant and indefatigable, contesting every point with unyielding tenacity and employing his vast store of legal knowledge in sustaining his positions and attacking those of his adversary. In argument he is clear, forcible, logical and convincing; his irreproachable personal character and untarnished honor giving him great weight with juries, and his known ability and learning equally impressing the bench. In the supreme court of Missouri, where he enjoys a large practice, no one has achieved greater successes than he, his years of study and faithful toil fitting him preëminently for this branch of practice. His briefs are models of logic, learning and research.

Mr. Wallace's devotion to his profession and his native modesty have heretofore kept him mainly in the private walks of life and caused him to shun office rather than to court it; but we know he is eminently fitted for the bench, which he would adorn by his presence and dignify by his learning.

HON. THOMAS ALLEN, A. M., LL. D.

ST. LOUIS.

FEW men have seen more of public life, and very few have been more useful. It cannot be denied that, up to 1850, the apathetic condition of Missouri was a reproach to the state and a wonder to all who knew its promising resources of mineral and agricultural wealth. To the comprehensive views, broad and liberal policy, and moral courage of Mr. Allen, in a very great measure, St. Louis, as well as the state and the West, are indebted for their many lines of railways and the consequent development of such immense resources.

It is of these men of strongly marked characters the world loves to read, men whose lives and actions make biography so interesting and so useful. Such lessons as their career affords cannot be kept too much before the youth who are coming on to act in the same great theater of business life. We are glad of the opportunity of presenting the life of Thomas Allen in our Missouri volume.

Thomas Allen was born August 29, 1813, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. His father, Jonathan Allen, was a prominent citizen of Massachusetts, was frequently a representative or senator in the legislature of that state, was also a quartermaster for the United States army during the war of 1812, afterwards an importer and breeder of fine-wool sheep, and was postmaster at Pittsfield. He was married twice—the second time to Miss Eunice Williams Larned, daughter of Darius Larned, of Pittsfield. Our subject was their third child. The Allen family is one of the oldest in Massachusetts, and honorable records of them are found in church and state back to the days of the Pilgrim Fathers. Through Elizabeth Lee, his grandmother, Mr. Allen is a descendant in the eighth generation, of William Bradford, second Governor of Plymouth Colony.

After attending the village school of Pittsfield, Thomas was sent to the Berkshire Gymnasium, in the same town, to finish his preparatory studies under the (afterwards) celebrated naturalist, Professor Chester Dewey. In 1829 he entered Union College and graduated in 1832, delivering the farewell address for his class. The same year he began the study of law in Albany, New York, but financial misfortunes in his father's business prevented him from completing the course as a student. His father had suffered heavy pecuniary loss, and on Thomas determining to try in New York city for an opportunity to complete his law course, could only give his son a blessing and twenty-five dollars in money. But the boy had learned industry on the home farm, and having a courageous will, was not afraid of his future. In October, 1832, he entered the law office of Hatch & Cambreleng, in Wall street, New York, as a clerk, employing his leisure time in reading in the excellent library of his employers, securing money enough for his frugal expenses by copying for lawyers. In 1835 he was admitted to the bar by the New York Supreme Court, having a short time previously earned his nucleus for a law library by employing odd hours as an assistant in compiling a digest of the decisions of the New York courts. During his practice, he was engaged in some of the most important suits of the country; but of late years has devoted his attention to public enterprises.

Engd by R. Dudensing, N.Y.

Very truly yours,

Thos. Allen

Mr. Allen has been a very extensive literary man. In 1833 he was a newspaper writer; in 1834 was editor of the *Family Magazine*, an illustrated monthly, and continued upon it one year and six months. About the same time he assisted in editing a Digest of the Decisions of the New York Courts. In 1835 he received the degree of Master of Arts from Union College. The same year he was elected an honorary member of the Phi-Beta-Kappa of New York. In August, 1836, at the earnest solicitation of leading political gentlemen, he began in Washington City the publication of *The Madisonian*, one of the ablest of the old Democratic journals. April 11, 1840, his office with its entire material was burned down, but the paper re-appeared on the 2nd of the following month. He continued its publication until 1841. His literary efforts in behalf of public enterprises are classed among the ablest in the country.

Mr. Allen moved to St. Louis in the spring of 1842. He opened a law office, but devoted his attention almost exclusively to public enterprises, and has so continued. In 1844 he was made President of the St. Louis Horticultural Society.

Recognizing the great commercial necessity of the West to be a system of railroads, in 1848 he earnestly began agitating the subject. In 1848 a public meeting of the citizens called on him for an address to the voters favoring a subscription to the St. Louis & Cincinnati Railroad.

The first organized national movement for a railroad to the Pacific was made in St. Louis in 1849. In June of that year, at the request of the railroad meeting composed of citizens of St. Louis, Mr. Allen issued a call to the people of the United States for a national railroad convention. The immense advantages which have accrued to the Mississippi Valley, and indeed to the entire nation, from this gigantic enterprise were clearly foreseen and foretold by Mr. Allen, as the following extract from his call testifies:

"Let us recount briefly the consequences of erecting this road. * * * * Were it completed, the first car that should rumble over the Stony Mountains in its fiery course across the Continent, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, would send a new sensation through the world. "Britannia, Empress of the Sea," basing much of her pretensions upon her great marine employed in the India trade, would feel that the foundations of that supremacy were about to crumble, while from the Icy Cape to the far islands of the South Pacific, and along the eastern shores of Asia and Australasia, and throughout all the terra firma of the Pacific Seas, would be awakened a new spirit, ideas of a new destiny, and feelings of a new attraction. The eyes of those nations would be drawn to the new lights which will illuminate the peaks of the Sierra Nevada, nor would their gaze be turned until their regenerated merchant vessels, moored in American harbors, should have exchanged their costly burdens for the substantial products of the United States. Attracted to the great western station of the Continental Road, as steel to the magnet, a freight would roll down upon the states of the Union, such as the India Companies never saw, embracing the furs of the north, the drugs and spices of the south, the teas, silks and crapes of China, the cashmeres of Thibet, the diamonds of India and Borneo, the various products of the Japan Islands, Manchooria, Australasia, and Polynesia, the results of the whale fishery, the gold, silver, quicksilver, jewels and precious stones of California, and the innumerable and unimaginable elements of commerce which would be brought into life from the depths of the sea, and from new and unexplored regions, by the enterprise and ingenuity of our countrymen. These elements would be distributed throughout the Union, giving a new impulse to population, to trade, to industry, to art, and to all the employments of our people. Our surplus meat and bread, cotton goods, hemp and cordage, lard, leather and hardware, and other products, would find a new, a large and increasing market in return; while the Bible, the printing press, the ballot-box and the steam engine would receive a welcome passage into vast and unregenerated fields, where their magic powers and blessed influences are greatly needed."

At the railroad meeting in February, 1849, he drafted and reported the resolutions in behalf of this project, which paper was afterward approved by the Legislature of Missouri. The national railroad convention was held in St. Louis in the October following, and appointed Mr. Allen to prepare an address to the people of the United States and a memorial to Congress in behalf of the enterprise. The charter was granted, and he realized his wish in the beginning of work on the Pacific Railroad on July 4, 1851.

In 1850 he was chairman of the committee on internal improvements in the Missouri Senate, and through his instrumentality a state loan of $2,000,000 was secured to the road. In 1852 he prepared and submitted a plan, afterwards acted upon, securing loans of state credit to the following railroad enterprises: to the orginal Pacific, $3,000,000 and 1,250,000 acres of the United States government land grant; to the Southwestern branch, $1,000,000; to the Iron Mountain, $750,000; to the Hannibal & St. Joseph, $1,500,000 and 600,000 acres of the

government land grant; to the North Missouri, $2,000,000. Thus did this "De Witt Clinton of the New West" secure the success of these enterprises which have brought new life to the state and peopled and enriched the West.

In 1851 Mr. Allen was elected president of the Pacific Railroad Company, and served four years. In 1857 he was elected president of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad Company, but declined serving more than one year.

In 1867 the Iron Mountain Railroad was surrendered to the state for its indebtedness, and Mr. Allen became its purchaser. He found only eighty-six miles completed, but in 1869 he completed it to Belmont, one hundred and twenty miles more. In 1872 he finished the branch from Pilot Knob to Arkansas; the same year he formed a company and purchased the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and by 1873 completed that road to Texarkana, Arkansas, a distance of four hundred and ninety miles from St. Louis.

He was president of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, the Cairo, Arkansas & Texas and the Cairo & Fulton Railroad companies, which were consolidated in May, 1874, as the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railroad. He projected, organized and built one hundred miles of railroad per annum for six years, by his own efforts and without a dollar of state or municipal aid. In 1872 he was elected president of the Railway Association of America, and served three years. For several years he has been president of the Pilot Knob Iron Company. It is no misnomer to call Thomas Allen the "Clinton of the West," though he has accomplished more than Clinton ever did.

It appears impossible that in so busy a life, time could be afforded to other enterprises. But in 1858 he established and furnished the money for the banking house of Allen, Copp & Nisbet, of St. Louis; he negotiated successfully the sale of $900,000 Missouri guaranteed bonds for the benefit of the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad; in 1866 he prepared a plan for the payment of the national debt, which is spoken of as a very able financial paper; he assisted in organizing the National Board of Trade at Philadelphia and Cincinnati—of which body he was a member; he has an extensive cattle and sheep farm in his native county; is president of two literary societies and a member of several others, as also of agricultural and other useful societies. He is also president of the University Club of St. Louis, having lately been elected for his seventh term; he is president of the Berkshire Athenæum, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, which he founded in 1871; he is an honorary member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers; also of the Massachusetts State Horticultural Society, of the American Geographical Society of New York, of the Historical Society of Wisconsin and of the Mercantile Library Association of St. Louis. He is vice-president of the American Emigration Society and a director of the Western Railroad Association. He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Union College, New York.

Of course, Mr. Allen has acquired wealth in his life of labor. But he has put it to practical use. In 1871 he endowed a professorship in Washington University, St. Louis, known as the Allen Professorship of Mining and Metallurgy; he established a Free Library in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and built for it a house costing $50,000. His private charities are never published, but his warm heart was never turned against suffering necessity—his only demand being to know the case is a meritorious one. Appointed to represent Missouri at the Centennial Exposition, he erected a building in the grounds for the use of the people of Missouri, at his own expense, and delivered there and printed and circulated, by the same means, thousands of copies of his address upon the history and resources of the State.

In politics Mr. Allen claims always to have been a Democrat, as was his father and grandfather. Elected by the Whigs and Independents for special purposes, he served in the Missouri Senate four years from 1850. He declined the offered re-nomination. He was the candidate for Congress of the unconditional Union party of the 2nd Missouri District, but was defeated by a sort of short-lived Fremont furor which falsified his views and led to gross perversion of the ballot by the military. At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Allen had taken strong grounds for the preservation of the Union at all hazards. He has never been an active politician in Missouri, but has ever watched with deep solicitude, and furthered by all the strength of his mind, all legislation tending to advance public improvements, especially transportation facilities and industrial and commercial development.

In 1842 Thomas Allen married Miss Ann C. Russell, daughter of William Russell, Esq., of St. Louis. They have had born to them nine children,

seven of whom are living, namely: Elizabeth Larned, William Russell, Thomas, jr., George Washington, Bradford, Annie Lee and Alice Maud.

Twice has he made a trip to Europe: in 1865, taking with him his eldest son and daughter, and in 1874, in company with his youngest son. Each trip was with the double view of pleasure and business—and few men needed recreation more.

We have never read nor written a life fuller of business duties and industrious engagements than this. Not many heads could have managed the multitudinous and varied interests with which he has been connected; not many constitutions could have borne the physical and mental labors he has undergone. His executive ability must be beyond estimation; in some years he was chief executive officer, manager and owner of various enterprises at once, with thousands of men in his employ. His success has been wonderful, and no less wonderful his continuous robust health.

Thomas Allen is known over both continents, and in each has many friends and few enemies—fewer enemies than perhaps any other man of his decided mental nature, strong will and public worth, but even these cannot say aught against his honor. Strictly moral, just and upright, he is as excellent in his private character as he has been useful in his public achievements. His family love him, his friends confide in him, the nation admires him—a triple monument of which any man might be justly proud. There is not a man in Missouri, if in the West, who has done so much to advance the interests of his State and the Great West as Hon. Thomas Allen, of St. Louis.

THOMAS BATES WALLACE.

LEXINGTON.

THOMAS BATES WALLACE was born March 31, 1813, near Richmond, Kentucky. He is the son of John Wallace and Elizabeth Walker. His father was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, born February 17, 1783; his grandfather, Josiah Wallace, was born in the same county, in 1739; his great grandfather was born in the same county, in 1700. The father of the latter was from Scotland. Elizabeth Walker was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, in 1784. Her father, Asaph Walker, was born in the same county, in 1735; her grandfather was born in the same county, in 1695. The father of the latter was from England. The mother of Elizabeth Walker was Judith Watkins, born in 1738; her grandmother was a Dupuy, and a descendant of the Huguenots.

Thomas B. Wallace came with his parents to Missouri in 1819, and his father settled in Lafayette county, five miles southeast of where Lexington now stands, when Missouri was only a territory. The educational advantages of young Wallace were such as might be expected in Missouri at that early day—crude teachers, rude school houses and wretched equipments. He remained on the farm with his father until seventeen years of age, when he began to learn the trade of joiner and carpenter. This avocation he followed five years. During that time he built the first house erected in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, and in 1836, in company with his brother, B. F. Wallace, there began the mercantile business, which he successfully prosecuted for twelve years. In 1848 the firm moved to Lexington and continued the business of general merchandising. They continued in partnership until 1856, when he purchased the interest of B. F. Wallace, and continued to sell goods till November, 1860, when he disposed of his stock. In 1861, soon after the war began, during the battle of Lexington, he lost property to the value of $50,000, consisting of buildings, goods, notes and other effects. In 1862 he was appointed United States Marshal for the Western District of Missouri, an office which he held for three years. In June, 1865, he opened a house in St. Louis for the transaction of a general commission business, but in July, 1866, having been appointed by President Johnson Marshal of the Western District of Missouri, he returned to Lexington and discharged the duties of his office until 1869. Since 1871 he has been engaged in the insurance business.

In 1861, at the battle of Lexington, Colonel Mul-

ligan, commanding the Federal forces, ordered the house of Mr. Wallace burned, as a military necessity. By this destruction he lost nearly all his effects. In 1872 Congress passed an act to reimburse him for his loss, but on some account, it met the disapprobation of President Grant, and the bill was vetoed. During his residence in Henry county, he was deputy county clerk for two years and county treasurer for eight years. He is a licensed lawyer and authorized to practice in any court of Missouri.

Mr. Wallace has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Rose Ann Elliott, a native of Howard county, Missouri, born January 4, 1825, and daughter of John Elliott, a native of Virginia. The mother of Miss Elliott was Mary Glasgow, of Virginia. Mr. Elliott and she were married in 1809, in Madison county, Kentucky, and soon after emigrated to Missouri, locating near Old Franklin, nearly opposite the present site of Boonville, on the Missouri river. By this marriage with Miss Elliott, Mr. Wallace had five children, three of whom died in infancy. John Wallace was drowned in the Missouri river at thirteen years of age, and William, the other son, died at the age of twenty-two. Their mother died February 25, 1853.

His second marriage was with Mrs. Lucy B. Gaines, formerly Miss Briscoe, born November 14, 1825, a daughter of James Briscoe. Her father was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1770. Her grandfather, Ralph Briscoe, was born in the same county about 1758. The family were originally from France. Her mother was Mary Bruner, born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1781. Her grandmother was Susan Delaughter, born in the same county about 1756. Thomas B. Williams and Mrs. Lucy B. Gaines were married March 28, 1854. By this marriage there were three children: Nettie Briscoe, born October 17, 1855; Thomas Bates, born November 25, 1858; Hugh Campbell, born February 10, 1863. In religious belief, Mr. Wallace is a Cumberland Presbyterian. Mrs. Wallace is a member of the Christian Church. Politically, he held to the doctrines of the Whig party, and voted with that party while it existed. Since its demise, he has acted with the Democrats, but has always been a liberal and conservative man.

JUDGE WILLIAM T. WOOD.

LEXINGTON.

WILLIAM T. WOOD was born on the farm of his father at Gordon Station, Mercer county, Kentucky, March 25, 1809. He is the son of William Wood and Sallie Thomas, the former a native of Albemarle, the latter of Culpepper county, Virginia. William Wood's family was descended from two brothers who, early in the history of American settlement, emigrated from England and located in Albemarle county. No member of the original English family survives, the last having died about forty years since, leaving an estate estimated at from twelve to twenty millions of pounds sterling. No part of this vast sum was realized by any of the American family, owing to the mismanagement and blunders of the agents employed. Sallie Thomas was also of an English family. They emigrated to Kentucky at an early day.

William T. Wood was licensed as a lawyer in December, 1828, at nineteen years of age, and about the first of January, 1829, left Kentucky on horseback for Missouri, reaching the home of his brother, General Jesse T. Wood, in Columbia, Boone county, on the fifteenth of the same month, after a fatiguing journey. Here he remained until the month of July, when he made a business trip to Liberty, Clay county, arriving there on the 29th. Clay county was then on the western border of the State, had an important trade and was at that time a good business point. Here he determined to locate.

In 1830, at the age of twenty-one, Mr. Wood was appointed clerk of the county court of Clay. The duties of his office were not incompatible with the practice of his profession, and it was to follow this occupation that he had come to Missouri. After holding the office four or five years, he resigned, but was soon appointed, by Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, circuit attorney of that judicial district. This office he filled with great acceptability for several years. In 1837 the "Platte Purchase" was annexed to the State of Missouri by act of Congress. The act of

the annexation of this territory was passed on the petition of the people of Clay county. At the meeting of the citizens, General D. R. Atchison, Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Peter H. Burnett and William T. Wood were appointed a committee to draft a petition to Congress. Mr. Wood was afterward elected by the committee to prepare the document, which he did.

This territory was afterward divided by the Legislature of Missouri, and of it the counties of Andrew, Atchison, Buchanan, Holt, Nodaway and Platte were constituted. This country is noted for its wonderful fertility, and was a valuable acquisition to Missouri. But as emigration began to seek it and settle on its productive lands, as towns and trading posts were established, Liberty lost much of its former trade and became of less importance as a business point.

Mr. Wood still continued to reside there, practicing in the courts of all adjacent counties until 1845, when he moved to Lexington, Missouri, where he lived until 1856. A few years previous to his removal from Clay county, he, Colonel Doniphan and Major Dougherty, were elected to the legislature, gaining the first Whig victory, and beating General Atchison, Colonel Thornton and Captain Wallace, the Democratic nominees. Such was Mr. Wood's popularity, that he stood first on the list of candidates.

After locating at Lexington, he continued the practice of the law, retaining most of his old clients and gaining many new ones. His practice and popularity increased as the years progressed, and he was everywhere regarded as a sterling citizen, able lawyer and honest man. In 1854 he was elected judge of the circuit court. In this position he displayed eminent wisdom, prudence and legal ability. His decisions were clear and forcible, based upon the highest principles of law and equity. In 1856 he resigned his position as judge and removed to St. Louis and reëntered the practice. Here, as elsewhere, he maintained his high character at the bar. In 1861 there were two tickets in the field for delegates to the State Convention. Judge Wood came within a few votes of being placed on both tickets. The vote as between the two tickets was close, but the ticket on which his name was placed was unsuccessful; he was, however, of those who received the highest vote on the defeated ticket.

In the early part of January, 1861, just preceding the commencement of the civil war, there was in St. Louis fearful excitement, seriously threatening the peace of the city and producing general apprehension and alarm. Many citizens carried arms, and there was danger of a general street fight which was liable to commence any hour. Opinions were not fixed and purposes were not settled. It was felt that to preserve peace some public action was necessary, and yet there was good ground to fear that a public meeting would be attended with danger. The occasion demanded prudence and wisdom. The measure adopted was the appointment of a committee to prepare action for a general and public meeting. Judge Wood was selected as one of this committee, and rendered efficient help in its delicate and difficult labors. The committee having succeeded in agreeing on a preamble and resolutions, called the meeting for the 12th of January, in front of the court house. Nearly the whole male population of the city was out on that day—thousands armed with pistols under the highest excitement and ready for emergencies. The result was most fortunate; the preamble and resolutions reported by the committee were adopted with acclamation, and the vast crowd retired in peace.

In 1865 he determined to return to Lexington. He immediately took his old position, standing foremost in his profession. He has twice since his return been elected judge of the sixth judicial circuit, and at this time (1878), holds that position.

Judge Wood has been three times married. His first wife was Miss Eliza Ann Hughes, by whom he had one son, General Carrol H. Wood, Adjutant-General of Arkansas under Governor Garland. His second wife was Miss Maria H. Payne, who bore him two sons—Payne Wood, now residing in Iowa, and T. C. Wood, of the law firm of Graves & Wood, Lexington, Missouri. His third wife was Miss Mary E. Broadwell. The issue of this marriage was a son M. L. Wood, an Ensign in the United States navy, now detached for service on torpedoes at Newport, Rhode Island, and Miss Maria Wood, at present residing with her aunt, Mrs. Laws, wife of Rev. Dr. Laws, President of the Missouri University at Columbia, Missouri.

Judge Wood is in politics a Democrat, is Master of a Grange, a Royal Arch Mason, and has been for many years in the Old School Presbyterian church. When the civil war commenced, and during the continuance of that war, he was a member of Pine street church, St. Louis, holding the position of an elder in that church. No church perhaps in the whole country had such trials to encounter as had

the Pine street church. Its minister was by the military expelled from his pulpit and banished from the State, and its church put in charge of a committee—a fragment of the Presbytery, claiming to be the Presbytery, joined the military in its persecutions. The church, in the interests of religious liberty and the rights of the church, had to contend with the military and church courts combined. Judge Wood was, during the whole contest, steadfast for the right. He attended the general assemblies of the church at Peoria, in 1863, and at Newark, in 1864, and openly and fearlessly before the whole country asserted the rights of the minister and the church, and exposed and denounced the wrongs and persecutions under which they suffered.

FRANKLIN COOLEY, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

FRANKLIN COOLEY was born in Howard county, Missouri, in July, 1823, and was the youngest but one of seven children. His parents were Joseph and Keziah (Casey) Cooley. His maternal ancestors were natives of South Carolina, but many of them moved to Illinois, where two of them, cousins of his mother, were Methodist ministers, one of them, Zadoc Casey, being at one time a representative in Congress from Illinois. His grandfather Casey served in the Revolutionary war.

Joseph Cooley removed with his family from South Carolina to Christian county, Kentucky, and from thence to Howard county, Missouri, where they settled, contending against the hardships incident to western life and fighting the Indians who were then very troublesome and numerous in that part of the country. Shortly after Franklin was born his parents removed from Howard to Clay county, Missouri, and when only three years of age his father died, leaving his large family in straitened circumstances. He was early thrown upon his own resources, and the education he received was obtained by alternately working and going to school. He continued to struggle on in this arduous manner until about eighteen years of age, when a maternal uncle took him into the dry goods business, where he remained for several years, studying during leisure hours and taking instruction in the higher branches under private preceptors. While thus engaged he lost his mother, and was left to fight the battle of life without the sympathy and comfort he so much needed.

In 1844 he commenced the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. Joseph M. Wood, then of Liberty and now of Kansas City, Missouri, going at once into the dissecting room, studying and dissecting day and night. Here he remained until the fall of 1846, when he entered the Louisville (Kentucky) University. In the summer of 1847 he was appointed by the faculty assistant demonstrator over a class of four hundred and fifty students. He graduated in March, 1848, and was highly complimented by the faculty for the able manner in which he had discharged his duties. He began the practice of his profession in Lexington, Missouri, with his father-in-law, Dr. Chinn, and continued with him until 1851, when he was appointed assistant demonstrator of anatomy in his *Alma Mater*. While acting as demonstrator he also attended a course of lectures. At the close of the session he returned to Lexington and resumed his practice, securing at once a large and remunerative business, mainly surgical, pursuing at the same time with unremitting energy the study and practice of surgery, which has always been his favorite branch, and performing nearly all the important surgical operations in that section of country.

In 1860 he went to Europe to prosecute his studies, visiting Edinburgh, London and Paris, and becoming personally acquainted with the most celebrated medical men of the day, learning all he could from them and profiting by their experience. After a year spent thus he returned home and resumed his practice, finding many important surgical cases awaiting him.

On the breaking out of the war he was appointed surgeon of the 10th Regiment Missouri Volunteers, under Colonel White, serving in that capacity until after the long siege at Lexington, Missouri, in the fall of 1861, when the crippled regiment was consol-

Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

Franklin Cooley, M. D.

idated with other commands. July 14, 1862, he was appointed post-surgeon by Colonel John D. Stevenson, who was commanding the United States forces at Lexington, and subsequently appointed examining surgeon of the Missouri Militia Volunteers. Early in 1863 he was appointed and commissioned by President Lincoln surgeon of the 6th Congressional District of Missouri, under the enrollment act, and served in that capacity until the close of the war.

In 1863 he was elected by the Legislature of Missouri curator of the State University, and commissioned by Governor Gamble for two years In January, 1865, he was commissioned by Governor Fletcher brigadier-general of Missouri Militia Volunteers. In 1866, and again in 1867, he was commissioned by Governor Fletcher supervisor of registration, and also in 1866, by Surgeon-General Richardson, enrolling surgeon for the Missouri militia.

After the war he returned to Lexington, but removed to Kansas City, now the Metropolis of the West, in the winter of 1867, where he at once entered into a large practice. In 1869 he was appointed United States pension surgeon, a position he still holds, so that he has almost constantly held public offices since the outbreak of the war.

He was the originator of the medical school in Kansas City, and for three years held the chair of surgery. Imitating the example of some of the most eminent European surgeons, where the custom is quite prevalent and sanctioned by the profession, in 1874 he established a private hospital for the reception of patients from a distance, where special attention is given to the treatment of deformities and the surgical diseases of women.

Dr. Cooley has been a member of the Odd Fellows society for many years. In 1859, when acting as a representative to the Grand Lodge, he was elected Grand Marshal and immediately after commissioned District Deputy Grand Master for District No. 7. His parents were Baptists, but he is a member of the Christian church. In politics he is a Republican.

On the 16th of May, 1848, he was married to Miss Ellen P. Chinn, daughter of Dr. Joseph G. Chinn, of Lexington, Missouri, now of Lexington, Kentucky, his native State. Her mother was one of the celebrated Graves family of Kentucky. They had three children, two daughters and one son. The eldest daughter is married to Dr. J. F. Williams, now of Winfield, Kansas. Mrs. Cooley died in January, 1863. In August, 1864, Dr. Cooley married Mary F. Wernwag, daughter of Judge Thomas D. Wernwag, formerly of Kentucky. His wife's family, on her mother's side, are descended from the Custis and Williams families of Virginia To them has been born one daughter, now ten years of age.

Dr. Cooley is tall and dignified in appearance, somewhat reserved, but courteous and gentlemanly in manners. He is a renowned surgeon, and has performed successfully many of the most important operations known in that profession. His clearness of perception, accuracy of diagnosis and boldness of operation have won for him many admirers. In 1869 he removed the entire clavicle for a malignant growth, and the patient is to-day in good health and able to perform the arduous duties of his calling. This was the first time the operation was performed in the state and the seventh on record in the United States. He has also performed many difficult and important operations in ovariotomy, which entitle him to rank among our best surgeons. In his social relations he is very pleasant and agreeable, an entertaining companion, a warm friend and always ready to aid in every good project.

WILLIAM MADISON WALKER.

MARSHALL.

WILLIAM MADISON WALKER is the son of Samuel Walker and Agnes Bradford, and was born October 22, 1833, in Smith county, Tennessee. His father was born in North Carolina in 1798. His grandfather, Edward Walker, was a native of Virginia, born about 1745, was an orderly sergeant during the war of the Revolution, was in Greene's command at the battle of the Cowpens, and of English descent. Samuel Walker emigrated when a young man to Tennessee with his father.

Agnes Bradford, the mother of William, was a daughter of Booker Bradford, and was born in Tennessee September 6, 1793. Her father was born about 1750, in Virginia, was a soldier of the Revolution, and of English stock. By the marriage of Samuel Walker and Miss Bradford there were born nine children, one of whom died in infancy, and eight grew to manhood and womanhood. Samuel Walker and wife emigrated to Moniteau county, Missouri, in 1836, where they died; he, June 16, 1865, and she, October 11, 1857.

William Walker, the subject of this sketch, came to Missouri with his father when but three years old, and was reared in Moniteau county on a farm. In December 20, 1855, at the age of twenty-two, he was married to Miss May Isabel Garret, daughter of Colonel Laban Garret, of Saline county, Missouri. Her father was a native of Virginia, born July 28, 1797, and his father, Abel Garret, was a Revolutionary soldier, and of Scotch origin. Mrs. Walker was born in Saline county, Missouri, February 5, 1834.

In 1859 Mr. Walker removed to a farm in Moniteau county, where he lived for six years. In 1865 he moved with his family to Saline county, to continue farming. Here he rented land for four years, and then moved to the vicinity of Orearville, Marshall township. By economy and frugality, his estate steadily increased, and his influence in the community extended. He was elected county collector in 1876, and removed to Marshall, the county seat, in 1877, where he now resides. He is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter of Free Masons, of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the Baptist Church. Before removing to Saline he was a district collector of Moniteau county.

Mr. and Mrs. Walker have seven children living, viz: Narcissa, born November 1, 1857; Mary Helen, born February 16, 1861; Samuel Lee, born August 19, 1862; William Madison, born September 26, 1866; Viola Belle, born April 16, 1869; Thomas Booker, born August 15, 1870; Nannie S., born February 22, 1873. Mrs. Walker and her two elder daughters are, with the husband and father, members of the Baptist Church.

REV. HENRY TALBIRD, D. D.

LEXINGTON.

HENRY TALBIRD was born, November 7, 1811, on Hilton Head Island, Beaufort, South Carolina. He is the son of Henry Talbird and Sarah Blakewood. His family were among the earliest settlers and most prominent citizens of South Carolina. His grandfather, John Talbird, was an officer in the war of the Revolution.

Henry Talbird was educated at Madison University, New York, and his studies embraced a full collegiate and theological course. After graduating in the theological department, in 1841, he removed to the city of Tuscaloosa, Alabama, where for one year he performed the duties of a pastor. He then removed to the city of Montgomery, in the same state, where he remained nine years. In these two pastorates, his ministrations were greatly blessed, the churches were built up in faith and zeal and strengthened in numbers, and he obtained a deep hold on the affections of the people among whom he labored. Whilst residing in Montgomery, he was elected to the professorship of theology in Howard College, Marion, Alabama, and entered upon the duties of his profession January, 1852. He was zealous and earnest in his work, and desired only that he might know the will of Him whose cause he had espoused. The duties before him were arduous and involved the gravest responsibilities, but going forth in the name and by the authority of the Eternal, the Supreme, the Absolute, he was strengthened in the belief that he could exercise a more healthful influence on society by accepting than by rejecting the proffered chair. He therefore assumed the duties of the professorship, and the success which attended his labors proved the sagacity and penetration of the trustees who invited him to accept the place. At the close of the first year he was elected president of the college, and maintained that relation until the commencement of the civil war, in 1861, when the excited passions of the people caused them to abandon all educational enterprises, and the school became practically empty. During his administration, Howard College was prosperous as it never had been

before. Not only was the number of students largely increased, but the members of the Baptist denomination throughout the state were aroused and came readily and promptly to its assistance. So that in less that six years the endowment fund was increased from $45,000 to $125,000, besides adding to its possessions property to the value of $79,000. At the opening of the war, it was one of the most flourishing institutions of the South. In 1854 the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by the University of Alabama.

Dr. Talbird is, by birth and education, a Southerner, embracing that peculiar political doctrine of State Rights which has, of late years, come to be almost universally conceded He believed that the demands of the South were just and reasonable, and when its institutions were about to be overthrown, true to his principles and his manhood, he was willing to repel force by force. Among no denomination of Christians is the practice of democracy more universal than in the government and discipline of the Baptist church. Each separate organization is a republic in miniature, and the members become thoroughly imbued with the great principle of democratic rule. While sustaining a position of quasi inferiority to the state and general associations each church contains within itself the lower and higher courts that determine the law and administer the government. It is not strange, therefore, that Dr. Talbird embraced the cause of the Confederate States and lent all his influence and energies to convert its battle into a victory. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, with the rank of captain, in the 11th Alabama regiment. For his courage and intrepidity, he was promoted to the rank of colonel, and organized the 41st Alabama regiment. While in the army he was engaged in a number of battles and skirmishes, and enjoyed the confidence of both officers and men. His military career, though not brilliant, was very creditable. At the close of two years' service he was compelled, in September, 1863, to resign his commission on account of ill health. At the close of the war, his health being unrestored, he accepted a country pastorate, where the labor would not be so great as the charges he had before. He spent two and a half years in Carlowville, making an able, faithful and successful minister and pastor. During his ministerial life in Alabama he filled every official position in the gift of the Baptist church.

He was now to operate in a different field. Having received a call to Henderson, Kentucky, he determined to accept it. The field was an inviting one for a clergyman of ability and learning, and he did not feel at liberty to decline the labor. His ministry here was, as it had elsewhere been, marked by that deep devotion to the interests of Christianity and the spread of religion that endears the pastor to his people and gives him so much influence over those who make no profession of religious sentiment. In the three and a half years he spent in Henderson he did much to elevate the standard of religious excellence and won from all classes of society respect and esteem.

In April, 1872, he was invited to assume the position of pastor in the First Baptist Church of Lexington, Missouri. Nearly six years have elapsed (March, 1868), since he took charge of the church, and the affectionate regard of those to whom he dispenses the truth, is the best evidence that his labors have not been in vain. He is possessed of much of that personal magnetism that attracts men to him and makes him the center of their affections. Dr. Talbird is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the order of Odd Fellows. He has taken all the degrees of Masonry conferred in this country. He has traveled extensively in the United States, visiting most of the northern and western states, but has never gone abroad.

His early training was under Episcopalian influences, but he was never a member of that denomination. He united with the Baptist denomination in his twenty-first year. Politically, he has always been a Democrat, without being a partisan, or participating actively in party work. On the 15th of January, 1845, he was married to Miss Mary C. Tarrant, daughter of Thomas Tarrant, of Alabama, a member of one of the most respectable families in the state.

Since his removal to Missouri, he has been elected president of the board of ministerial education of William Jewell College, at Liberty, and is held in high esteem by the faculty of that institution, his opinions being sought for on subjects connected with the interests and welfare of the college. His personal characteristics are very marked. He is over medium size, of compact and well rounded form, possessing sufficient physical power to enable him to perform a great amount of brain work, of prepossessing appearance and benevolent expression of face. He is polished and graceful in manners, courtly in address, affable in conversation, dignified in deportment, and

lovely and lovable in disposition. While he does not shun society, he is devoted to study, and spends a large portion of his time in his well-selected and methodically arranged library, communing with the master spirits who have left their imprint on the ages in which they lived. Except by direct invitation, or when visiting the sick of his congregation, he rarely allows himself the pleasure of social entertainment, but when in the society of friends few can be more agreeable or entertaining. He preaches from copious notes, and though the greater portion of his discourse is extempore, so closely does he view his notes that a stranger would suppose he spoke entirely from manuscript. His preaching is sound and practical; his logic clear and convincing; his sermons exhibit laborious study and research, and he always secures the attention of his auditors from the beginning to the close of his discourse. Though far past middle life, with his sun declining toward the western horizon, there is no evidence of mental decay or weakness. His sun only shines with a mellower, but more vivifying and penetrating ray.

DR. WILLIAM HENLEY DUNCAN.

COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA is one of the most beautiful little cities in the state, and its inhabitants are in a high degree cultivated and intellectual It is the seat of justice of Boone county, and in it are located the State University and numerous other educational institutions. Indeed, it may be said to be the educational center of the state, and of its inhabitants no one has done more to give tone and character to its society, or to foster and build up the institutions that are its pride and boast, than the subject of this sketch, Dr. William Henley Duncan.

He was born in Amherst county, Virginia, April 22, 1803, and was the third child of William and Sarah (Henley) Duncan. William Duncan was a minister of the Baptist Church, and raised a family of seven children, five of whom were daughters and two sons, William H. Duncan and Samuel J. Duncan, of Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, who was for many years a prominent merchant of that place.

He was educated at New Glasgow Academy, in Amherst county, Virginia, and studied medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1824, and in 1847 was honored with a diploma from the medical department of the State University of Missouri, at that time located in St. Louis. He practiced his profession two or three years in his native county, and then moved to Murfreesboro, Tennessee, which at that time was the seat of government of the state, though shortly afterwards Nashville was made the capital. After practicing several years in Tennessee, he returned to Amherst county, Virginia, where he practiced until 1830, when, with his father's family, he moved to Missouri and settled in Millersburg, Calloway county, where he practiced four years, at the end of which time he moved to Columbia, in Boone county, where he has been engaged in the practice of his profession ever since.

Upon the organization of the Fayette branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, in 1836, Dr. Duncan was made a director by the State Legislature, as well as an agent to obtain the subscription of stock to the bank, and after performing the duties of agent successfully and assisting in the organization of the bank, on account of the inconvenience of performing the duties of the position, because of the distance between Columbia and Fayette, he resigned the office of director. He has been a director and stockholder in the Exchange National Bank of Columbia since its organization in 1865. He was also appointed by Governor Reynolds Surgeon-general of the State, a position he held for several years.

When the question of locating the State University was presented to the counties of the central part of the State in 1839, Dr. Duncan was selected as one of the citizens of Boone to solicit subscriptions to secure the location in that county. The result of his labors, in connection with those of other citizens of Boone, is a matter of history. It is sufficient to say that the munificence of the citizens of the county secured the location of the University at Columbia. Upon its organization Dr. Duncan was appointed a curator, as well as the treasurer of the board, posi-

tions he held and the duties of which he discharged with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the board, as well as all the friends of the University, until he found himself unable to subscribe to the proscriptive oath of office required by the convention of 1861. Because of his refusal to take this oath, his offices of director and treasurer were declared vacant, and some one of less sensitive moral susceptibilities was appointed in his place.

Dr. Duncan joined the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, at New Glasgow, Virginia, more than half a century ago, and still reveres and practices the principles of the Order, though the Lodge with which he was connected was suspended from operation, by military order, during the late civil war. He has traveled largely in his own country, and has been an intelligent and appreciative observer. He is, as he says, "in religion an old iron-side Baptist and in politics a Democrat of the strictest sect," and has been firm in both his religious and political faith from his youth up.

On the 16th of October, 1831, he was happily united in marriage, in Boone county, Missouri, to Miss Susan Woods Harris, daughter of John and Margaret Maupin Harris, of Madison county, Kentucky, who had emigrated hence from Virginia in early life. Dr. Duncan has five children living, three sons and two daughters, all grown and pleasantly settled in life. James S. Duncan and William O. Duncan are engaged in mercantile pursuits in Columbia, and Dr. John H. Duncan is engaged in the practice of his profession and is a professor and lecturer on physiology in the medical department of the State University. Margaret T. Duncan married T. T. Allen, Esq., a prominent banker and merchant at Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, and Mattie W. Duncan married George W. Trimble, a leading dry goods merchant of Columbia.

In person, Dr. Duncan is tall, straight and spare, five feet and eleven inches in height, and weighs one hundred and forty pounds. He has a pleasant face, keen, sparkling eyes, full of intelligence, eagerness and vivacity, an agreeable address and the courteous, dignified manners of the old school. He is warm in his attachments and friendships, and is a wise counselor and a true friend.

FRANCIS MARION THOMPSON.

PHELPS CITY.

FRANCIS MARION THOMPSON was born August 26, 1832, in Callaway county, Missouri. He is the son of David Hamilton Thompson, a native of Tennessee, and Anne Williams, who was born in St. Louis county, Missouri. They had nine children of whom the subject of this sketch is the third. The parents emigrated to Missouri before its admission as a state, and located in Callaway county, where Francis was born.

Francis M. Thompson in 1840 removed with his brother to Buchanan county, Missouri, and received a common school education near DeKalb (then Bloomington) in that county. He engaged in farming until he was seventeen years old. In 1849 he moved to Holt county, and engaged for two years as a clerk in the business house of Hawk, Dillon & Co., at Himmi's Landing. At the expiration of that period he engaged in the mercantile business with W. E. Dillon, in the same place, and remained there for ten years.

In 1861 he removed to Rockport, Atchison county, where he sold goods for seven years. In 1868 he moved to the site of the present town of Phelps City, and erected the first building in the place, thus forming a nucleus for the town; and here he opened a stock of goods. He was very successful in business, proving that he had acted with judgment and discretion. In 1871 he sold his stock of merchandise to Judge Sanders, of Atchison county, now of Troy, Kansas. In February, 1873, he bought back the stock of goods and returned to the town his business enterprise had developed, and has ever since been engaged in business there, in partnership with his brother, Colonel P. A. Thompson. By untiring application to his business, by prudent management and far-seeing sagacity, he has acquired a large and valuable estate in lands and personal property. Besides his individual estate, he owns, in partnership with his brother, Colonel Thompson, about 2,500 acres of the most fertile section of

Atchison county. He and his brother are also engaged in the live stock trade, in general merchandising and in banking, occupying the front rank among the representative business men of Northwest Missouri.

Mr. Thompson is not a member of any religious organization, yet he has contributed liberally to the building of churches for different denominations, and enjoys the reputation of a liberal minded and public spirited citizen.

He was made a Master Mason in 1863, in Rockport, Missouri, and is now a member of Phelps Lodge, No. 357; also of Adoniram Council R. & S. M., and of Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter, in Phelps City. At one time he was an active and leading member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, having taken five degrees and acting as Noble Grand of the Lodge in Lockport.

Until the commencement of the late civil war, he had acted with the Democratic party; but his intense devotion and attachment to the cause of the Union induced him, at that time, to unite with the Republican party. When the war closed he reunited with the Democracy, and has since uniformly acted with them.

He was married February 20, 1857, in Holt county, Missouri, to Miss Margaret A. Dillon, daughter of a prominent farmer of Callaway county, Missouri. Her father died when she was a mere child. They have had four children, all of whom are still still living: May, aged eighteen; Ada, aged sixteen; Anna, aged fourteen, and Philip, aged twelve.

In person Mr. Thompson is stout and robust, five feet ten and one-half inches in height, weighing two hundred and five pounds. Few men in the West have begun life under such disadvantageous circumstances and achieved so much. His success has been marked, not only in the accumulation of property, but in gaining the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. As a liberal capitalist, successful business man and upright citizen, he stands as high as any man in the state.

STEPHEN PRINCE TWISS.

KANSAS CITY.

STEPHEN PRINCE TWISS was born in Charlton, Worcester county, Massachusetts, May 2, 1830. He is the son of James J. Twiss and Elsey Prince, the former born in Charlton in 1799, and the latter in Oxford, Worcester county, in 1802. His paternal grandfather, James Twiss, was born in Charlton in 1771. His great-grandfather, Moses Twiss, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, and was of English stock. His maternal grandfather, Stephen Prince, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1771. His paternal grandmother was Miss Lucy Pratt, born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, in 1777. His maternal grandmother was Lucy Jennison, born in Worcester county about the year 1773. Her father died when she was young. Her grandfather, Amos Singletary, was a leading member of the colonial and state legislature for twenty-six consecutive years. His birthplace and residence was Sutton, Worcester county, where he also died, bequeathing to the town by his will a grist mill and water privileges to be used by the public free of cost. The father of the subject of this sketch received a common school education, was married in August, 1826, was a farmer in moderate circumstances, and died at Ashton, Illinois, January 7, 1878.

Stephen P. Twiss received his early instruction in the common schools of his county, working during the spring, summer and fall on the farm and attending school only in the winter. At the age of seventeen he left home to learn the trade of carpenter and joiner; but at the end of a few months, having met with an accident that temporarily deprived him of the use of one hand, he quit the trade and entered Leicester Academy. This school he attended irregularly for fifteen months, being forced to teach school a part of the time to maintain himself.

In May, 1848, he entered the commission house of his uncle, Stephen Prince, in Boston, and spent one season in this business. Quitting commercial life, he began the study of law in Dane Law School, Harvard College, Cambridge, graduating in 1852. On leaving the school, he went into the office of

Yours truly Stephen P. Iriss

Hon. Isaac Davis, where he closely applied himself to the study of his profession and was admitted to the bar at the March term of the Common Pleas court in 1853.

In November, 1856, at the general election, he was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, and served one term, voting to return Hon. Charles Sumner to the United States Senate. Although a Republican in sentiment, he was conservative in his views, and sometimes voted in antagonism with his party on prominent points. In 1863, after a sharp contest, he was elected solicitor for the city of Worcester, and in his official capacity tried several important cases in which the city was interested, gaining all of them. Having fully and faithfully discharged his duty, he was reëlected the following year without opposition and discharged the duties of the office during the year 1864.

While attending the National Republican Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln in Chicago, in 1860, he was attracted to the west by the grandeur of the prospect spread before him. He returned to Massachusetts with a full determination to emigrate to the west in the fall. The excitement which preceded and the greater excitement which followed the election, presaging the near approach of civil strife, induced him to remain in the east until the fury of the storm should be spent. He therefore continued his practice in Worcester until the fall of 1865.

On the 21st of November, 1865, he started for St. Louis, Missouri, having letters of introduction to numerous prominent citizens of that place. At that time Kansas City was beginning to be recognized as a center for business, and he was advised by his St. Louis friends to take up his residence there, as it promised not only speedy returns, but a desirable permanence in business. He therefore started to go still farther west, and stopped for a short time at Jefferson City. Here he was introduced to Senator McGee and others from the western part of the state. They readily gave him letters of introduction to prominent members of the bar and the Clerk of the Common Pleas Court in Kansas City, and he continued his journey. He arrived in Kansas City December 1, 1865, and immediately entered the office of Douglass & Gage, where he remained six months, and then took a separate office.

By steady devotion to his business, he soon became known as a lawyer of ability and a man in whom confidence could be placed, and he found little difficulty in building up a remunerative practice, which he has retained and increased by subsequent labor and extended acquaintance.

In 1872 the district in which he resided was composed of the First, Second and Third wards of Kansas City, with the territory reaching south and east to the Blue, containing a popular Democratic vote, yet he was elected to the lower house of the Missouri General Assembly, and has been regularly returned at each successive biennial election, to the same position. Although the Third Representative District, in which he now resides, is Republican, yet such is the popular confidence in the man that he generally polls a larger vote than the strength of his party would indicate. In the legislature, though operating with the minority, such is his popularity that he has no difficulty in securing the passage of any measure pertaining to the welfare of his constituents, and always occupies a prominent position in important committees.

In 1875, while he was representing a Democratic district, the bill creating the new city charter for Kansas City came up in the legislature. A bill had been carefully drafted by interested parties, which was intended to be passed by whip and spur through that body, without giving the people of the city an opportunity to know its nature and contents. It was given to Mr. Twiss to present, in order to secure the Republican vote. Suspecting that it might contain provisions inimical to the interests of his constituents, he delayed action for a time, and this delay the parties feared would prove fatal to the bill. It was, therefore, given to another member, who offered it. The committee on local bills was pressed to make an immediate report, and would have done so, but for the interference of Mr. Twiss, who requested the chairman to withhold action until the people of the city could be heard from. This he did. In the meantime the bill was published in the local papers of Kansas City, and immediately there was a storm of indignation raised by the people. Petitions and telegrams poured in from all quarters of the city, condemning its provisions and demanding its defeat. It was, however, reported upon favorably and came up for action. Mr. Twiss opposed the bill, but it was passed to engrossment and there died. The people of the city, in the meantime, had held a mass meeting and appointed a committee of thirteen to report a charter such as the interests of the place demanded. It was drawn, adopted and sent to Mr. Twiss for presentation.

It met the violent opposition of certain parties, who succeeded in tacking on amendments virtually destroying the provisions of the charter. Against these amendments Mr. Twiss voted, but made no further opposition until the motion to engross came up. He then made a speech of great power, appealing to the Democrats not to impose such a charter upon the people against their wishes. The debate was a stormy one and lasted long into the night hours, and when the vote was taken at two o'clock in the morning, the bill was declared passed to engrossment but was virtually defeated. To the energy, watchfulness and influence of the representative of the Third district this result is mainly attributable. Further along in the session, a compromise bill, containing substantially the provisions of the present excellent charter of that city, was agreed upon and the bill passed. At the last session of the legislature, he was chairman of the Committee on Insurance and a member of the Committees on Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, and Constitutional Amendments. He was, also, at that session, the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House. At the organization of the Democratic city government of Kansas City, he was appointed city counselor.

Mr. Twiss was married February 16, 1870, to Miss Louisa W. Clark, a native of Charlton, but then residing in Summerset, Massachusetts. She was a daughter of Rev. Nelson Clark, of the Congregational Church. This union was of short duration, Mrs. Twiss having died July 23, 1870, five months after their marriage. She was buried in Summerset Cemetery, Massachusetts. August 5, 1873, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Emeline Bidwell, daughter of Samuel G. Conkling, and a native of Orange county, New York.

Mr. Twiss is a member of the Congregational Church and in accord with its teachings. In politics he is a conservative and consistent Republican.

Few men have ever lived in Kansas City who were more highly esteemed for their eminent virtues that Stephen P. Twiss. His honor and integrity are never called into question by friend or foe, and his personal friendships extend to the true men of all political parties and all religious denominations. He has the manliness to assert his principles, but is neither offensively intrusive, nor shrinkingly noncombative. At the proper time and in the proper way he proclaims his views and sustains them with courage and ability. His spotless private character, his high-souled independence, and his practical common sense have made him many friends in the home of his adoption.

THOMAS BENTON TAYLOR.

LEXINGTON.

THOMAS BENTON TAYLOR was born in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia. His grandfather, Jesse Taylor, was a native of the north of Ireland. He was a man of great wealth. He left Ireland, toward the close of the seventeenth century, on account of political troubles, and settled in Alexandria, Virginia. His father, Hon. William Taylor, was born in Alexandria in 1788. He served one term in Congress from the old "Tenth Legion" of Virginia, and died in 1846 while serving his second term. His wife was Sarah Preston McDowell, born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1793. Her father, Colonel James McDowell, was a native of the same county, and married Miss Sarah Preston, of Smithfield, Virginia, a sister of Governor James P. Preston, of that state, an aunt of William C. Preston, of South Carolina; also, the mother of Governor James McDowell, of Virginia, and of Mrs. Elizabeth Benton, wife of Colonel Thomas Hart Benton, who was a United States senator from Missouri for a period of thirty years. The mother and grandmother of Mr. Taylor were related by ties of consanguinity to the Prestons, Blairs, Breckinridges, Marshals and Henrys, members of which families were prominent in the state and federal government for eighty years of our national history.

Thomas B. Taylor was educated at Washington and Lee University, taking the degree of Bachelor of Arts at graduation, and that of Master of Arts in course. He studied law in the office of John W. Brockenbrough, who was a distinguished jurist and judge of a federal court.

In 1857 he left Virginia and located in Chicago, Illinois. Here he formed a partnership with Hon. John G. Rogers, and began the practice of law. The firm soon acquired a high standing at the bar, and their practice became extensive and remunerative. Each member was known as a sound lawyer and successful practitioner, and they also gained considerable celebrity as political speakers. Mr. Rogers is now (1878) judge of the circuit court of Chicago. In 1861 Mr. Taylor left Chicago for Virginia, determined to unite his fortunes with those of the Southern Confederacy. He experienced so much difficulty in getting through the federal lines with his family and effects, that he abandoned the project and went to the city of New York to practice his profession. Here, as in Chicago, he soon acquired a good practice, in which he continued until 1868. In consequence of the ill health of some members of his family, he returned to Virginia, where he remained until 1873. In 1874 he removed to Lexington, Missouri, forming a partnership in the practice of law with Judge John A. S. Tutt, which lasted until 1877. Since then he has been practicing alone.

Mr. Taylor was married in 1859 to Miss Ellen M. Rice, daughter of Rev. Nathan L. Rice, D. D. Miss Rice was born in Kentucky in 1840. Rev. Dr. Rice was born in 1807, and died June 11, 1877. The mother of Mrs. Taylor was Catharine Burch, daughter of Rev. Kerr Burch, who was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, on the present site of the University of Virginia. Rev. N. L. Burch preached for a number of years in Philadelphia, afterwards emigrating to Kentucky, and thence to Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, where his wife died. He then moved to Chicago, where his son-in-law, Rev. Dr. Rice, was living, and remained there till his death, in the summer of 1858. Mr. Taylor drafted his will.

Mr. Taylor has never sought political office, but has held some offices in the line of his profession. He has been United States commissioner, commissioner in chancery and prosecuting attorney. He and his wife are both members of the Old School Presbyterian church. They have four children: Katie McDowell, William R., Nathan L. Rice, and Ellen M. Taylor. Politically Mr. Taylor endorses the principles of the Democratic party, and has rendered efficient aid to that organization in public discussions of current political questions. As a citizen, Christian, and gentleman of the old school, no man ranks higher than he.

WILLIAM F. BROADHEAD.

MT. OLIVE.

PROMINENT among the members of the bar of St. Louis county and the State of Missouri stands the name of Broadhead—a prominence arising from personal worth as well as from distinguished family connection and honorable ancestry.

Achilles Broadhead was a native of Albermarle county, Virginia, and emigrated to St. Charles county, Missouri, in September, 1836, where he lived until his death in 1853. He was a farmer, but also served his county many years as surveyor and county judge; he was an officer in the American army throughout the war of 1812. He married Miss Mary Winston Carr, also a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and daughter of Colonel Carr, a prominent planter of that state. The Carr family is one of the oldest in the Old Dominion, was among its pioneers, and received a large grant of land from King James. They afterward took an active part in the Revolutionary struggle for the freedom of the Colonies.

Their son, William Ferrell Broadhead, was born in St. Charles county, Missouri, November 15, 1836. He received a liberal education at St. Charles College and at Fulton (now Westminster) College. In 1857 he began the study of law at Bowling Green, Pike county, and afterward attended law lectures at the University of Virginia. In 1860 he began the practice of his profession at St. Charles, and continued there until 1863, when he went to Montana and engaged in mining and agriculture three years. In 1866 he returned to St. Charles and recommenced the practice of law. In 1875 Mr. Broadhead located in St. Louis where he formed a law partnership with his brother, Hon. James O. Broadhead. In 1878,

when the new county seat of St. Louis county was fixed at Mt. Olive, he located there.

The high esteem in which Mr. Broadhead is held by the profession as a lawyer is evidenced by a single incident: When the present constitution of the state was ratified, it established a "St. Louis Court of Appeals" with jurisdiction extending over the city and county of St. Louis and the 19th Judicial Circuit, then composed of the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln and Warren. The bench of that court was to be filled by appointment from the Governor. A petition was signed by every lawyer in the 19th Circuit (except one to whom it failed to be presented) and sent to the Governor asking that Mr. Broadhead be appointed one of the judges of the new court. Before any appointments were made, however, the petition was withdrawn when the opportunity presented itself for the law partnership with his brother already referred to. The incident is mentioned to show the standing of Mr. Broadhead as a lawyer in that circuit; and we are sure that it was peculiarly grateful to his feelings that, besides the others, the bar of his native county should have reposed so much confidence in him.

Mr. Broadhead was clerk of the Probate Court of Pike county during his residence there. He was also at one time public administrator of St. Charles county.

June 11, 1873, William F. Broadhead married Miss Mary R. Weber, of St. Louis county, Missouri, daughter of Charles H. Weber.

In politics he has consistently acted with the Democratic party, and in his religious views is a Presbyterian.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR JAMES YOUNG.

LEXINGTON.

JAMES YOUNG was born May 11, 1800, in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, and was the second of twelve children. He was the son of William and Betsey (Leeper) Young, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His father served as captain of a company in the war of 1812, and was also in the Florida war. He received but an ordinary common school training, owing to the fact that, though his father had been a man of large means, his fortune was spent during twenty years of service in the Legislature of Tennessee, as in that day the honor cost far more than the emoluments were worth.

James Young left school when fifteen years of age and began to work on his father's farm. In 1821 he was married and began farming on his own account. In 1823 he received an appointment in the land office of the Cherokee Nation, retaining the position but six months, because he did not think there was sufficient work to employ two agents. He, therefore, began work on a farm he had purchased. In 1831 he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee, and served through one regular and one called session. At the close of the term, in 1832, he moved to Missouri, whither his wife had preceded him, and located in Pettis county, then just organized.

In the fall of 1833 Mr. Young moved to Lafayette county, settling on a farm six miles south of Lexington, where he resided until his death, in 1878. In 1836 he was elected to the lower house of the Missouri General Assembly, and served until 1838. From 1840 to 1844 he was in the Missouri Senate, and was the contemporary in public life of such men as David R. Atchison, Dr. L. F. Lynn, Colonel Thomas H. Benton, Daniel Ashley, James S. Green, Trusten Polk, John S. Phelps, Colonel Marmaduke, Thomas Hudson, Thornton P. Grimsley and Hamilton P. Gamble. In 1844 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Missouri, and served until 1848. He was acting governor when Missouri's quota of troops was equipped and commissioned for the Mexican war. Since that time he has held no public offices, although he retained until his death a deep interest in political affairs. His name was presented to the Democratic convention which met in St. Louis in 1876, but he did not receive the nomination, much to the disappointment of his friends, who regarded him as one of the best men in the state for such a position.

Governor Young united with the Masonic fraternity when only twenty-one years of age, but he did not renew his connection with that order on his

removal to Missouri. He also joined the Patrons of Husbandry, but was too old to take an active part in the proceedings of the Grange, though interested in its operations to the day of his death.

He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, and he and his whole family were members of that denomination. Upon his farm stands a commodious brick church, erected at a cost of about $4,000, which he was mainly instrumental in having built. It is one of the first Presbyterian churches in the state erected on the south side of the river. He was a firm Democrat in politics, his first vote having been cast for General Jackson for president.

Governor Young was married in 1821 to his cousin, Miss Betsey Young, a sister of Major A. G. Young. She died on the 12th day of July, 1876, in the eightieth year of her age, deeply lamented by the entire community. Besides being a true and faithful wife, she was a woman of strong mind and good common sense, and to her excellent judgment he always attributed his success in life. When elected to the legislature of Tennessee, he was successful in opposition to the wishes of his wife, who thought that he could not afford to serve in that capacity, as he was in only moderate circumstances. When the first session of the legislature closed, she insisted on moving to Missouri, whither his mother and brother had already gone. He thought it incumbent on him to complete the time for which he was elected, and she, accompanied by her children and Henderson Young, his brother, a recent law graduate, started for Missouri in wagons, taking with her all their personal effects. At the close of the session Governor Young followed, and to that step and her subsequent sound counsels, he believed he was indebted for his worldly accumulations. She united with the New Providence Presbyterian church in Tennessee in 1822, and lived the life of an exemplary Christian woman. She was unostentatious in the performance of her duties and liberal in her charities. She always earned whatever she gave away, esteeming it no gift of hers unless she had gained it by her own efforts.

Governor Young was tall and of commanding presence, uniting with dignity, firmness and decision, that affability of manner and ease of address that made him a welcome and charming guest at every board and by every fireside. He was possessed of a vigorous, practical intellect, and a mind well stored with useful facts. He was accustomed to examine critically every subject demanding his investigation, and his judgment and power of discrimination was sufficient to set him right where a large majority of men would have erred; or, if he found he had made a mistake, he took the first opportunity to correct the error. Up to a very short time before his death, he was hale and vigorous, enjoying the evening of life among his friends, of whom there were many. For more than forty years he resided in Lafayette county, and witnessed its development from a wilderness to a garden of beauty, from a sparsely settled territory to a land dotted with farms, ornamented with villages, towns and cities, and adorned with hospitality and intelligence. Governor Young's high moral principles constituted his brightest characteristic. No danger could awe, no temptation allure, no power compel him to the advocacy or endorsement of that which he deemed morally wrong. He lived the life of a Christian gentleman, and died amidst the tears and lamentations of all who knew and could appreciate his worth. His death occurred in February, 1878.

JOHN P. BUTLER.

MILAN.

JOHN POLLOCK BUTLER, one of the prominent young lawyers of Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, October 13, 1846. His father, George Butler, was a native of Washington county, of the same state, and his principal avocation was farming; he moved west and settled in Sullivan county, Missouri, in 1865. George Butler married Miss Mary Ann McCullough, a native of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Her father, William McCullough, was a farmer in that county but a native of Ireland.

Their son John, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the best common schools in his section of Pennsylvania. Being of a studious disposition

and apt, he has continued his studies until he has built a very handsome and solid structure upon the meager foundation thus obtained. His school privileges were fatally interfered with by the war of the Rebellion, which began when he was only fifteen years of age. The schools of the country were greatly disturbed, as well as other kinds of business by the excitement of the times.

In June, 1864, he volunteered in the Union army as a private in company D, 197th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. After active service four months, he enlisted in company I, 67th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. With this regiment he was in active service in Virginia and Maryland until the close of the war.

When the war was over he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Milan, buying a farm in Sullivan county. In November, 1866, he began to read law at Milan and continued it one year so assiduously that in 1867 he was examined and admitted to the bar, opened an office at Milan and immediately began the active practice of his profession. He has continued there until the present time, and has gained a very flattering prominence as a lawyer for so young a man. But perseverance, hard study and diligence in business have only reaped a fair reward.

Politically Mr. Butler is a Democrat, although he has never permitted himself to be drawn away from his legitimate business by political temptations; he has never sought nor held any public office, his entire time being devoted to his profession.

November 4, 1866, Mr. Butler married his first wife, Miss Maggie Morrison, of Milan, daughter of Hon. R. D. Morrison. She died in 1873.

November 7, 1874, he was married the second time. His second wife was Miss Delia Payne, of Milan.

REV. HERMAN COPE DUNCAN.

KANSAS CITY.

REV. HERMAN COPE DUNCAN is a native of Louisiana. On the paternal side he is the descendant of a long line of distinguished Scotchmen. His father's grandsire was an eminent promoter of the scheme to place Charles Edward, the last of the Stuarts, on the united throne of England and Scotland, and because of his prominence, after the disastrous battle of Culloden, he was banished and his estates confiscated. Reaching this country he settled in Massachusetts, and while residing there took part in the "Boston Tea Party." Subsequently he removed to Central Pennsylvania and afterward to Washington, Mason county, Kentucky. Several of his sons were distinguished in the Black Hawk war. His son David Duncan at one time resided near New Madrid, Missouri Territory. Here Greer Brown Duncan, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born. His birthplace was annexed to the State of Kentucky by the violent earthquake of 1811, which changed the course of the Mississippi river. Greer Brown Duncan was admitted to the bar in Terre Haute, Indiana. Subsequently he removed to New Orleans, and won high rank in the social and political world. His universally successful defense of the property owners against the claims of the celebrated Myra Clark Gaines, and his advocacy of the rights of the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore in the matter of the McDonough estates, greatly distinguished him. Daniel Webster said, in addressing the Supreme Court of the United States in the latter suit, that Mr. Duncan's argument was so exhaustive that he could add nothing to it. Mr. Duncan was a zealous member of the vestry of Christ's Church, New Orleans, a prominent organizer in the diocesan councils, and a representative of the diocese in the General (national) Convention. October 1, 1845, he married Mary Jane Cope, a native of Baltimore and daughter of Herman Cope, who was for many years treasurer of the General (national) Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Their only child, Herman Cope Duncan, the subject of this sketch, was born August 12, 1846. At an early age he was left an orphan, his mother dying January 10, 1856, and his father, June 25, 1858. He prepared for college at the Episcopal Academy, at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and was graduated with honors at the Pennsylvania University in 1867. Having given up the study of the law,

Truly Yours
Herman C. Duncan

for which profession he had begun to fit himself, he determined early in his junior year at college to seek holy orders; he deferred his application to be received as a candidate, however, until the latter part of 1866. He entered the Philadelphia Divinity School in September, 1867, but soon after found that he could make greater progress in his studies by pursuing them in private. He accordingly applied for and received an honorable discharge from the seminary, and was enabled by due diligence to pass his examinations nearly two years ahead of his class. He received ordination as a deacon from the Bishop of Louisiana, J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D., in the Church of the Transfiguration, New York city, October 25, 1868. In the same year the Rev. H. C. Duncan was placed in charge of Emmanuel Church, New Orleans, where he officiated for fifteen months. He succeeded in paying off a large indebtedness on the parish and greatly increased the congregation. At the Diocesan Council of 1870 Mr. Duncan was made secretary of the diocese, to which office he was constantly reëlected until he left the diocese. Several times *mutatis mutandis* the council adopted resolutions declaring

"That the thanks of this council are eminently due and are hereby tendered to the Rev Herman C. Duncan, for the faithful and able manner in which he has discharged his arduous duties."

In December, 1870, he took charge of Calvary Church, New Orleans. Here he had to face another indebtedness, which was largely reduced during his ministration. In this parish, January 22, 1871, he was ordained priest by the Bishop of Louisiana, J. P. B. Wilmer, D. D. In April of the same year he was elected registrar and historian of the diocese. As to his administration, while in this office, the following resolutions adopted by the Diocesan Council in 1876, after he had left the diocese, will speak for themselves:

"WHEREAS, The Rev. Herman Cope Duncan, late registrar and historian, obtained and arranged a most complete and valuable collection of historical documents to be placed among the archives of this diocese; therefore be it

Resolved, That this council tender to its late registrar and historian its sincere thanks for his long, efficient and untiring service in that capacity."

In 1872 he resigned the charge of Calvary Church and entered upon a missionary life in the Florida parishes of Louisiana. He spent twenty months in this work, filling eleven appointments each month. During this time he was instrumental in causing to be built three churches in Tangipahoa parish. The erection of Grace Church, Hammond, one of the most ornate rural churches in the state, was the result of a stimulus of five hundred dollars procured by him from an unknown lady friend of New York city. Previous to this the people had felt unable to accomplish anything, but with this help they succeeded in raising a sufficient sum to build a church valued at $3,500. His mission work, at this and other places in the field, was successful in laying the foundation for that permanent growth of the Church which is now being largely realized.

In 1873 Mr. Duncan was elected a director of the Protestant Episcopal Association and also one of the diocesan board of trustees of endowment funds. He was at once elected secretary of the board, and while holding this office succeeded in inspiring a renewed zeal in the conduct of the board where before there had been so great a want of it that a meeting had not been held for several years. In 1874 he returned to his old field of labor in the Sixth District of New Orleans. In the meantime a new parish called St. Mark's Church had been developed from Emmanuel Church, and of this he took charge. The parish was overwhelmingly in debt, but he succeeded in reuniting the two parishes under the name of St. George's Church, and left it at the time of his resignation, October, 1875, unencumbered. In April, 1875, Mr. Duncan was elected trustee of the Church Education Society of Louisiana and in the same year a member of the Board of Missions of the General (National) Church.

In November, 1875, he removed to Illinois and became rector of the Bishop Whitehouse Memorial Church, Chicago, which position he held for some nine months, when he returned to New Orleans and took temporary charge of Christ Church, the parent parish of the Southwest. Here he remained during the summer. While in this charge he was called to the rectorship of Grace Church, Kansas City. He was personally unknown to any of the parishioners of this charge, and was elected entirely on the ground of his reputation. He accepted the invitation and entered upon his duties, October, 1876. He was almost immediately thereafter appointed by the bishop of the diocese, dean of the missionary district of Kansas City, embracing the counties of Jackson, Platte, Clay, Lafayette, Cass and Johnson. He organized the convocation in January, 1877. Grace Church is enjoying a great degree of prosperity under his administration.

In 1870 Mr. Duncan was elected a fellow of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, and subsequently was made chairman of the scientific section of philology, in which position he filled the usual lecture requirements. He is Past Master of Jefferson Lodge, No. 191, A. F. & A. M. of New Orleans, and Past M. E. High Priest of Kansas City Royal Arch Chapter. He has organized and is Thrice Illustrious Master of Palace Council, No. 21, Royal and Select Masters, Kansas City; Prelate of Kansas City Commandery No. 10, and is Past Grand Prelate of the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of Louisiana. He has held the office of Grand Chaplain of the Grand Council of the State of Louisiana, and has recently been elected to the same position in Missouri. During the existence of the McEnery government, from 1872 to 1876, Mr. Duncan was Chaplain of the Senate of Louisiana. During the winter of 1878 Mr. Duncan was elected Chaplain of Co. A. Jackson County National Guards.

In character, Mr. Duncan displays great individuality. It is evident that he copies from no one, but hews out his own path. The legal acumen necessary in abstruse investigation he has evidently inherited from his distinguished father. Tenacity of purpose and boldness of enterprise he possesses in an eminent degree, and his record shows that he has remarkable executive ability. The chosen purpose of his life seized hold of his brain with the grip of doom. His power to achieve great things lay in his intense resoluteness, which made him proof against all confusing and diverting influences. He formed at the outset of his career a solemn purpose to make the most and best of the powers which God had given him, and to turn to the best possible account every outward advantage within his reach. This purpose has carried with it the assent of the reason, the approval of the conscience and the sober judgment of the intellect, and to-day we see few men of his age his equal and none his superior.

COLONEL WELLS H. BLODGETT.

ST. LOUIS.

WELLS HOWARD BLODGETT was born January 29, 1839, at Downer's Grove, Dupage county, Illinois. His father, Israel P Blodgett, was born in Massachusetts, as was also his mother, at Amherst. She was, before her marriage, Miss Avis Dodge, and was of the universally known Thayer stock of Massachusetts. Seven boys and one girl were the fruits of this union, of whom Wells was the sixth son. Israel P. Blodgett moved with his family, in 1831, to Dupage county, Illinois, on Dupage river, twenty-four miles west of Chicago. He was a blacksmith and machinist by trade, and achieved considerable distinction as the inventor and maker of the first plow with a steel mold-board. He afterwards engaged in farming and stock-raising, and reared all his boys on the farm. He died in the winter of 1862. The mother is still living (1877) on the old homestead.

Wells enjoyed all the advantages of the New England school system, after which he spent three years at college in Wheaton and in Mount Morris, Illinois. He had laid out for himself a course of study, which having completed in 1858, he went to Chicago and entered upon the study of law in the office of his brother, Henry W. Blodgett, then Solicitor General of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, and of the Michigan Central; also a member of both branches of the Illinois Legislature, and now judge of the United States District Court at Chicago, and recognized as one of the most learned railroad lawyers in the west.

Wells remained with him and in the office of Hon. N. B. Judd till the fall of 1860, when he was admitted to the bar, and just as he was entering upon a promising practice, the war of the Rebellion aroused his patriotism, and in April, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier for the defense of the Union in a company raised and organized by Captain C. C. Marsh; but the company was not called into service. In July of that year, he enlisted as a private in the 37th Illinois Infantry, and so served until in August, when he was commissioned as first lieutenant of the same company.

Lieutenant Blodgett served in all the campaigns of the Western Department under Generals Fremont, Pope and Curtis, and was in every fight in the south-

west up to the raid of General Marmaduke on Cape Girardeau, where he performed efficient service under General McNeil. For meritorious conduct on the field at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Arkansas, he was promoted to captain. At the risk of violating the known modesty of our subject, the editor of this sketch cannot refrain from copying two extracts from letters on record. Brigadier General White, whose eye was upon Lieutenant Blodgett in that fierce onslaught at Pea Ridge, in a letter to Governor Yates, thus speaks of him: "As a disciplinarian he has no superior of his rank within the circle of my acquaintance. For cool courage and efficiency on the field he has no superior anywhere. I know whereof I speak, when I tell you that this young man was possessed, in a remarkable degree, of that kind of courage which, while reckless of personal consequences, is distinguished by sound judgment, evincing the power to reflect even under the most exciting circumstances." In a letter dated July 24, 1863, General Brown says of Captain Blodgett: "At Newtonia and Springfield his gallantry elicited the admiration of the whole army."

On the 10th of March, 1863, when General Schofield assumed command of the Army of the Frontier, President Lincoln commissioned Captain Blodgett Judge Advocate of that army, with the rank of Major, which office he filled until the disorganization of the Army of the Frontier and the office of Judge Advocate was discontinued. Major Blodgett then located at Warrensburg to resume the practice of his profession.

On the 28th of July, 1864, by General Order No. 143, General Rosencrans called for the organization of twelve regiments of infantry in Missouri to meet the exigencies of that time. Major Blodgett at once went to work, and in a short time, at Rolla, completed the organization of the 48th Missouri regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant colonel, September 22, 1864; but in just one month (October 22, 1864) was commissioned colonel thereof. He served with his regiment in Southeast Missouri until December 10, 1864, when it with the 45th and 47th Missouri Regiments were ordered to report to General Meredith at Paducah, Kentucky. Being the ranking officer, Colonel Blodgett took command of the brigade and arrived successfully. He was then ordered to report his brigade for duty to General Thomas, at Nashville, Tennessee, who assigned him with his brigade to duty under General Rosseau, who was in command of the 4th Division, 20th Army Corps.

The brigade opened the Cumberland river — at that time blockaded by the Rebels under General Lyon — and arrived at Nashville two days after the defeat of the Rebels under General Hood by General Thomas; but in time to participate in the pursuit of that army, till it was driven across the Tennessee river, after which he returned with his regiment to Columbia and garrisoned that post, Colonel Blodgett was in command during the winter of 1864-5, also having charge of the railroad defenses from Franklin to Pulaski, where he remained with his troops until the closing days of the rebellion, when his regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, near Chicago, where he was engaged until the following June in escorting rebel prisoners to City Point, Virginia, and to New Orleans for exchange. On the 21st of June, the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and on the 22d of the same month was there mustered out of service, by order of the War Department reducing the volunteer force.

Colonel Blodgett carries the scars of two wounds received in defense of his country, one received at Neosho, Missouri, and the other at Springfield from a buck-and-ball cartridge. The latter might have finished his service, but passed through his pocket-book and demolished his knife — a part of the blade of which was carried on the ball into his hip, and both afterwards taken out by the surgeon — the shot still help to increase his weight.

After the close of the war, Colonel Blodgett returned to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, and resumed the practice of the law. In the fall of 1866 the Republicans of that county elected him to the Legislature, and he served the session of 1866-7, and its adjourned session of 1867-8. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the State Senate from the district composed of Johnson, Henry, Benton and St. Clair. His time expired in 1872, and in the fall of that year he resumed the unanimous nomination of his party convention for the same office; but was defeated by Joshua LaDue, of Henry, by a remarkably small majority. We say "remarkably small majority," because those counties, as is known to the writer, who was at that time a resident of the district, had become Democratic, and it was thought LaDue would sweep everything before him. What helped, more than anything else to reduce the expected majority, was the fact, well known to his constituents, that Colonel Blodgett was about the first Republican soldier to openly and persistently favor the reënfranchisement of those who had taken

part in the rebel cause. As early as the winter of 1866, as a member of the Legislature, he strongly and squarely favored the restoration of their political rights to the disfranchised people of Missouri; and he strenuously endeavored to get his party to adopt it as a Republican movement. So zealously and fairly did he battle for their cause, that he gained many friends among the disfranchised.

Colonel Blodgett continued to practice law in Warrensburg until the fall of 1873, when, in November, he moved to St. Louis and formed a law partnership with Joseph Dickson, Esq., under the firm name of Blodgett & Dickson. He shortly afterwards was offered and accepted the position of Attorney for the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad Company, having charge of cases outside of St. Louis. In June following he was by the Board of Directors elected General Solicitor for the company, which office he has held ever since.

As a lawyer, as a man, and in the social circle, the writer of this sketch prefers to give the verdict of a distinguished gentleman of St. Louis, who has known our subject long and intimately:

During the six consecutive sessions that he served as a member of the Missouri Legislature, not any one took a more active or prominent part, in all that pertained to the growth and prosperity of the state, than he did. In the 24th General Assembly he served on the Committees of Ways and Means, Education, and Militia. In the 25th General Assembly he served on the Committees of Judiciary, Constitutional Amendments, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, and County Boundaries, and in the 27th General Assembly he served on several as important committees as in the previous sessions.

January 25, 1869, he introduced into the Senate the first act for the establishment of normal schools in the State.

February 10, 1872, he introduced a proposed amendment to the Constitution, restricting the subscriptions of counties, cities, towns, or townships, to corporations, to five per cent. of their taxable wealth.

Those who served with him in the 24th General Assembly will remember the part he took in the act to restore the State credit; they will also recollect him as champion of the act to sell the lien of the State upon the Pacific Railroad to the stockholders, which act enabled his county to dispose of its stock at more than its former value.

Colonel Blodgett is a Republican in politics, but of liberal views and has always labored to make his party liberal as well as progressive.

He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Emma Dickerson, of Dixon, Illinois, and they have two children, a son and a daughter.

JUDGE JOHN A. S. TUTT.

LEXINGTON.

JOHN ALEXANDER SANFORD TUTT was born June 13, 1819, in Culpepper county, Virginia. He is the son of John Miner and Catharine (Sanford) Tutt. Their family consisted of two sons, the elder a clergyman in the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the other the subject of this sketch. John M. Tutt was reared on what is now known as the Pratt farm, below Fredericksburg. On attaining his majority he removed to Culpepper county, where he was married. Both the grandfathers of J. A. S. Tutt served with distinction during the Revolutionary war and filled high positions in the army and navy. His maternal grandfather had been an officer in the British navy, but on the commencement of hostilities joined the American navy. He was a man of marked ability and culture, and left behind him one of the most valuable charts in existence. One great-uncle was killed at Brandywine, and another great-uncle served as quartermaster in Sumter's command. The family is one of the oldest and most honored in the history of the country. All of its members have been distinguished for integrity and ability, and have filled public offices of trust and responsibility, or been prominent members of the learned professions.

John A. S. Tutt received most of his education in private schools in Culpepper county, or at home under the supervision of his mother, who was an accomplished and highly educated lady. In addition to the ordinary branches, his studies embraced Latin, higher mathematics and the natural sciences. He completed his school course at Baltimore Acad-

emy, and, when eighteen years of age, began teaching school in Virginia, which he continued for two years.

In the fall of 1841 he emigrated to Missouri and located at Boonville, Cooper county, and on the 1st of January, 1842, began the study of law with Messrs. Miller & Stuart of that place. He had previously pursued the study in Virginia. His education had been directed with a view to his entering the medical profession; but being advised that his health would be insufficient to sustain him in the labors and exposures incident to the practice of medicine, he abandoned the idea and began the study of law. In choosing one of the learned professions, he was actuated by a noble desire to place himself among the leading men of the country, and to occupy a high position in social and literary circles, to the accomplishment of which he has devoted the energies of his life.

He was licensed to practice law in January, 1845, by Judge William Scott, of the Missouri Supreme Court, and was admitted to the bar immediately after. He remained at Boonville four years, practicing his profession, but in July, 1849, removed to Morgan county on account of his health. In his new home he rapidly gathered around him a large number of friends who recognized the personal attractions, superior intelligence and fine abilities of the man. He was soon made county attorney, in which capacity he served several years. He was commissioner of common schools and served as judge of the probate court for eight years.

His family were growing up around him, and the educational facilities of Morgan county, at that time, were not just what he desired for his children. He resolved, therefore, on removing to a point where he could educate them at less expense than he could send them abroad, and at the same time have them under his personal supervision. He resigned his office in the fall of 1858, and removed to Lexington, where he resumed the practice of law. In February, 1862, he was appointed judge of the circuit court of the Sixth Judicial District, composed of Jackson, Johnson, Cass, Bates, Saline, Pettis and Lafayette counties, and in the following year was elected by the people, for a term of six years, to the same position.

When the Constitutional Convention met, in 1865, that body reduced the length of the term, and at the same time, by ordinance, removed the circuit judges throughout the state. Judge Tutt was then appointed to fill the unexpired portion of his own term, which he did with credit to himself and the state. At the close of this service he declined, on account of failing health, to become a candidate for reëlection, and resumed the practice, February 1, 1869, and is still engaged at the bar.

Judge Tutt has always been an advocate of internal improvements, and has lent his influence and material aid to the building of railroads, although opposed to granting assistance to corporations by the government—believing that the exemptions and privileges of charter are all that corporate bodies should demand.

In religious faith and practice Judge Tutt is a Baptist, a professor without hypocrisy, a Christian without bigotry. In early life he was a member of the old line Whig party, but for a number of years has been acting with the Democracy.

Judge Tutt was married December 16, 1851, to Miss Ann Taylor Thornton, daughter of Colonel John T. Thornton, of Cooper county, Missouri, and formerly of Virginia. By the marriage six children, three sons and three daughters, were born, all of whom are now grown. Franklin K. Tutt, his oldest son, was born December 4, 1852, at Versailles, Morgan county, Missouri; educated at the Masonic College, Lexington, and graduated in 1871. He acted in the capacity of civil engineer on the Lexington & St. Louis railroad six years, and continued civil engineering three years longer. After studying law with his father, he was admitted to practice, and at once went into the law firm then composed of Judge J. A. S. Tutt and a Mr. Taylor. Because of the enfeebled condition of his father, the greater part of the business is conducted by F. K. Tutt. He is a Knight of Pythias and K. of R. & S. in Gooley Lodge, No. 45, at Lexington. He is a Democrat, active, zealous and influential. Mr. F. K. Tutt was married to Miss Sophia L. Irvine, daughter of Thomas H. Irvine, of Lexington, Kentucky. They have two boys, Frank A. and Irvine T.

Judge Tutt is six feet two inches in height, of commanding presence, weighing two hundred and twenty pounds, of attractive person, pleasant expression of countenance and most agreeable and gentlemanly manners. He is noted for his strict integrity and unwavering moral courage. Duty, right, are the principles that have actuated him through life, and these he adheres to without recking the consequences to himself. He is liberal, hospitable and charitable.

The appeal of suffering meets with a prompt response from him, and the destitute never leave his door unaided. Ill health prevents him from applying himself very closely to his profession, but he is known as a sound and safe lawyer and counselor. His impartiality in the trial of cases was fully tested during the war, when party spirit and partisan prejudice too frequently over-rode justice. He held the scales at even balance, and administered justice to all.

CHARLES ELLIOTT VROOMAN.

LANCASTER.

CHARLES E. VROOMAN was born April 15, 1848, in Lucas county, Ohio. He is the son of Rhiel B. Vrooman and Laura A. Chaplin, both natives of Montgomery county, New York, and who moved to the State of Ohio in 1838.

Charles E. Vrooman was reared in Lucas county, and received a liberal education, having attended the Michigan State Normal. After completing his literary course, he entered the law department of Michigan University in 1868, and graduated in 1870. In the latter year he entered upon the practice of his profession in Chicago, Illinois, where he remained nearly two years. In the great fire of October, 1871, he was a severe sufferer, and soon after left Chicago and located in Macon City, Missouri, to resume the practice of his profession. He only remained, however, a few months, when he re-located in Lancaster, Schuyler county, Missouri. Here he soon became popular as a citizen and lawyer, and has ever since enjoyed a prominent position at the bar and in social circles.

Mr. Vrooman was elected prosecuting attorney of Schuyler county in 1872. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Lancaster, reëlected in 1876, and again in 1877. He was town attorney of Glenwood for one year, and secretary of the Schuyler County Agricultural and Stock Company for the same length of time.

Politically, Mr. Vrooman is a firm and consistent Democrat, and is secretary of the Twelfth District Congressional Central Committee. In his religious faith he is a Methodist.

He was married in 1873 to Miss Julia K. French. Her parents, Edwin and Esther French, were pioneers of Schuyler county, having located there in 1837.

Mr. Vrooman is a man of ability, great energy, extensive reading and popular address. Although now (1878) but thirty years of age, he has won the esteem of the bar and the confidence of the people, and has a bright future before him.

ED. H. WEBSTER.

KANSAS CITY.

AMONG the young men of the New West—those who have carved out their own fortune, and left the impress of their industry and energy upon the prosperous young city of their adoption—none are better known than the subject of this sketch. Edward Hannegan Webster was born February 21, 1843, in Benton, Elkhart county, Indiana, and was the oldest son of Sylvester and Melinda Proctor (Boyd) Webster, who were married December 15, 1839. The paternal ancestry of the Webster name were descended from the family of Colonel John Webster, an early settler and the fifth Colonial Governor of Connecticut. Noah Webster, the celebrated lexicographer, descended from the same family. The maiden name of his grandmother on the paternal side was Jane Garrison, who was a descendant of the Garrisons and Coburns, both prominent families in Boston, Massachusetts, at the time of the Revolutionary war. The paternal ancestry was almost entirely of pure Anglo-Saxon blood, there

Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

E. A. N. Webster

being only a small admixture of Scotch blood by an inter-marriage with a family named Kincaid on the side of the paternal grandmother.

His maternal grandfather was Matthew Boyd, whose father emigrated from Ireland to America about the year 1783 and settled near Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The Boyds were originally descended from Scotch Presbyterians, who are supposed to have settled in Ireland long anterior to the American Revolution.

Mr. Webster's early education was confined to such branches as are taught in primary schools, his studiousness making him a marked pupil. In later years he devoted much of his leisure time to books, and made up by hard study for those educational advantages denied him in his youth. His first business experience was in a post-office which his father held for many years. There he manifested an aptitude for business unusual with boys of that age, and earned a reputation for commercial ability which he has ever since maintained.

When a mere lad he manifested a predilection for the printing business, and when about sixteen years of age began what was intended to be a regular apprenticeship to that trade in the office of the *Northern Indianian*, at Warsaw. He was rapidly acquiring proficiency as a practical printer, when the civil war began in 1861. This changed his entire programme, and the press-room was abandoned for the camp.

April 19, 1861, Mr. Webster enlisted as a private in Co. E, 12th regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for a year's service. After six months' service he was made sergeant. The regiment was re-organized at the end of the year and he was commissioned second lieutenant of Co. F. Subsequently he was detailed to duty as inspector-general on the staff of General John Mason Loomis, commanding the 1st brigade, 1st division 15th army corps, Army of the Tennessee. In the spring of 1864 he was promoted to captain of company A of the same regiment, which position he held until the close of the war and was honorably discharged at Indianapolis, Indiana, in June, 1865. While he was in service he was a number of times judge-advocate of courts-martial and recorder of military commissions in his division. He participated in several of the most important battles, and passed through the whole without receiving a wound.

In his army experience, Captain Webster was associated with his former patron, Reuben Williams, editor and publisher of the *Northern Indianian*, who enlisted as a private in the same company at the beginning of the war, reached the rank of brigadier-general, and on the declaration of peace resumed his editorial duties on his old journal, where he still remains. Upon the occasion of a visit by Captain Webster to his old home, General Williams thus kindly alluded to him in his newspaper:

"Captain Edward H. Webster, of Kansas City, Missouri, has been on a brief visit to his old home in this city during the past week. We never see Ed. but we are reminded of old times. In 1858, when we were publishing this paper, young Ed., then a mere lad, came to this place from Laporte, and "set in" with us to learn the "art preservative," and with an industry unusual to one of his age, labored night and day for the meager sum paid to apprentices generally, in those days, up till the breaking out of the war. The call for troops came on the 15th day of April, 1861, and on that night the names of ourself, Ed. Webster, Marsh. Parks and Captain Sam. Boughter were enrolled as the nucleus of the first company that went from this county to aid in crushing the rebellion. During the four years and a half of war that followed, we knew him intimately and well; we have seen him—young as he was—conduct himself in such a manner as to win the praise of all his comrades and the approval of his conduct by every superior officer in authority over him. We watched his course with pride during the war, and have kept an eye on him since its close, with something akin to that of a father over his son —were such a thing possible; and it always afforded us the utmost gratification to know that he always proved himself worthy the high hopes we entertained of him, and that in the peaceful walks of life he has shown himself to be all that his friends ever claimed —an honest, upright, patriotic citizen—true to his friends of former years and a worthy young man in every particular. He will, doubtless, pardon anything in this mention of him, coming from one who has ever found him to be a faithful employé; a gallant and meritorious soldier; a true and steadfast friend; and who rejoices in his prosperity."

In the summer of 1865 Captain Webster began reading law in the office of Edgar Haymond, Esq., in Warsaw, Indiana, with a view of preparing himself for the legal profession. But the life of a law-student there not suiting him, in the fall of 1865 he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in company of Major Henry A. White, a practicing attorney, opened a law office and a general business agency for the sale of real estate, collection of claims, conveyancing and insurance — all comprehended under the title of real estate brokerage. In 1867 Captain Webster was regularly admitted to the practice of law.

He has always been a consistent, moderate Republican—one of those known in Missouri as a "Gratz Brown Republican"—and voted for the repeal of the Constitution of 1865. Since his residence in Kansas City he has been city assessor and alderman. He is not exactly satisfied with the religious faith of any denomination, hence is not a church member, but has generally attended the Presbyterian church. He has been a Mason since 1864. Ed. H. Webster and Miss Medora Richardson Ferguson were married September 21, 1875. She was the youngest daughter of Nathaniel Rodney and Corrilla Ferguson. Her father descended, on the paternal side, from Cæsar Rodney, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and, on his maternal side, from the same ancestry that produced Nathaniel P. Willis and his sister Sarah Parker Willis (Fanny Fern), and other eminent literati, being a full cousin of the first named. The Captain's union with Miss Ferguson promises quite as much connubial happiness as mortals are usually permitted to enjoy. They have one child, a son, named Edward Ferguson Webster, representing in his Christian names his father and maternal grandfather.

Captain Webster is a fine specimen of physical manhood being of erect carriage, five feet eight inches in height, robust and with a ruddy complexion. Being a genial gentleman with warm impulses he has many friends in social circles, while in business communities he deserves the high character which he holds.

COLONEL WINSLOW TURNER.

PLATTSBURG.

COLONEL WINSLOW TURNER was born December 12, 1802, in Pembroke, Plymouth county, Massachusetts. His parents were Thomas Turner, born August 24, 1778, a man of good education and held in high esteem by all who knew him, and Mercy Parris, a lady of good attainments. Both were of Puritan stock.

Winslow Turner received a liberal education from the private schools of his day, and extended his knowledge by judicious reading and study. At eighteen years of age he began teaching and continued in the profession for several years. In 1833 he emigrated to Missouri and settled in Clay county, where he taught school for several years and studied law with a view to practicing. In 1840 he received the appointment of clerk of county and circuit courts of Clinton county, and removed to Plattsburg. Those offices he continued to hold for seventeen years, resigning in 1857.

During the administration of President Buchanan he received the appointment of register of the land office at Plattsburg, and retained his position for about two years. In 1854 he was appointed by President Pierce one of the examiners of West Point cadets, having been at one time in the United States service and holding a commission as colonel of militia. About that time, also, he was elected a representative to the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, holding its session at St. Johns, New Brunswick, of which order he was an ardent and exemplary member. In 1858 he was selected to represent Clinton county in the Legislature and served one term with credit, being honored with the position of Speaker *pro tem.* of the House. At the close of this service, he returned to Plattsburg and devoted himself to the practice of law during the remainder of his life.

Politically, Colonel Turner was a Calhoun Democrat. As a stump speaker, he was able and impressive, and from his sterling worth and his active participation in political affairs, he came to be exceedingly popular with the Democrats of his section.

Colonel Turner was twice married. His first wife was Mrs. Sarah Palmer, a widow, whose maiden name was Sarah Thatcher. She died October 3, 1840, without issue. On the 4th of November, 1841, he married Miss Emily Pollard, daughter of Thomas Pollard, of Independence. By the last marriage four children were born, two of whom died in infancy, and two, Edward W. Turner, present clerk of the Clinton Circuit Court, and Florence

May, who married Virgil R. Porter, a merchant of Plattsburg, still survive. Colonel Turner died March 5, 1874, and his widow lived but one month longer.

The most prominent characteristic of Colonel Turner was his rigid and unbending integrity. No consideration of profit or emolument could tempt him to forsake a principle or betray a trust. Scrupulously honest, he was a man in whom the community could place implicit confidence. Frank and outspoken, it was not difficult to tell what cause he espoused, and although in the exercise of this trait he sometimes made enemies, yet even his opponents could not but admire the manly frankness and the devotion to principle that marked his course. Attentive to his business, exact in his work and methodic in his movements, he made few mistakes, and left every position he ever held with credit to himself and to his family. Through a long public life he preserved his character for honesty, consistency and fidelity, and his fellow citizens felt at his death that the world was better by his having lived. He was buried with Masonic honors, of which benevolent order he had long been a member; adorning the principles of the order by his generosity, his liberality and his unswerving uprightness. Though a member of no religious society, he was a patron to the church and to the schools, giving freely of his means to establish the one and maintain the other.

JOHN B. GORDON.

COLUMBIA.

JOHN BOYLE GORDON was born in Milford, Madison county, Kentucky. His father, David Gordon, was a shrewd, energetic young pioneer from North Carolina, who came to Kentucky at an early day and laid the basis of a considerable fortune, which he accumulated in after life. Settling in Madison county, he married Miss Jane Boyle, sister of John Boyle, Chief Justice of Kentucky, and the man for whom Boyle county was afterward named. Mrs. Adams, mother of Washington Adams, late of the Supreme Court of Missouri, is also another sister.

Young Gordon evinced early in life an ardent desire for an education, but his father frowned upon these efforts in his son, as an education in those days was considered unimportant by the masses. In accordance with this view of the matter, he was placed in the fields side by side with his father's negroes, to aid in guiding the plow and gathering the crops. There was a standing joke told of him as he grew older, by his younger brothers and playfellows, which was that "Jack's plow-horse was usually belled so as to let his father know when he was legitimately employed or whether he was lying prone under a favorite elm at the end of the turning-row indulging in ideal dreams of future distinction and watching the 'swallows homeward fly.'" There was but little congenialty in these pursuits for the youth, who longed for a different theater in life. He plodded along for a time, availing himself of the advantages of going to the neighboring schools during the winter months and laboring through the busy seasons. Finally, as a means of resource, he sought employment in teaching, and after a length of time, procured sufficient means to place himself at Transylvania University. This institution was located at Lexington, Kentucky, and was twenty-five miles from his father's home. In visiting his parents, he invariably walked the distance to save expense. He was under the charge of the famous Horace Holly, who was at this time president of the institute.

He was one of the most brilliant men of that age, and a few years later this eminent man left Kentucky and went to New Orleans, and soon after died near the Keys of Florida, on his passage to Europe. He was succeeded in the presidency subsequently, if not immediately, by Henry B. Bascum, who might be styled the Cicero of American eloquence, who corruscated through the moral firmament of that age with meteoric splendor.

Mr. Gordon spent two years at the institute, being limited to that period by want of means. He then turned to the haunts of his boyhood, unsatisfied and at a loss to know what to do, feeling that it would be useless to apply to his father for assistance. In this sore dilemma, he boldly approached W. H. Caperton, an eminent lawyer of the Richmond bar, and made known his desire to study the law and his

straitened condition. Mr. Caperton generously responded to his appeal, giving him all the aid and instruction in his power, allowing him the privilege of reimbursing the funds at such time as he should feel able. Completing the course, he was admitted to the bar. He was so fortunate as to secure an association in the practice with Colonel John Speed Smith, one of Kentucky's ablest lawyers and brother-in-law of Cassius M. Clay, at one time Minister to Russia. Success from this on seemed to guide the young man's progress in life.

After a few years of successful practice, he married Miss Sophia Hawkins, daughter of Nicholas Hawkins, a well-to-do farmer who had emigrated from Virginia at an early day.

In the fall of 1826, David Gordon, the father of our subject, who now had a large family of sons and daughters growing up around him, concluded, like the patriarchs of old, to take up his tent and seek new homes for his children and enlarged possessions for himself, being still in the vigor of his manhood. John concluded to join the traveling vans of his father's family, stock and negroes, and also seek a newer country with which to identify his interests. Missouri was the promised land, and Columbia, which at this time contained but a few huts and some two or three habitable buildings, was selected as a location for a home. The choice portions of the State at this time were rapidly filling up with a heavy emigration of the best people from the States of Kentucky and Virginia, Boone especially getting a large *quota* from Kentucky. Like all new countries, the absorbing topic with the people was politics. There were in those days but the two parties, Whig and Democrat, each struggling for the ascendancy. Mr. Gordon, appearing upon the scene at this juncture, being of strong Whig proclivities, with preëminent abilities as a public speaker, threw himself into the political breach. It was a close contest whether Boone should be Whig or Democrat. Finally, John B. Gordon carried the county into the Whig ranks, and became a popular leader of that party, being elected to the state legislature five successive terms, from 1830 extending to 1840, and never beaten. About this period, he was associated in the practice of his profession with Austin A. King, who was strongly Democratic in his tendencies, the partners being at one time both candidates for the same office and representing opposite parties and principles, Mr. Gordon obtaining the victory. King subsequently received the appointment of circuit judge of the Ray district from a Democratic administration, and removed thither, and was afterward nominated by his party and elected Governor of the State.

At that early day it was as much of an honor to be elected to the state legislature as it would be now to be a representative in the Federal House of Congress. Consequently there were many hard fought battles and labored political campaigns. Mr. Gordon was contemporary in the Missouri Legislature with such men as Edward Bates, Henry S. Geyer, Hamilton R. Gamble, Judge Leonard, Jo. Davis, and in his later years with Jas. S. Rollins. In conjunction with these men, he aided in creating some of the most beneficial statutes of the state, among which stands out conspicuously Woman's Dower Law.

In 1839 and 1840 the great contest for the location of the State University between the counties of Cole, Cooper, Callaway, Boone and Howard, came off, which, by legislative enactment, had been offered to the county among those named which would make the largest private subscription for buildings, etc. The finest speakers were prevailed upon to canvass the counties for this purpose. "Jack" Gordon, as he was familiarly called by his friends, was selected to canvass the county of Boone, and he proved to be a tower of strength in the accomplishment of the desired object. The people knew the man, and felt convinced that it was with no sordid purpose or selfish motive he pleaded for money. Drawing immense crowds everywhere to listen to his pleadings, he was assisted somewhat in this work by others, but more especially by his talented young friend, Jas. S. Rollins, who was then a rising young lawyer just growing into the notice of the people. They went hand in hand in the noble work, and through their combined efforts there resulted a subscription by Boone county unprecedented in any age or country for any purpose.

Boone came off the victor, receiving the location. To-day the final result stands proudly in our midst, and while we still have among us a few of the aiders of this noble work, the silver-toned eloquence of him to whom we are more largely indebted than any other for these grand results has long been hushed in the silence of the tomb. It was about this time that Mr. Gordon was fitting his younger brother, James M. Gordon, for the bar, who became in after years a very prominent man, and whose long and faithful services will be gratefully remembered by all Central Missouri.

In the year 1840 Mr. Gordon, who had now

been in the political harness for ten or twelve years successively, concluded to make an extended visit to the state of his nativity, and after reaching Kentucky, he was induced by his friends to remain there. Whilst in that state, he resumed the practice of his profession, but was principally engaged in instructing young men in the law, who flocked to him from different portions of the state, some of whom have since attained to eminence, one of whom we will mention—Samuel Miller, a native of Kentucky, but now one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. Remaining but two or three years in Kentucky, Mr. Gordon returned to his adopted state, resuming only partially the practice of law. Now and then, as a matter of friendship, he was prevailed upon to engage in some important case. He retired still quite young from public life, seeking quietude among his books and children, whom it was his delight to lecture and instruct, and here, as well as in Kentucky, young men sought him out and would be instructed in the law—a vocation which was altogether congenial with his tastes.

Mr. Gordon had six children, four of whom were sons and two daughters. Martha, the eldest of the daughters, married Judge Robert H. Clinkscales, formerly a prominent business man of Carrollton, Missouri, but now of Columbia, who served for a short time as judge of the Boone County Court, which, from press of private business, he was forced to resign; and it is to the kindness of Mrs. Clinkscales that we are indebted for the material of this sketch. Ida, the second daughter, married Professor Oren Root, jr., an eminent educator in Central Missouri, who formerly occupied a chair in the State University in the *belles-lettres* department. Boyle Gordon, the eldest son, has been an able practitioner at the bar in Columbia for the last twenty years, but is now a professor of law in the State University. Emmett, the second son, was a young man of most brilliant promise, and had been admitted to the practice under the brightest auspices. At this juncture, he was swept away with the mad excitement of the California gold frenzy; falling ill on the route, away from home and medical aid, fever, like a pall, settled on a brain that would have made its impression on this age, but strange are the ways of an overruling Providence. This extraordinary intellect has since remained paralyzed in the thralldom of lunacy. Wellington and Carey Gordon, the younger sons, are practitioners of the Columbia bar, and of fine ability.

Mr. Gordon had never made a profession of religious faith, but around his family hearthstone he frequently and freely expressed his utmost reverence and belief in the Christian religion. He was actively benevolent, responding to all public demands, and privately and unostentatiously he was the friend and advocate of the poor and friendless.

After this brief summary of facts in the history of John Boyle Gordon, we will close by adding a compliment passed upon him by his companion and friend, Judge Abiel Leonard, on hearing of Mr. Gordon's death, which took place on his farm near Columbia on the 13th of February, 1853, at the age of fifty-five years: "In my professional intercourse with 'Jack,'" said Mr. Leonard, "for the last twenty years, he was one of the strongest men in a close argument I ever met. He was most powerful and overwhelming before a jury. In a word, sir, he was one of the finest orators I ever heard in this or any country."

JOHN WRIGHT WILSON.

LEBANON.

JOHN W. WILSON was born Februrary 3, 1852, in Sheffield, England. He is the son of Wright and Theresa Wilson, of Sheffield. His father is a physician of prominence and skill, being a member of the Royal College of Surgeons. The subject of this sketch is the second son.

John W. Wilson attended the common schools of Sheffield until he was thirteen years of age, when he was placed under the instruction of private tutors, studying medicine, chemistry and collateral branches. When eighteen years of age he entered the establishment of Joseph Haywood & Co., Glamorgan Works, Sheffield, cutlery and hardware manufacturers, where he remained until he was twenty-two, acquiring a complete knowledge of the business. Leaving this house, he secured a position as manager

of the table-knife department in the Tiga works of Messrs. Deakin, Reuss & Co., and held the place for one year.

Love of adventure and a desire to try his fortune in the New World, induced him to leave England, and he arrived in America in October, 1875. He and his brother purchased over three hundred acres of land in Laclede county, and located there with the intention of farming. The monotony of farm life was unsuited to his active and enterprising temperament, and he determined to embark in some other pursuit. Accordingly, he sold out his interest in the farm, and immediately began the erection of a grain elevator in Lebanon. He thus brought himself in direct contact with the farmers of the county, and became popular by the affability of his manners and the correctness of his deportment. In addition to his operations in grain, he is also engaged in the agricultural implement business, carrying the heaviest stock between St. Louis and Springfield. Though but twenty-six years old, he has already established a business reputation of which more experienced operators might well feel proud.

Politically, Mr. Wilson is a Democrat, though he takes no active part in politics. He is a member of the Episcopal church. Mr. Wilson is of medium height, ruddy complexion, genial disposition, and prepossessing appearance. He is unmarried.

GENERAL JAMES KERR PROUDFIT.

KANSAS CITY.

JAMES KERR PROUDFIT was born at Argyle, Washington county, New York, July 24, 1831. His father's name was James Proudfit, and his mother's maiden name was Maria Amelia Jane Kerr. His paternal grandfather was Andrew Proudfit, a physician and son of James Proudfit a Presbyterian minister, who came to Argyle, New York, from Argyleshire, in the Highlands of Scotland, in 1752. The parents of James K. were honest and respectable people; his father was an honorable and esteemed merchant, who suffered severe and irreparable losses during the great financial panic of 1837. His father died February 21, 1839; and his mother died January 28, 1850, at Delafield, Wisconsin.

He was educated in a country school and in the Argyle Academy, until his twelfth year, when his widowed mother removed to Wisconsin; here he learned the trade of a miller, but did not pursue it long on account of a tendency to weak lungs. When he and his mother removed from New York state and reached Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on June 17, 1843, it was but a small hamlet. They first settled in Brookfield, Milwaukee county, now Waukesha county, where they remained until the spring of 1846, when they removed to Delafield, Waukesha county. After leaving school, he worked on a farm in Wisconsin, attending chiefly to the live stock. In February, 1855, he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, where he resided until September, 1872. He has one brother, Hon. Andrew Proudfit, vice-president of the First National Bank of Madison, Wisconsin.

He was married on September 20, 1855, to Miss Emilie Theresa Kreuz, who was born near Prague, the capital of Bohemia, Austria, March 16, 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Proudfit have had ten children, six of whom survive, two sons and four daughters. The sons are named James Delamark, who was born July 12, 1858, now teller of the Second National Bank, Santa Fé, New Mexico; and Herbert Kerr, born November 19, 1860, now at school. The children were all born in Madison, Wisconsin. The younger daughters, Isabel, Grace and Julia, are attending school. The oldest daughter, Maria Theresa, born August 1, 1856, was married to Mr. James T. Newhall, on May 1, 1876, at Santa Fé, New Mexico.

In 1872 he was appointed surveyor-general for New Mexico, and removed to Santa Fé in September of that year. In 1876 he removed to Emporia, Kansas, and in 1877 to Kansas City, where he is engaged in the live stock business.

Mr. Proudfit moved to Madison in 1855, where he became half owner and joint editor with E. A. Calkins, Esq., of the *Argus and Democrat*, daily, tri-weekly and weekly, a Democratic newspaper of influence and importance. They were also state printers. In 1857 he sold his interest to his partner. In the spring of 1858 he was elected city treasurer of Madison, Wisconsin, and served creditably. From

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James K. Crowfish

this time until 1861 he interested himself in various speculations. Previous to going to Madison he was at different times employed in stores at Milwaukee, Manitowoc, Waupun and Appleton; in the last place with William McNaughton & Co , who built the Grand Chute dam, bulkhead and locks for the Improvement Company, and at Waupun he assisted his brother and Mr. Hobkirk in building the north wing of the state prison.

He entered the army as a private soldier at the beginning of the war, in Company K., Governor's Guard, Madison, Wisconsin. He was elected by his comrades ensign, equivalent to second lieutenant, commissioned as such by Governor A. W. Randall, and served four months. On the 27th of September, 1861, Governor Randall appointed and commissioned him as lieutenant and adjutant of the 12th Wisconsin Infantry, for three years' service. He served with the regiment with distinction, always at the front and with the men. After the fall of Vicksburg, July 4, 1863, he was appointed and commissioned lieutenant-colonel by Governor Solomon, and in the autumn of 1864 was appointed colonel by Governor James T. Lewis and received his commission when General Sherman took Savannah, "all of which he saw and a part of which he was." After the march through the Carolinas, and the surrender of General J. E. Johnston at Chapel Hill, he went to Washington with Sherman's army, and, with his regiment, took part in the great review in May, 1865. In March of that year he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers, by brevet, "for gallantry, long and faithful service during the war."

After remaining some time at Washington, his command was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and placed in camp; afterwards to Madison, Wisconsin, mustered out of service and honorably discharged. His final discharge is dated August 9, 1865. The regiment veteranized at Natchez, Mississippi, in 1864, and numbered 538 enlisted men. The record shows that it was the largest regiment of veteran infantry in the army, east or west.

In the autumn of 1865 he was elected state senator from the capital district of Wisconsin, and served as such for two years, with the warm and general approbation of his constituents. He succeeded General Augustus Gaylord, as adjutant-general of Wisconsin, May 1, 1866, by appointment from Governor Lucius Fairchild. After closing the military records of the state connected with the war, he resigned this office and in 1867 accepted the general agency of the Madison Mutual Insurance Company, which he held until appointed surveyor-general for New Mexico by President Grant in 1872.

He has been a Mason and Knight Templar since 1856—has been repeatedly W. M. of his mother Lodge, Hiram No. 50, of Madison, Wisconsin, also Grand Generalissimo of the Grand Commandery of Wisconsin. He is a Knight of Pythias, made in 1877, in Sicilian Lodge, No. 39, in Kansas City. He was a Democrat before the war of the rebellion; during the war he was known as a War Democrat, and has since been a strict Republican. He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He has traveled extensively over the United States and territories east of the Sierra Nevada mountains.

General Proudfit is a good accountant and business man, and has given faithful attention to the education of his children, so far as his means would admit.

MAJOR B. L. WOODSON.

KANSAS CITY.

BLAKE L. WOODSON was born in that part of Virginia which is now Roanoke county, on the 25th of May, 1835. His father, William Woodson, was a native of the same state, a descendant of the original Virginia family of Woodson. William Woodson was connected with the Jeffersons and Dandridges of the Old Dominion, and was also a blood relative of Thomas Jefferson. The first of his name who came to America, emigrated from England many years prior to the Revolutionary war as proprietaries of King James, and settled in the latter part of his reign on a grant from the king in what afterwards became Cumberland county, Virginia. The mother of Major Woodson, Martha Gilbert Haythe, was the daughter of William H. and Mary (Moorman) Haythe, of Campbell county,

Virginia. The family was an extensive one and connected with the most prominent personages and officials of the state.

Blake L. Woodson, their son, received a preparatory education near home and then entered Lynchburg College, whence he graduated with the degree of A. B. in 1859. He then attended the law school in the University of Virginia one year, where he graduated in the junior class, not offering for the senior. Afterward he enjoyed the advantage of a course of legal lectures by Judge John C. Brockenbrough, at Lexington, Virginia. He was admitted to practice by Judges Marshal, Daniel and Wingfield and returned to Lynchburg, where he began the practice of his profession.

In 1862 when Virginia passed the ordinance of secession and war was declared against her by the United States, Mr. Woodson recruited the first military company organized in that city for the Confederate States. On reaching Norfolk the company was assigned to light artillery service. He served for one year around and at Norfolk, Virginia, and afterward in Western Virginia under General J. B. Floyd. He was subsequently under Generals Breckenridge, William E. Jones and Jubal A. Early. In the meantime he had been promoted to the rank of Major and brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel. The Major was wounded at the battle of Piedmont, Virginia, in July, 1864, and taken prisoner, but paroled on account of his wound and subsequently exchanged, and rejoined his command under General Early, where he served until disbanded in May, 1865.

At the close of the war Major Woodson reviewed his legal studies at Fincastle, in his native state, and regularly began the practice at Botetoust Court House and surrounding counties, where he continued during the years 1865–6. He then moved to the adjoining county of Craig and practiced there a short time.

In 1868 he was elected to the Virginia House of Delegates from Allegheny and Craig counties by the Conservative party against the Radical candidate. Virginia was at this time under United States military authority and Major-General Canby, commanding, decided that the members elect could not convene for legislation without taking the "iron-clad oath"—which of course he with many others could not do, having participated in the war of the Rebellion in the Confederate army. They were, however, permitted to meet and adopt certain "reconstruction" measures which they did by ratifying the 14th and 15th amendments to the National Constitution, and then adjourned. The matter of the oath to be taken was referred to the Secretary of War at Washington who instructed General Canby to permit the regular meeting of the Legislature upon the members taking what was known as the "modified oath" After nearly a year wasted, the body met and the state legislature began in 1869.

In that body Major Woodson was chairman of one of the important standing committees of the house. He was a strong opponent of any settlement of the state debt unless it was first adjusted with West Virginia on an equitable basis. That session of the legislature was the first after the war, and continued until 1871.

Major Woodson, to carry out a long cherished plan, in July, 1871, came west. He first visited St. Louis and then Kansas City. The latter place suiting him best, he located there, and his family joined him the following October. Soon after settling in Kansas City, the Major formed a law partnership with R. E. Cowan, Esq., (afterward and now Judge of the Law and Equity Court,) which partnership continued until the election of Mr. Cowan to the bench. In April, 1873, he associated with himself Milton Moore, Esq., which association was dissolved in February, 1877.

A leading member of the bench of Kansas City, long and intimately acquainted with him, has favored us with the following short but true pen-picture of Major Woodson:

"Socially, he is kind, gentle and genial. Passionately fond of little children, he is never so happy as when surrounded by them, and contributing to their pleasure and enjoyment, always entering into their sports with zest. Of such a character it is hardly necessary to say that he is devoted to his friends.

"As a lawyer, and especially as a criminal lawyer, he stands in the front rank of his profession in Western Missouri, and is distinguished for the untiring energy and zeal with which he devotes himself to his clients. He has of late years become prominently connected with nearly all of the important state trials in Jackson and adjoining counties, and in all has been distinguished for his legal acumen, his skill in defence, his great resources and calm, cool judgment. As a speaker—both at the bar and on the hustings—he has few equals and fewer superiors in Western Missouri.

"While he is a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school and devoted to his party, he has rarely taken any active part in politics since he settled in Missouri; but whenever he has done so he has displayed

ability in that direction of a very high order. He has frequently been urged for various official positions, but has invariably declined to yield to the solicitations of his friends."

Major B. L. Woodson was married to Miss Leila W. Word, of Fincastle, Virginia, in October, 1869. She was the second daughter of Colonel W. E. M. Word, who was a member of the Virginia Senate and of the Legislature for many years, and was also one of the trustees of the University of Virginia. Mrs. Woodson died in Kansas City August 19, 1871, and her only child, then about one year old, died a few days after. Mr. Woodson is a member of the Academy of Science of Kansas City, and is also a Knight of Pythias. He was raised in the Episcopalian faith and still inclines thereto.

EDWARD WINSLOW TURNER.

PLATTSBURG.

EDWARD WINSLOW TURNER, son of Winslow Turner, was born November 26, 1845, in Plattsburg. After receiving such instruction as the schools of his section afforded, he attended Westminister College, Fulton, Missouri, but the war coming on during his studentship, the school was temporarily suspended, and he then began the printing business, at which he worked in St. Louis, Leavenworth and Plattsburg for three and a half years. He afterward went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he worked at his trade and acted as clerk of the St. Cloud Hotel for over two years. Returning home at the end of that time, he read law with his father and Thomas J. Porter. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Philander Lucas, in October, 1867, and afterward associated himself with his father and Mr. Porter in the law firm of Turner, Porter & Turner.

In this firm he continued for about five years, doing a large and lucrative practice. In the fall of 1870 he was elected to represent Clinton county in the legislature, when just twenty-four years old. Notwithstanding some five hundred Democrats of the county were disfranchised and the fight was very bitter, he was chosen by a handsome majority. He made an active, attentive and valuable member of that body. Having served out the term for which he was elected, he returned home and in the fall was chosen clerk of the Clinton Circuit Court. His time expires January 1, 1879.

BURWELL GOODE WILKERSON, A. M.

SEDALIA.

BURWELL GOODE WILKERSON was born in Warren county, Ohio, May 11, 1836, and was the oldest of eight children. He is the son of Charles N. Wilkerson and Martha A. Goode, both natives of Warren county. Their parents were from Virginia, and were of Welsh-English extraction. They settled in Warren county when Ohio was admitted into the Union in 1802. Both of Mr. Wilkerson's grandfathers held local offices and were highly respected citizens. His maternal grandfather, Goode, was county commissioner and justice of the peace for many years.

Burwell G. Wilkerson was educated at Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1860, and the degree of Master of Arts in 1864. In 1860 he began the study of law, and in March, 1862, was admitted to the bar at Columbus Ohio, by the supreme court. He commenced the practice of his profession in Clinton county, Ohio, where he remained for several years. In February, 1867, he moved to Sedalia, in which city he has been pursuing his professional calling to the present time (1878).

In January, 1868, he was appointed county

attorney for Pettis county, and held that position until January, 1873, when the office was abolished by the legislature. He was also city attorney for two terms.

In 1866 he was admitted to Clarksville (Ohio) Lodge, A. F. and A. M. He is now a charter member of the Granite Lodge, organized in Sedalia in February, 1868, and was Master of the Lodge in 1872. He was High Priest of Sedalia Royal Arch Chapter in 1870. In 1871-2 he was Eminent Commander of St. Omar Commandery. He is now Grand Senior Warden of the Grand Commandery of the state. In politics Mr. Wilkerson is a pronounced Republican. He was reared under Methodist influences, but has never united with a church, believing that Christianity does not consist in outward forms and ceremonies.

He was married August 17, 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Doolittle, daughter of the late John T. Doolittle, a lawyer of Painesville, Ohio. Her grandfather, Joel Doolittle, was for many years, from 1817 to 1830, one of the judges of the supreme court of Vermont. By his marriage with Miss Doolittle three children have been born, two of whom, boys, survive.

He is of medium height, with a refined and intelligent expression of countenance. He is frank, honest, candid and upright, even his enemies being judges. He is a man of decided opinions, which he expresses on proper occasions boldly and fearlessly. As a lawyer he stands high with the profession, and is admitted to be a man of ability. He is not a fluent speaker, but is well read in law and is possessed of clear, sound judgment. Socially he is affable and a welcome companion. He is full of humor and desires to see all about him happy. He is kind and liberal, resolute and persevering.

ANDREW WALKER McALESTER, A. M., M. D.

COLUMBIA.

ANDREW W. McALESTER was born, January 1, 1841, in Rocheport, Boone county, Missouri. He is the son of Brightberry McAlester, who was born, October 26, 1809, in Simpson county, Kentucky. His grandfather, James G. McAlester, was a native of Virginia, of English stock, and moved to Kentucky when quite a young man; married the daughter of Congreve and Martha Jackson, of Clark county, Kentucky. He died in Simpson county, Kentucky, in 1818, having followed the occupation of a farmer during life. His widow subsequently moved to Howard county, Missouri, and died in 1834, being then fifty years old. James G. McAlester had five children: Nathaniel, who died in Johnson county, Missouri, at the age of thirty-three; Fannie, who married Robert Rudolph, of Johnson county, Missouri; William, who died in Sebastian county, Arkansas; Tempy, married and died without heirs; Brightberry, who still resides in Columbia, Missouri The latter removed with his mother to Howard county. After her death he changed his residence to Rocheport, Boone county, and engaged in milling. He pursued this calling until his mill was destroyed by fire, when he was employed as a carpenter and joiner, building a large number of the churches in Boone county. In 1845 he moved to Columbia and is now (1878) engaged in the lumber business. Brightberry McAlester was married, in 1833, to Miss Mary Ann Walker, who was born near Wheeling, Virginia, in 1811. She is the daughter of Andrew Walker and Martha Brown, both of Irish descent, and the only surviving member of a family of nine children. The other members of her family are Martha, who married John Brown, of Virginia; Isabella, who married Gabriel Hicks, of Boone county, Missouri; Sallie, who married John Hood, of Saline county; Fannie, who married D. D. Buie, of Saline county; Samuel, George, Andrew and James. By the marriage of Brightberry McAlester and Mary Ann Walker, there were born five children: James N., born July 28, 1834, who was killed by a boiler explosion on board the steamer "Saluda," near Lexington, Missouri; Mary F. and Sarah, twins, born March 1, 1836, the former marrying James R. Hukill, of Boone county, and the latter dying in 1852; Martha T., who married James D. Bowling, of Boone county, and Andrew W., the youngest of the family.

Andrew W. McAlester, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Boone county, and had all the advan-

tages of excellent educational training. He attended the common schools until prepared for a collegiate course, when he entered the State University at Columbia and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the summer of 1864. In the fall of the same year, having chosen his profession and given some attention to the study of medical works, he attended the lectures at Rush Medical College, in Chicago, returning to Columbia in the following spring to resume his studies. In the fall of 1865 he attended the lectures at St. Louis Medical College, graduating from that institution with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in the spring of 1866, and returned to Columbia to begin the practice of his profession. He spent six months of the year 1867 in the hospitals of New York city, which brought him in contact with almost every character of disease and every variety of surgical operation. In the summer of the same year the University conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts. Returning from New York, he resumed practice in Columbia. It was not long before the people of that section recognized his great merit as a physician and surgeon, and a lucrative practice was at once within his grasp.

In 1872, on the establishment of the medical department of the University, he was elected to the chair of Obstetrics and Surgery, a position which he has ever since filled with credit to himself and honor to the University. When the duties of his professorship permit, he continues the practice of his profession, and has earned a high reputation as a successful practitioner and skillful surgeon.

Dr. McAlester is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and also of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Whig until the extinction of that party, and has since acted with the Democracy.

Dr. McAlester has been twice married. His first wife was Miss Mary E. Berry, daughter of Major D. D. Berry, of Springfield, Missouri, whom he married December 21, 1869. She died in 1870, less than a year after marriage. In May, 1873, he was married to Miss Sallie McConathy, a daughter of the late James McConathy, of Columbia. She was born in Kentucky in 1841. Her mother's maiden name was Peniston, who was also a native of Kentucky. By the last marriage Dr. McAlester has one child, Andrew Walker McAlester, jr., who was born February 19, 1876, in Columbia.

In the spring of 1873 Dr. McAlester visited Europe to improve his knowledge of the medical science in the best schools of that country. He visited London, England, Heidelberg, Germany, and Paris, France, gathering useful information in those centers of intelligence. No man in the profession in Missouri ranks higher as a physician, an instructor and a Christian citizen than he.

COLONEL THEODORE BRACE.

PARIS.

THEODORE BRACE, one of the prominent attorneys of the bar at Paris, Monroe county, Missouri, is another of the self-made men peculiar to the United States; we say so, because no other country on the globe offers such advantages to determined young men, and because it seems no other people have that determined ambition to "do or die." And we call Mr. Brace a self-made man because since fifteen years of age, when he began clerking in a wholesale house, he has been the carver of his own destiny, and has made it an honorable one.

He was born in June, 1835, in Allegheny county, Maryland, and was educated at Cumberland, in that state; but left school at the age of fifteen to enter the clerkship already referred to. After clerking for some time, he accepted the position of deputy in the circuit clerk's office of his native state, where he remained about six months. It would appear he had an excellent reputation, not only as a clerk, but as a trustworthy young man, for he was offered the position of bank clerk, which he accepted and performed its duties so acceptably that he was retained three years.

During all this time, since he left school, he improved every opportunity for gaining knowledge and storing his mind with such material as would enable him, after while, to be of some use to society and an honor to his family. Having prepared him-

self therefor, as thoroughly as his situation and circumstances would allow, he utilized every spare hour in the zealous reading of law, and having studied successfully, in 1856 he was admitted to practice in his native town. Almost immediately afterwards he went to Bloomfield, Iowa, where, however, he remained only a few months, and in January, 1857, settled in Paris, where he has since resided.

Immediately on arriving in Paris, he opened a law office and vigorously pursued his practice. So zealous was he in his professional duties, and so zealous of the interests of his clients, that he soon won his way to the front rank of that bar, and built up quite a lucrative practice.

But in 1861 the tocsin of war called him from his office to defend his principles upon the field of blood. His was no mercenary motive; for he was quitting an honorable profession and a handsome competence, with all the comforts of peace, for the tented field, the bivouac, the wearisome march, the danger of battle and a southern soldier's pay. He had ever been an advocate and ardent supporter of the principle of States Rights — so dear to southern hearts; besides he felt a strong and manly sympathy for the section of the Union that was now about to baptize that time-honored principle with their best blood — a people among whom he had been born and spent his happy youth. Laying aside everything else, he actively engaged in raising a regiment for the Confederate service, which was soon accomplished, owing to his personal popularity, and the 3d Missouri Cavalry was soon marching to the front with him as its colonel. After several skirmishes in Northeast Missouri he crossed the Missouri river and was assigned to duty with Harris' brigade, and at Lexington, Missouri, in September, 1861, his regiment was in the line that made the final assault upon the enemies works, to which the flag of truce came, that resulted in the capitulation of Mulligan with all his forces. After the battle of Lexington the 3d Missouri figured conspicuously in the southwest campaign, including the memorable battle of Pea Ridge, in Arkansas. Shortly after this battle, while lying sick, he was captured by the United States forces and taken to Myrtle street prison, St. Louis, where he remained sick about a month before being paroled. Returning to Paris, he resumed the practice of law, as his shattered health forbade him going back into service.

In 1874 Colonel Brace was elected to the Missouri state senate by about two thousand majority. He is a Democrat of the old school, and one of the best orators in the state and a skillful debater; a sterling gentleman, of elegant address, of unusual firmness and decision of character, but withal manly, brave and true to the nobler promptings of his nature, and whether on the rostrum or field, ever ready to battle for the right.

HON. DANIEL S. TWITCHELL.

KANSAS CITY.

DANIEL S. TWITCHELL was born in the town of Scio, Washtenaw county, Michigan, and was the youngest son of Jonas and Sarah W. Twitchell; his paternal grandfather served in the Revolutionary war; on the maternal side he is a descendant of an orthodox Quaker family, distinguished for energy and intellectual vigor, claiming among its members an author and a preacher of ability. At the tender age of fourteen, whilst yet a feeble convalescent from a most dangerous illness, that greatest of all calamities that can befall a young person of either sex visited the family and changed the happiness and prospects of a once united and prosperous home circle to sorrow and gloom—the death of an estimable Christian mother. Bordering on despair, household idols shattered, interests divided, children separated and too often estranged, at such a time the world opens hard and drear to the vision of a young man or woman. Thus we find the youthful Daniel in a few short months removed from all the tender and endearing home influences, and commencing the battle of life as a day laborer to a thrifty farmer at twelve dollars per month. How carefully he hoarded his little earnings, and when the magnificent sum of sixty-five dollars was accumulated he started to Oberlin, Ohio, where he entered college, working nights and at odd times for wages to defray expenses; teaching one year to sustain himself

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as a student the next. Next we find the bright, energetic boy reading law at Ann Arbor, Michigan, entering the law department of the college and graduating with high honors. He located in the town of Ann Arbor, practicing law there for five years, during which time he was elected to the offices of city recorder and circuit court commissioner, and also prosecuting attorney.

At the breaking out of the rebellion he received a captain's commission, raised a company of men and promptly reported his readiness to the Governor —but a severe mental malady and illness, threatening the life and reason of his beloved wife, forced him to forego a soldier's fortunes; he resigned his commission, but did service in the provost marshal's department, at Jackson, Michigan, until the close of the war.

In May, 1865, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, where he is now residing. In politics he is a staunch and determined Republican, so unflinching and honest in his convictions and principles as to challenge the admiration and sincere respect of his political opponents, among whom he possesses many true and tried friends. He is a disciple of the sublime and mysterious craft of Free Masonry, and wears the sword and waving plume of a Red Cross Knight, and is also a member in good standing of the gallant order of Knights of Pythias.

In 1869 he was elected city attorney and counselor, and in the year 1872 was the Republican nominee for Congress; again in 1874 he received the nomination for the attorney-generalship, and in 1876 was the congressional nominee for the Kansas City district. Notwithstanding the district is hopelessly Democratic, he led the forlorn hope through these battles, maintaining the dignity and organization of his party with that valor and energy which marked his strong arm and steady brain in the days of his college career.

In matters of religion, though brought up amid the strictest sect of Quaker Methodists, he is decidedly liberal, believing and maintaining that every man should worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. He is, however, a regular attendant of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in which his children have been baptized and reared.

In early life he married Miss Delia Scott, who died July 12, 1867, a lady of most estimable Quaker parentage. The union was made happy by the birth of three children, Ralph W. E., Wirt B. and Luella, the last a lovely daughter who died in infancy. His second marriage has been equally happy with a lady of well known sprightliness and intelligence.

In personal appearance, physique and character, Mr. Twitchell may emphatically be called a representative man. Six feet in height, broad shoulders, a finely formed head, quick to perceive and understand—one of those men who speak out boldly from conviction—he commands the respect of the court and carries convincing weight in his arguments; having largely the gift of oratory combined with a voice of surpassing richness and fullness; in a word, one of those men whom it is pleasant to know, whom we can trust, and who in his life, both moral and political, is pure, honest, and above reproach.

COLONEL ISAAC SANDERS WARMOTH.

ROLLA.

COLONEL ISAAC S. WARMOTH is a native of Bedford county, Tennessee, where he was born October 11, 1816. He is the fifth child of a family of seven children born to Henry and Margaret Warmoth. His father was a Virginian by birth, but removed first to Kentucky and afterward to Tennessee, settling finally in Edwards county, Illinois, in the year 1827. Here he engaged in farming until his death in the fall of 1850. He was a man of fine natural sense, very retentive memory, and excellent judgment. His mother was a devoutly pious woman, a member of the Baptist church.

Isaac S. Warmoth was from childhood a person of active, industrious and studious habits. His early life was spent on the farm with his father, working during the summer, and attending the country schools during the winter months. At the age of fourteen he was bound to the trade of a saddler, serving his apprenticeship and working as a journeyman until twenty-three years of age. He then began

the manufacture of saddlery in Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois, and found his trade profitable. He remained in Fairfield fourteen years. During his residence there, in 1846, Illinois was called on for volunteers for the Mexican war, and Mr. Warmoth volunteered in the 3d Illinois Regiment, and was stationed at Camargo and Matamoras until the regiment, in February, 1847, was mustered out of service. He then returned to Fairfield and continued his business until 1851. He disposed of his stock in trade, and also a hotel business in which he had been engaged for ten years, to assume charge of more important business that demanded his attention.

In 1848 he had been elected a justice of the peace and at the same time he began the study of law. Two years afterward, in 1850, he was examined by Lyman Trumbull and J. D. Caton and was admitted to the bar. As a lawyer and justice of the peace, he continued in business until, in 1856, Postmaster-General King appointed him route agent between St. Louis and Terre Haute. He continued as such agent for thirteen months and resigned to accept the appointment of Deputy United States Marshal for Clay county, Illinois, and assisted in taking the census of that county in 1860. While thus engaged, he was practicing law until his removal to Rolla, Missouri, in 1862. In the fall of that year his son Henry having resigned the position of circuit attorney for the 18th Judicial District, he was appointed by Governor Gamble to fill the vacancy, and filled the position for three years. During his incumbency, he was commissioned colonel of the 63rd Enrolled Missouri Militia. By special order he was called into active service and participated in the campaign against General Price, and remained in the service till the close of the war.

Resuming the practice of law he was elected mayor of Rolla in 1868, a position he held till 1870. In the latter year, he went to New Orleans and thence to Cuba. On his return, he again began the practice, and for three successive terms was chosen mayor of Rolla, and is at the present time (1878) mayor and city recorder.

Colonel Warmoth was married, December 22, 1840, to Miss Eleanor Lane, daughter of Colonel Levin and Mrs. Lucretia Lane, of McLeansboro, Illinois, having seven children as the issue of this marriage, four of whom are still living. She died March 23, 1854. On August 30, 1856, he married Miss Louisa Cruise, daughter of William Cruise, of Fairfield, Illinois, by whom he has had eleven children, seven of whom are living.

Colonel Warmoth has ever taken an active part in politics, and up to the beginning of the civil war was a Jackson Democrat. Since that event he has voted and acted with the Republicans. In his religious views he is liberal and practices toleration. He is a member of the Masonic order in good standing. Physically, he is not robust, being of low stature, but has an attractive and prepossessing person. Of great business energy and tact, strict integrity, practical judgment and deep penetration, he has won the esteem of his fellow citizens in Rolla and Phelps county.

HENRY C. WARMOTH.

ROLLA.

HENRY C. WARMOTH, eldest son of Isaac S. Warmoth, has had a remarkable career. At the age of seventeen he began the practice of law in Lebanon, Missouri, serving one year as county attorney. On the breaking out of the rebellion, he removed to Rolla and was appointed circuit attorney of the 18th Judicial District, but resigned the office to assist in the organization of the 32d Missouri Volunteer Infantry, of which regiment he was commissioned lieutenant colonel. He also received the appointment of brigadier-general of Missouri Militia. After holding this position for thirty days, he resigned the office and went south with his regiment. He was appointed an aid on General McClernand's staff, and participated, at Arkansas Post, in the capture of five thousand Confederate soldiers. He afterward went to Vicksburg and assisted in the campaign before that stronghold until wounded in May, 1863, during a charge on the rebel works. Returning to his regiment at the expiration of two months, he participated in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and was afterward sent to New Orleans,

where his regiment was mustered out. In 1864 he was appointed by General Banks judge of the Provost Court, a post he held at the close of the war.

He then formed a partnership with Joseph Tatum and began the practice of law and entered actively into politics. At the age of twenty-five he was elected and inaugurated Governor of Louisiana, in January, 1868, and held the position four years. He again resumed the practice on the expiration of his term of office, and in 1877 was elected a member of the Louisiana Legislature.

LEANDER J. JONES, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

THE ancestors of the subject of this sketch were among the pioneers of North Carolina, and lived in that grand old state for several generations. The first of the family who came to America emigrated from Manchester, England. Thomas Jones was the name of the first one born on American soil; he was raised in North Carolina, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, received a wound at the battle of Guilford Court House, lived there after the war closed and there died. He had a son, Solomon, who was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and raised a family there, one of whom, Thomas, born in 1798, was the father of our subject. He was a farmer in Wilkes county, of the same state, where he died in 1876. His wife was Sarah Williams, of Surry county, North Carolina, and was born in 1800, married in 1817, and died in 1872. Her father, John Williams, died when she was an infant, leaving her to be raised by her grandfather, William Millstead, who was an early settler in North Carolina, of Irish descent, and a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Williams) Jones had eleven children:—John W. was a missionary Baptist preacher and died in Taylorsville, North Carolina, in 1853; Thomas M. is a farmer in Carroll county, Missouri; Allen B. is a physician in White county, Indiana, where he settled in 1860; Edmund T. was a soldier in the Confederate army, was wounded in Maryland, September 19, 1864, fell into the hands of the United States forces, was exchanged the following December as a disabled soldier, and now lives in North Carolina, where he is engaged as commercial traveler for a tobacco house; William H. died in 1859, aged 19; Elizabeth married William M. Spencer, of North Carolina, who is now a farmer in Rush county, Indiana; Nancy married James Attell of North Carolina; Irene and Martha are both single and are employed teaching school; Leander J. Jones, their son and the subject of this sketch, was born in Wilksborough, Wilks county, North Carolina, May 23, 1828, where he received his primary education in the common schools of that county, remaining there until 1849, when he went to Habbersham county, Georgia, in the mining district, and engaged in mining with Asbury Littlejohn, having charge of twenty hands. He remained there twelve months and in 1850 went to Monroe county, Tennessee, was a student in Hissawassa College twelve months, and in 1851 returned to his home. There he began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. A. A. Scroggs and R. F. Hackett. He remained there until November, 1852, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and attended medical lectures at Ohio College. The following spring he settled in Scott county, Kentucky. In the fall of 1853 he attended lectures at the Miami, Ohio, Medical College, but the sickness of his wife compelled him to return before the session ended; hence he was not a candidate for the degree of M. D. Returning to Scott county he resumed his practice and there continued until September, 1855. In September of that year he started for the West, and on the 15th of the following December located at Camden, Ray county, Missouri, where he remained until 1859, engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Jones came to Kansas City in 1859, and formed a partnership with Dr. Ridge, which continued until the fall of 1860, when he went to Clay county, Missouri, thus dissolving it. When the war broke out, in 1861, the Doctor went to Liberty, Missouri, and there practiced until 1870, when he returned to Kansas City, re-opened his office and has continued his practice there until the present time.

Dr. Jones is a member of the Masonic fraternity, has been High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter and Master of Blue Lodge under dispensation. In his politics he is a Democrat by inheritance and practice, and in religious sentiment an Episcopalian.

He married, on the 3rd day of August, 1853, Miss Caroline Fish, of Scott county, Kentucky, who was born September 15, 1830. She was raised and received her education in the county of her nativity. Her father, Francis Fish, moved to Kentucky from Maryland before he was grown. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was a descendant of the first settler of Maryland. His wife was Miss Naomi Decker, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who was of German descent and reared and educated in that city. She died in 1865, just twenty years after the death of her husband. They had the following children: Benjamin, who died in Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1876; William, now living on a farm in Scott county, Kentucky; James, who died in 1860; Francis, now living in Owen county, Kentucky; Robert, now living on a farm in Lafayette county, Missouri; Eveline Maria, who married Simeon Stone, both of whom died; Elizabeth, who married Mulford Truett, a merchant of Scott county, Kentucky; and Caroline, who is wife of the subject of this sketch. She is a member of the Christian Church.

The family of Dr. Jones consists of six children: Virginia, born April 21, 1856; John G., July 13, 1858; Calhoun and Vivianni, twins, August 25, 1861; Horatio and Gertrude, twins, August 26, 1867. How many families in the Missouri volume will show another such record? Not one, we opine.

On the 2nd day of March, 1876, the *ad eundem* degree was conferred on Dr. Jones by the Missouri Medical College.

I. M. ABRAHAM, M. D.

HARRISONVILLE.

ISAAC M. ABRAHAM was born June 28, 1827, near Smithfield, Fayette county, Pennsylvania. His father, William Abraham, was born on the same farm March 5, 1789, had an ordinary education, and was a farmer and for many years a justice of the peace. He married, in 1812, Miss Nancy Patton, who was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. She was the daughter of Rev. John Patton, who was sent out by the Philadelphia Association and was among the first missionaries who crossed the Allegheny mountains; he settled in what was then known as the Kedstone country, established a church at Smithfield, Fayette county, and remained its pastor for nearly forty years, when he left it with a membership of six hundred; he died at the age of seventy-two. Rev. Patton's wife's maiden name was Lockwood.

Isaac received an academic education in Pennsylvania and Ohio; he was raised on a farm—except the period of his schooling—and taught school in the winter. In 1854 he began the study of medicine under Dr. S. B. Chalfant, at Upper Middletown, Pennsylvania, and graduated at the Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio, in 1857. The same year he commenced practicing in New Holland, Ohio, where he remained until the summer of 1862.

Dr. Abraham entered the United States service in the second year of the Rebellion war, as a captain in the 114th regiment Ohio Infantry, and was with his command at the siege of Vicksburg. After that memorable campaign he resigned and went into the medical department of the service. He was eighteen months in charge of the prison hospital of Camp Chase, at Columbus, Ohio. In the spring of 1865 he was transferred to the Tripler (United States army) general hospital, near Columbus, where he remained until October, 1865.

Immediately after quitting military service Dr. Abraham went to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, and opened an office; he has continued the practice of his profession in that county to the present time.

On the 1st day of January, 1857, he was married to Miss Elizabeth J. Thompson, who was born February 22, 1837. Her father was Thomas Thompson, born in 1807, in Delaware, and his father was Rev. Thomas Thompson, a Methodist minister. Her mother's maiden name was Haukins, born in 1813, daughter of David Haukins. By his first wife Dr. Abraham had two children—Anna, born November

8, 1857, at New Holland, Ohio, and Frank Hamilton, born in the same place February 14, 1860. Mrs. Abraham died October 4, 1866.

May 5, 1868, Dr. Abraham married Miss Dora Jack, of Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, who was born September 1, 1845. She had received a fair common school education. Her father, Colonel William A. Jack, is a prominent business man, well and favorably known throughout southwest Missouri. Her mother was a daughter of Major Richard W. Cummings, of Cass county, an old resident, having been Indian agent there under the government for many years. He was a man of unusually fine ability.

By his second wife the doctor had but one child, Willie, who only lived three months

Once more the somber shadow of death darkened his door and robbed his household. His wife died April 1, 1870. She was a lady of winning disposition, and had many loving friends throughout Cass county and that section of the state.

In religious sentiment Dr. Abraham is a Missionary Baptist. Politically his views were in accord with the Republicans until the inauguration of the reconstruction policy of President Grant's administration. The doctor opposed that policy on the ground that greater leniency toward the South would subserve the interests of the Southern people and the whole country better than the plans proposed by that administration. Hence, since that time he has ceased to act with the Republican party.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM D. BUSH.

MARSHALL.

SOME of the very oldest families in Virginia and Kentucky are represented in this sketch, and their blood mingles in the veins of the children of its subject. The most ancient of his family, of whom we have any record, was Colonel Freeman Bush, an old Revolutionary soldier of Virginia, who when quite young was captured with others by Indians and taken across the Ohio river to their village, where they were all sentenced to die by "running the gauntlet." Colonel Bush's appearance captivated an old Frenchman among the Indians, who bought him for one gallon of whisky. After a time he succeeded in getting back to his own people, joined the American army, and was promoted to the rank of colonel, and held that office when the Colonies were recognized as free by Great Britain. He was of Welsh, English and Irish descent.

His son, Caleb Bush, was the father of our subject. He was born in 1806 and raised in Virginia, but emigrated to Missouri at an early day and settled in Clark county. He was a Baptist preacher of some renown, and organized many churches in Northeast Missouri, Southern Iowa and Illinois. About 1826 he was married to a Miss Elizabeth Lockwood, who was born about 1808. Her father, Samuel Lockwood, was of English descent; and her mother, Tabitha Carey, was the daughter of Captain Carey of the Revolutionary army. Caleb and Elizabeth Bush had the following children: Stephen E., William D., Daniel E., Laurette, who married Andrew Johnson, Mary E., who married Madison Force, and Albert G.

Captain William D. Bush's first wife was Miss Ann E. Payne, whom he married July 3, 1867. She was born in 1847, and died childless, February 17, 1875. Her father, Benjamin Payne, was a native of Virginia and a son of one of the oldest families of the Old Dominion, whose ancestors emigrated from England; his wife was of the celebrated and ancient Smith family of the same state.

The second wife of Captain Bush — whom he married February 2, 1876 — was Miss Ruth V. Thomson, who was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1852, and came when quite young with her parents to Saline county, Missouri, where she was raised and educated. She was the daughter of Colonel Pike M. Thomson, of Kentucky, by his wife Elizabeth E. Goodwin, daughter of Loyd K. Goodwin, a very wealthy gentleman near Lexington, Kentucky. The Colonel's father was Captain John Thomson, who served in the war of 1812 and was in the battle of New Orleans. He married Miss Nancy Ellis, whose mother and a sister (then the Misses Shipps) were the first American girls married in Kentucky, and whose parents settled near Bryant's station, in that state, close to Boonesborough.

Captain Thomson's father was Asa Thomson, a native of Virginia who settled near Lexington, Kentucky, and married a sister of Colonel Quarles, a Revolutionary soldier.

Captain William D. Bush, the subject of this sketch, was the second son of Caleb and Elizabeth (Lockwood) Bush, and was born in Clark county, Missouri, January 16, 1836. He received his literary education in that county. In 1853 he began the study of law with Judge N. F. Givens at Waterloo. In 1855 he was admitted to practice, and was elected county attorney for Clark county in 1856, which office he held for several years. In 1860 he was nominated by the Whig party for attorney for the circuit composed of the counties of Clark, Lewis, Schuyler, Adair, Knox and Scotland, but was defeated by a small majority, running, however, seventeen hundred votes ahead of his party ticket.

When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Bush was opposed to both secession and abolition. The circumstances and events of the times, however, forced him to take sides with one or the other of the contending sections, and his sympathies led him into the ranks of his Southern friends. He served in various positions in the Confederate army, and before the close of the war was commissioned Captain. During the campaign in lower Mississippi he was taken sick, was captured by the United States troops, taken to St. Louis and paroled in December, 1864, and the close of the war in the following year found him still under that parole.

Peace being declared, Captain Bush returned to Clark county and in the fall of 1865 moved to Saline county and settled near Marshall, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of law.

The war destroyed the old Whig organization, and since then the Captain has been a Democrat. He began to edit the *Marshall Gazette* in 1877 as a Democratic journal.

Captain Bush is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Baptist church, of which body his wife is also a member. They have but one child, a son named Pike Caleb Bush, born November 13, 1876.

JOHN C. WEBB.

WEBB CITY.

JOHN C. WEBB was born in Overton county, Tennessee, March 12, 1826. His father, Elijah C. Webb, and his mother, Martha Johnson, were natives of North Carolina. The Webb family is one of the oldest of that state. The grandfather of Elijah Webb was a soldier in the War for Independence.

John C. Webb was the son of a farmer and was reared in that occupation. He was next to the eldest of a large family of children, and of course was one of the important members who assisted in the family maintenance. His services were demanded at home, on the farm, whenever the means of subsistence were to be provided. His opportunities for obtaining information were confined within very narrow limits, both in regard to time and facilities. The common schools of Tennessee half a century ago were of a very low grade and the teachers were generally of that class who taught school when there was nothing else to do. To such sources young Webb was confined for his stock of knowledge, and even this opportunity of attending these schools was only a few weeks or months of winter.

Young Webb remained on his father's farm until January, 1849. At that time he began to farm alone, and carried on the business in Tennessee until 1856. A desire for a more extended field prompted him to emigrate, and he selected Missouri as the theater of his future operations, and moved to the southwest part of the state. Here he invested his little means in two hundred acres of land, and began his agricultural pursuits on a somewhat limited scale.

In June, 1873, while plowing in one of his fields he became weary and sat down to rest on the bank of a ravine. While resting, he discovered evidences of mineral on the ground, and a closer inspection proved it to be lead. Pursuing his investigations, he became convinced that he was plowing over an immense lead deposit, and he at once determined to test the accuracy of his convictions.

Steve Young

His method of prospecting was very primitive, the only tools used being such farm implements as he could employ to dig holes, here and there. He could only penetrate the earth to a short distance, as the water would rise and obstruct further work. He resolved to employ machinery, but his means were very scant, and what he did procure must be very cheap and necessarily not very effective. He, however, purchased a small engine and a pump, and with them began operations. The deposits were so rich that even with this rude machinery he was enabled to raise considerable quantities of lead ore. In November, 1854, he began shafting, and his hopes were soon fully realized. Deposits were found everywhere, and one lump thus raised weighed over a thousand pounds. With improved machinery, the mines proved to be very rich, and enormous quantities of the mineral have been raised from them. Population began to flow in, the lands became extremely valuable, Webb City was laid out and the lots were sold at good prices, houses sprang up like magic, and soon the sparsely peopled section of a few years ago had a city of 2,000 inhabitants.

Mr. Webb found himself suddenly wealthy, and able to retire from manual labor and enjoy a large income. He has been twice married. His first wife, Ruth Davis, he married January 9, 1849. She bore him four children: Elijah T., Martha E., John B. and Mary S. He married his second wife, Sarah M. Couchman, March 4, 1877.

Mr. Webb is a leading and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. His contributions to the church and its various evangelical enterprises are in liberal proportion to his income.

His first vote was cast for Lewis Cass, and he has steadily adhered since to the Democratic faith in political matters.

GROVE YOUNG.

AULLVILLE.

GROVE YOUNG was born August 26, 1843, in Freedom township, Lafayette county, Missouri, near the town of Aullville. His father, Joseph L. Young, was born in New Jersey in 1803. His paternal grandfather, Grove Young, a native of the same state, was born in 1779 and died in 1815. He was a major in the United States army in the war of 1812, and of Scotch descent. While a boy, Joseph Young removed with his parents to Virginia, and completed his education at Richmond in that state, at which place he engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1838, when he removed to St. Louis and engaged in manufacturing. Here he built the first railroad car ever manufactured in the Western States. In 1842 he removed to Lafayette county, Missouri, and settled upon the farm where he now lives. He has carried on agricultural pursuits, with the exception of the few years spent in travel.

In 1849 he went to California and remained there two years, engaged in transportation from San Francisco to the mining regions. In 1855 he again started to California, taking with him a drove of cattle, but in consequence of Indian troubles he stopped at Topeka, Kansas, disposed of his cattle, and entered a large tract of land which he still owns.

In 1829 he married Miss Lydia Rogers, of Newark, New Jersey. She was born in 1803, and educated in her native place. Her father, Jabez Rogers, was of English descent. The family has resided in Newark since 1697, their land having been a grant from King William III. Joseph L. and Lydia Young had ten children, four of whom died in infancy. Those living are Edgar, Joseph L., Isabel B. (now the wife of Charles Hager, of Carroll county, Missouri), Grove, Delia (married to Charles Cramer and living near Topeka, Kansas,) and David.

Mrs. Young died in 1861. She was a devout Christian, having been a member of the Episcopal Church for many years. Her life was a living example of devotion to her God, her husband and her children, and she was deeply lamented by a large circle of friends.

Grove Young received his early education in his native county, and subsequently attended school at Sweet Spring, in Saline county, and at Richmond, Ray county.

In 1861 he entered the United States Army at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, as a private soldier. He was successively promoted to be a sergeant, 2nd lieutenant, and 1st lieutenant. He was actively engaged in the service for three years, being discharged at Fort Leavenworth in 1864. At the expiration of his term of service he was urged to accept a major's commission in General Steel's army, and was offered the same after the war in an expedition against the Indians, but declined each time.

In 1865 Mr. Young went to England, and soon after his return to America made a tour to Brazil, South America and Mexico. In 1866 he settled upon a farm and engaged in its duties until 1875, when he began merchandising in Aullville, Missouri, in which business he still continues, being the leading merchant in the place. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and is also a Granger.

In June, 1871, Mr. Young married Miss Ella Greer, a native of Johnson county, Missouri. She was born in 1854, and is the daughter of Alexander and Louisa (Clary) Greer, natives of Maryland; the former born about 1817, and the latter in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Young have one child, Alexander, who was born March 20, 1872.

Mr. Young is a Democrat in politics, and is of decided purpose. He is a gentleman of influence and stands deservedly high among his acquaintances.

ROBERT A. BROWN.

HARRISONVILLE.

ROBERT ALLISON BROWN was born in Roane county, East Tennessee, February 8, 1808, near the town of Kingston. He was the son of General John Brown and Mary M. Brown, whose maiden name was Allison.

General Brown was born in Greene county, North Carolina, September 15, 1779. When only seven years of age, his widowed mother with himself, three brothers and two sisters, removed to Roane county, East Tennessee. He was married January 13, 1805, to Miss Mary Moore Allison, by Rev. John Winton. On the organization of Roane county he was a farmer, but was elected sheriff, which position he filled twenty-four successive years, and then resigned. He was a colonel in the Creek war under General Andrew Jackson; at the close of the war he returned home and was elected brigadier-general of the State Militia of East Tennessee. He died in Roane county, September 10, 1846. His wife was born February 1, 1774. She was the daughter of Robert Allison, and died October 13, 1827, in Roane county, having been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church from early childhood.

General John Brown and wife had the following children: Sarah Tarver Brown, born September 14, 1806; Robert Allison Brown, (the subject of this sketch,) February 8, 1808; Thomas Albert Brown, February 10, 1810; John W. Brown, Jr., September 18, 1813; Mary Brown, November 27, 1815; William L. Brown, November 29, 1818; Susan Howard Brown, May 4, 1820.

Sarah Tarver Brown married Rev. Nathaniel R. Jarratt, of Wilson county, Tennessee, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. They removed to Mississippi, near Holly Springs, where, after raising a large family, both died. Thomas Albert Brown married Miss Edna F. A. Trower, only daughter of Rev. Thomas Trower, of Sullivan county, East Tennessee, and they now reside in Chattanooga, in that state. John Brown Jr., married Miss Matlock, who died within a year; John Brown died March 16, 1878. Mary Brown married Dr. John W. Westen, of Kingston, East Tennessee, where they both died. William Brown married a daughter of General James Gamble, of Monroe county, East Tennessee, and died when quite young, leaving an only son, also named William. Susan Howard Brown married Dr. Davis, of South Carolina, and both died about the year 1861, leaving two children, John B. Davis, and Jennie M. Davis, since married to A. G. Deacon, of Harrisonville, Missouri.

General John Brown, after the death of his first wife, married Nancy C. Allison, November 21, 1830, and they had the following children: Benjamin Tarver Brown, born August 21, 1831; Rachel

Jackson Brown, August 1, 1834; Jane Eliza Brown, October 11, 1836; George Brown, June 20, 1839.

General John Brown was the son of John Brown, Sr., who died in Dobbs county, North Carolina; he had four brothers—Henry, William, Benjamin and Samuel. John Brown, Sr., was the son of William Brown, who was married in Culpepper county, Virginia, to Sarah Long; his brothers were Samuel, William, John, Henry, Benjamin, Beverly and Robert; he married Mary Little Tarver, daughter of Thomas Tarver, of North Hampton county, Virginia. The father of William Brown was the son of Edwin Brown, who emigrated from Wales to England, where he was raised and whence he emigrated to Virginia.

The great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, on the Tarver side, was Benjamin Tarver, who emigrated from Wales to England and thence to Virginia, and who was poisoned by the Nodaway Indians on the river of that name. He left seven sons—Thomas, Samuel, Andrew, William, James, Robert and Benjamin. The last named died in Wilson county, Tennessee; Robert was killed at the battle of Guilford, North Carolina. They had one sister, who married John Oakes. Most of the Tarvers emigrated to Georgia. Samuel and Jacob Tarver were brothers to the grandmother, named Brown, of R. A. Brown.

General John Brown had three brothers and two sisters: Robert T. Brown, Thomas Brown and William Brown, Rebecca and Mary Brown. Robert T. Brown emigrated in 1806 to Southeast Missouri—probably to Ste. Genevieve county—and afterwards married Miss Valle, a French lady. They raised about ten sons and two daughters; their eldest son, John, was deaf and dumb; the other sons, so far as remembered, were named William, Robert, Valle, Walter and Zeno. Robert T. Brown was one of the first members of the convention which framed the first Constitution of Missouri; he died many years ago. Thomas Brown had two sons and one daughter—William Franklin, John Smith T. and Mary Caroline. William F. Brown married Miss Renfrow, raised a large family and died in Roane county, East Tennessee. John Smith Brown married Miss Elizabeth Tarver, of Alabama, and died leaving a son named Thomas and one daughter. Mary Caroline Brown married Elbridge G. Sevier; they raised a large family, and he died in Roane county, East Tennessee. William Brown married Sarah Kimbrough, but both died without issue. Rebecca Brown married Robert Taylor, raised a large family, and emigrated South from Roane county. Mary Brown, youngest sister of John Brown, married Zaccheus Ayer, and there were born to them the following children: Alexander Outlaw Ayer, who married Hester A. Johnson, of Blunt county, Tennessee, and moved to Red Banks, Kentucky; Alpha K. Ayer, who removed to the State of Georgia, married and died there; William and Zaccheus Ayer never married so far as known; Sophia E. Ayer, was married to Rev. Samuel Harwell, of Roane county, Tennessee, both of whom died leaving a large family.

Robert Allison, father of Mary M. Allison, mother of our subject, was raised in North Carolina, near King's Mountain. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, fought at King's Mountain, Guilford, Cowpens, Charleston and many other of the battles of that struggle. He and his wife both died in Roane county about fifty years ago. His wife, grandmother of R. A. Brown, was Jane Moore, daughter of William or Alexander Moore. She had a sister Peggy who married William Black, another who married Mr. McFarland, another named Amy who married Matthew Leeper, removed to Kentucky and there died. John Adair, of Kentucky, was a cousin of Jane (Moore) Allison.

Mary Moore Allison had two brothers: Colonel Uriah Allison, who was an officer throughout the Canada war, married Nancy Cox, of East Tennessee, and raised three daughters—Maria, married George Nicholdson; Katharine, who married Dr. John W. Westen; and Mary, who married Mr. Doss. Colonel Allison died in Roane county. The other brother, Robert Allison, Jr., married Nancy Bird, by whom he raised a large family before she died, and still lives in Kingston, East Tennessee.

Jane (Moore) Allison had other daughters, namely: Amy, who married James Craig, moved to middle Tennessee or Alabama; Jane, who married James Preston, and Margaret, who married Moses Preston—both of whom raised large families, moved to St. Clair county, Missouri, and died there; Susan, who married Isaac Council, raised a large family and died in Knox county, East Tennessee.

R. A. Brown, the subject of this sketch, was educated at Kingston, East Tennessee, at Rittenhouse Academy, under Rev. William Eagleton, a Presbyterian divine. He was brought up on a farm near Kingston, and in the fall of 1842 removed to Van Buren, now Cass county, Missouri, locating on

a farm near Harrisonville, where he still resides. He became an extensive land owner and farmer, owning twenty-five hundred acres of land near his county seat, and, prior to the late war, owned a large number of slaves—and to those slaves he was known to be ever indulgent and kind.

Mr. Brown was a Whig in politics until the disorganization of that party, since which he has been a strict adherent and supporter of Democracy. While taking a lively interest in political affairs, his own extensive business demanded his whole time, and farming and retirement were more to his tastes and inclinations. Hence, although repeatedly solicited to become a candidate for both state and county offices, he invariably refused, until in the fall of 1861 he was prevailed upon to become a candidate for a seat in the convention called to consider the relations of Missouri to the Federal Union. He was elected by a large majority as delegate from the district comprising the counties of Cass, Jackson and Bates. He served in two sessions of that convention, discharging his duties satisfactorily to his constituents. At the time of his election, he was a supporter of the "Crittenden Compromise Measures"—being neither a Secessionist nor a Coercionist; but when the great question came up in the convention, Mr. Brown voted that Missouri should not dissolve her connection with the Federal Union. About May 21, 1863, he resigned his seat; being induced thereto by the clamors of his constituents who were in favor of the adoption of an emancipation ordinance. Feeling that he was not elected for such a purpose, and rather than violate his conscientious convictions of right, he preferred to resign and allow the people of his district to elect a new member in his place. Throughout the war he was opposed to the policy of coercion.

None but the denizens of that section of Missouri will ever fully know the dangers which surrounded them in 1863. No one felt safe away from military posts. Mr. Brown resided three miles from Harrisonville—the nearest military post—and Captain Blake, the commandant, had authorized him to arm himself for protection against the thieves and plunderers who infested that region. One night, about twelve o'clock, a band of these marauders sought to gain admittance to his house, and, failing in this, commenced firing into the buildings and making fiendish threats. Mr. Brown, single-handed, killed three of the assassins, when they retired. He surrendered himself to the military authorities, asking the fullest investigation. Captain Blake made a searching investigation of the facts in the case and acquitted him of all blame, justifying him in all his acts. The case was afterward taken before General Thomas Ewing, at Kansas City—then commanding that military district—who not only justified Mr. Brown but applauded his course in the whole affair.

This was not the only time in those dark days when Mr. Brown was forced to defend himself and family against midnight robbers and assassins.

He has been a communicant in the Methodist church since 1837, and is still an official member. He has contributed liberally toward the enterprises of his church, in one instance himself mostly paying for a church building, Ministers have ever found his hospitable mansion an asylum and a home. He is a practical giver to the poor, a friend to the widow and orphan and to struggling young men starting in business.

Although now in his seventieth year, Mr. Brown is erect, hale and strong. But few persons so old are so well preserved and bear better evidence of a life of sobriety and strict temperance. It may be truthfully said of him what very few can claim: he was never known to be intoxicated, to use profane language, take a chew of tobacco or smoke a pipe or cigar; he never bet on any game of hazard, never danced, and never left a promise unfulfilled if there was any earthly power to comply.

R. A. Brown was married October 27, 1836, to Mary J. R. Gillenwaters, in Rhea county, East Tennessee, by Rev. John Hennegar. She was the daughter of William T. and Elizabeth Gillenwaters, and was born in Rhea county, East Tennessee, December 30, 1819. She was educated in her native state at the Academies of Knoxville and Athens, receiving a thorough classical training, and is á lady of far more than ordinary intelligence and of wonderful energy. Her father, William T. Gillenwaters, was born April 30, 1795, in Sparklinburg district, South Carolina, and was partly raised in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, near Rodgersville. He went to Florida as a soldier in the war of 1812, when but seventeen years old, returned to Rodgersville and began business with John Rodgers, from whom the place was named. He married and settled in Rhea county, where he remained doing business as a merchant and farmer. He held the office of postmaster for twenty-five successive years, when he resigned. He acquired considerable property and removed to Cass county, Missouri, in the fall of

1842, and died June 18, 1865. He was the son of Thomas Gillenwaters who lived and died near Rodgersville, East Tennessee.

Elizabeth, wife of William T. Gillenwaters, was born in Jefferson county, East Tennessee, October 18, 1778, and died January 27, 1851, in Cass county, Missouri. She was the eldest child of Jesse Roddye, who was born January 18, 1775, and settled in Rhea county in 1806, where he raised ten children, all of whom married into good families. He died February 16, 1862, on the farm where he first settled. He has but one son living, David M. Roddye, now living within a mile of his father's old homestead. The wife of Jesse Roddye was Jane Mahaffa, who was born in 1774. Her father was killed by Tories during the Revolution, and she was raised by an aunt named Horner, in Charleston, South Carolina.

Jesse Roddye was the son of Colonel James Roddye, who emigrated from England to America long prior to the Revolution. His first wife was said to have been a sister of Daniel Boone, by whom he had ten children; his second wife was a Russell, from Virginia. Most of his children moved South; one son and two daughters settled in New Orleans; both daughters married Lees, of Virginia. Colonel James Roddye was a Whig and received his title as an officer in the Revolutionary war; he was also a member of the state constitutional convention of Virginia, and died in 1824.

There have been born to Robert A. and Mary J. R. Brown the following children: William Gillenwaters, born in Rhea county, East Tennessee, April 11, 1838, who married Mary, only daughter of Judge H. G. Glean, of Cass county, Missouri, and he is now residing in that county; John Brown, born in Rhea county, March 29, 1840, and died in Dallas county, Texas, March 4, 1864, of heart disease; Thomas, born in Rhea county, March 24, 1842, and died April 18, 1862, having been taken prisoner at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and taken to Alton, Illinois, where he died; Robert A., born in Cass county, Missouri, December 3, 1844, who resides there, having married Mary Agnes, a daughter of Judge Benjamin Stephens, former representative in the Missouri legislature from Cass county; Elizabeth G., born in the same county, October 25, 1867, and married to H. C. Daniel, Esq., an attorney at law, of Mexico, Missouri; Samuel Eskridge, born in the same county, February 1, 1850, and married Zada Robinson, the daughter of Mrs. Samantha Robinson, a native of Canada, and a widow, whose husband, a native of Maryland, died near Hannibal, Missouri, many years ago; Walter R., born in Cass county July 18, 1853, resides in Cass, and unmarried.

HON. ROBERT D. MORRISON.

MILAN.

ONE is more than usually reminded that time has swiftly passed away, as he reads the histories of prominent men of to-day, to see so many of them grandsons of the heroes of the Revolution —alas! how few of those noble men are left. One hundred years ago. What mighty changes have been wrought by the descendants of those gallant spirits, who won for us a continent, christened it Freedom's home and baptized it with their blood.

Among the patriots who followed Washington in the Continental army, were two men who might not have known each other, may never have met; but here in this brief history their common descendant delights to honor their memory by perpetuating their fame as soldiers. Those two men were Andrew Morrison and Joseph Haynes—two names that have become renowned in the annals of American history. Andrew Morrison's son, William H. Morrison, married Joseph Haynes' daughter Mary, after their fathers had suffered and bled for their country.

Their son, Robert Donnell Morrison, is the subject of this sketch, and now lives amidst the hum and bustle of busy civilization in a country which his forefathers never dreamed of other than as the hunting grounds of the savage and the home of the buffalo. Robert was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 14, 1813, at the three forks of Duck river, but was raised in Franklin county of that state. His father and mother were natives of North Carolina. Raised as farmers' boys were in those early days, his education was necessarily limited, although he enjoyed all that their best schools

afforded. In 1832 he began teaching school in the county of Franklin, Tennessee, where he was raised, and for seven years taught in that locality and in Alabama, during which time he pursued his own course of advanced studies to fit him for the profession he had chosen for his life's business.

On the 11th of June, 1834, he was married to Miss Sarah Sawyers, a native of Lincoln county, Tennessee, and daughter of Bailey Sawyers, a farmer.

He read law regularly in 1841 and the following year was admitted to practice at Winchester, Tennessee.

In 1842 Mr. Morrison came to Missouri and located in Carroll county, where he taught a large school for nearly four months. In 1844 he engaged in farming in Ray, the adjoining county. In the fall of 1845 he went to Sullivan county, the same state, and located in the vicinity of Milan, and has resided in that county ever since.

In 1846 he commenced actively the practice of his profession in Milan, and by strict attention to business gained a reputation step by step, until now he is one of the prominent lawyers at that bar. The same year he was also elected magistrate of his township, and in 1850 was appointed attorney for the eleventh judicial circuit, to fill the office resigned by Hon. Wesley Halliburton. In 1852 he was elected to the same office and discharged its duties about four years. In 1856 he was elected to represent Sullivan in the state legislature. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan register of the land office at Milan. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney for Sullivan county, and was reëlected in 1874.

Politically Mr. Morrison has always been a Democrat, and cast his first ballot for Hugh L. White, of Tennessee. At the presidential election preceding the civil war, he voted for John C. Breckenridge. During that war he was a Southern man in principle and sympathy. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

A man of the people, practical, sagacious, upright—a man of indomitable will; abiding by his political as by his religious faith, regardless of opinion; honoring the offices to which he has been elected—Mr. Morrison enjoys not only the confidence of his friends, but commands the respect of his enemies.

MERCILEUS PLINY BROWN.

LEXINGTON.

MERCILEUS P. BROWN was born in Mason (now Putnam) county, Virginia, February 25, 1825. His grandfather, Elliott Brown, was born in England; immigrating to America he located in Botetourt county, Virginia, where Matthew D., the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in 1783. Matthew D. Brown was educated in the common schools of his native county, and early displayed a great inventive genius, which in later years proved of great value to him. He was raised on a farm and served as lieutenant in the war of 1812. He invented the Novel ferry boat and the folding bucket wheel for propelling machinery by water, beside many other useful inventions.

He married Miss Elizabeth Townsley, of his native county, who was also of English descent. She died in 1816, leaving one child, Colita Egbert Brown. In 1823 he married Miss Adaline Harris, who was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1798, and was the daughter of James Harris, a native of the same county. Her mother was a McCulloch, and was of Scotch-Irish descent.

Matthew D. Brown held many offices of trust in Virginia, and was one of the first settlers in the Kanawha Valley. He came to Missouri in 1856. He died in 1859, in the seventy-first year of his age, and was deeply mourned by all who knew him. His wife Adaline, the mother of the subject of this sketch, died in 1861; both are buried in Lafayette county, Missouri.

Mercileus P. Brown was raised and educated in his native county, and followed farming until 1847, when he engaged with his father in merchandising, at Buffalo, a town on the Kanawha river over which his father owned the ferry. They were thus engaged for seven years.

In the fall of 1854 he came to Cooper county, Missouri, and on December 5 of the same year

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Mercilens P. Brown

married Elizabeth Ann Atkeson, who was born in Putnam county, Virginia, in 1834, and immigrated with her parents, Dr. Andrew C. Atkeson and Mary Hayward, natives of Ohio, to Missouri in 1840. After his marriage Mr. Brown purchased a farm near Warrensburg, Missouri, and went to farming. His constant labors injured his health, and in 1872 he rented his farm and removed to Fayetteville, Johnson county.

Mr. Brown inherited his father's inventive genius and it proved to him a source of wealth. While living in Johnson county he patented the convertible stand and secretary, and made sale of $6,000 worth of rights. In 1873 he located in Lexington and began the manufacture of the article patented. In consequence of the panic of 1873 he lost some money and sold goods on credit which have never been paid for. In 1874 he invented and patented an improvement in washstands. May 8, 1877, he patented a machine for taking the ears of corn from the standing stalk. In this last patent he has taken two partners, Colonel Thomas F. Houston, of Pettis county, Missouri, nephew of General Houston, of Texas notoriety, and John Spears, of Lexington, Missouri. This has proved to be a decided success and Mr. Brown has realized his fondest expectations. He is now (February, 1878,) busily engaged upon a self-working, check corn-dropper, for which he hopes to take out a patent soon. This promises to be as great a success as his past inventions.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown have three sons and two daughters, whose names and births are as follows: Mary A., born October 26, 1855—she has just graduated from the Baptist College, Lexington, from which she won a gold medal as a prize for the best original essay; William P., born March 1, 1857, whose tastes and inclinations are for farming; Matthew A., born May 24, 1859, who inherits his father's inventive genius and is a natural mechanic; Andrew C., born October 29, 1860, and Carrie Lee, born June 18, 1866. Mrs. Brown and eldest daughter are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

Mr. Brown is a Democrat of the Jeffersonian order. He possesses fine social qualities and is conscientious in all his business transactions. These traits have secured for him the confidence and respect of the entire community.

HON. SILAS WOODSON.

ST. JOSEPH.

SILAS WOODSON, ex-Governor of the state of Missouri, was born in Knox county, Kentucky, May 18, 1819. His father, Wade N. Woodson, and his mother's father were in the Revolutionary war, the former being among the patriots under the command of Washington at the time of the surrender of Cornwallis. Of the many accomplishments, and it may be said arts, chirography is one of the most admirable and useful, and of this Wade N. Woodson was a perfect master, and for which, among his many other excellent traits, he was noted. An incident occurring in the first part of the present century illustrates the extent of his notoriety in this respect. Two gentlemen of some eminence, one from Virginia and the other from Kentucky, were dining with others in Charleston, South Carolina, and during the conversation the subject of hand-writing was broached; each of the gentlemen wagered that he possessed a specimen of the finest writing. Upon producing the documents, what was the surprise of the company to find that both were productions of the same hand—that of Mr. Woodson.

Governor Woodson's parents had not the means to secure for him the advantages of a scholastic training. Universities and colleges were, at that day, very distant from the place of his birth, and home and school facilities were meager and poor. He had only the advantages which were afforded in the "log-cabin" school houses in the mountainous regions of Kentucky. Nevertheless he has attained, and without other aids than his own stout heart and resolute will, the exalted position of a self-made man; embodying in himself all the high qualities of a thorough statesman, pure patriot, intrepid leader, just ruler and honest man.

From the time he reached that period of life when his physical strength was sufficient to enable him to wield the implements of husbandry and guide

the plow, he began to contribute to the earning of his own bread. From this period until he reached the age of eighteen, he was an industrious farmer boy, acquiring in addition to what he learned at school, by his fondness for books and general knowledge, a store of useful information, to serve him in the transition from dependent boyhood to independent manhood. Leaving the farm at this age, he engaged in the business of selling goods for a few months. But this occupation was uncongenial to him, and he commenced reading law. In 1839, at the age of twenty, he was licensed to practice, and began his life-work. His energy, application to business, and talent, secured success. But there was in his character another element which contributed in no small degree to this result—a happy faculty of making himself popular.

The value of these qualities was soon to be severely tested, for in 1842, when only twenty-three years of age, he made a canvass of his district, as a candidate for the legislature, with, under the circumstances, most remarkable success. His opponent who had represented the district in the General Assembly for several successive terms, was deemed the strongest man in it, and, it was currently believed, was invincible. But young Woodson never shrank from a work because it was difficult, nor surrendered before a battle was begun or thoroughly waged; and while his friends and acquaintances recognized his ability and eminent fitness for the position sought, they gravely told him it was folly to undertake to defeat such a rival with any hope of success.

With characteristic zeal and energy, and exhibiting that tact and shrewd judgment which had so far sustained him, Mr. Woodson mounted his horse and it is firmly believed visited every farm and household in his district, electioneering. He made many friends and thus advanced in public favor until the day of the election, when the people proved their faith by their votes, and honored him with a handsome majority.

In the Legislature he proved himself something more than the mere occupant of a seat assigned to his county, and showed by his activity and zeal that he realized that his constituents had reposed in him a responsible trust, which he intended to keep faithfully. His labors were approved by his constituents; his conduct and bearing secured the attention and respect of his compeers, and his native ability compelled a recognition by them of his talent and worth. Soon after the expiration of his legislative term, Judge Owsley recognized his ability, and appointed him circuit attorney for the 12th Judicial District. At the expiration of four years, the time for which he was appointed, he received the appointment for another term, but in less than one year found that his public duties conflicted with his personal interests, and resigned. He had made a fine reputation, and soon realized the fruits of his faithfulness in a large and lucrative practice.

In 1849 the people of his district gave him another substantial evidence of their confidence and esteem by electing him a member of the Constitutional Convention of Kentucky, one of the most important deliberative bodies that ever met in that commonwealth. He was one of its most active members, and the result of his labors is still written upon her statutes, and will probably remain there for all time, a proud and imperishable monument of duty well performed. In 1853 he was again elected to the legislature, and with the expiration of his term closed his official career in Kentucky.

In April of the succeeding year he moved to Missouri and settled in St. Joseph, his present home. Here he resumed the practice of his profession, and pursued it with uninterrupted success, till in 1860 he was elected judge of the 12th Judicial District of Missouri. In the discharge of his official duties, he gave universal satisfaction and gained a reputation such as no circuit judge ever surpassed, His term expiring, he once more resumed the practice of law. In 1868 his friends forced him to become a candidate for the legislature, believing him to be the only man with sufficient popularity and strength to overcome the registration system, then existing. He was defeated solely by disfranchisement, but had the satisfaction of knowing that, while his opponent was given the seat to which he was entitled, the voice of the people awarded it to him by a very large majority.

The crown of all his past success was the nomination and election in the Gubernatorial contest of 1872. He was not a candidate for the office, but his nomination was spontaneous, enthusiastic and unanimous by the choice of the convention which submitted his name to the people. While Governor of Missouri, his friends persistently urged him to become a candidate in the Senatorial contest, and it was almost universally conceded that his consent would secure him a seat in the United States Senate, but he expressly refused to let them use his name, holding that the people had chosen him to serve

them, and that he would be unfaithful to them to accept an honor at the hands of the legislature, which would compel him to resign his trust.

Governor Woodson was married, December 27, 1866, to Jennie Lord, of Kentucky. They have three children. No blemish mars the purity of his private life, and no breath of suspicion clouds his public career. He is one of the few men trusted through a period of thirty years, without betraying or neglecting that trust in a single instance. The motto to which he has rigidly adhered, is to do that which his sense of justice and right demands, leaving the consequences to take care of themselves.

E. W. BISHOP.

ROLLA.

EDMUND WARD BISHOP is of English descent, his ancestors having come to America at a very early date in colonial history and settled in Connecticut. But little definitely is known of them, however, beyond his grandfather, who moved from Connecticut to New York prior to the Revolution (in which he participated), and lived in Duchess county until his death. His son, Morris Bishop, married Miss Merab Botsford, of New York, and to them were born ten children, of whom the subject of this sketch was the eighth, born July 9, 1820, in the town of North East, Duchess county, New York. Morris Bishop was teacher of music and penmanship, was a soldier during the war of 1812, and died about the year 1825, aged 51 years.

Edmund was only five years old when his father died, and was sent to live with his uncle, Winchell, with whom he remained two years, receiving in the meantime only a few days' schooling. His uncle dying, he went to labor for a farmer named Jeduthan Roe, and was to receive board, clothing and three months' schooling each year for his work. At the end of eight years' service, having received but fifty-three days' schooling, he demanded the fulfillment of the contract, which was refused. Then, in his sixteenth year, alone and penniless, with his few clothes tied in a handkerchief, he started for Coudersport, Potter county, Pennsylvania, where his brother and mother were living, arriving just in time to be present at his mother's death. Here he remained three years working at the trade of a carpenter, and during the fall and winter months went to school at Coudersport Academy. He then taught school in the same county three months at ten dollars per month, "boarding round" with the pupils' parents. At the expiration of the term he returned to Coudersport and attended the Academy two years, working at night and morning to pay his board. He then taught the village school three months at forty-five dollars per month, and at the expiration of the engagement attended the high school of Batavia, New York, one term. Returning to Coudersport, he engaged as ax-man in the engineer corps making the preliminary survey of the Philadelphia & Erie railroad, at which he worked during the summer. He was then employed by Ives & Dykes to superintend the rafting and selling of lumber, taking their rafts down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers to Cincinnati.

After six months in this employment, Mr. Ives (having a large contract in the construction of the New York & Erie railroad) hired him as clerk and supply agent. In two years Mr. Ives failed, and Mr. Bishop lost his entire wages. In the year 1848 he received a contract on the Canisteo division of the New York & Erie railroad, which he completed under great difficulties, owing to the limited condition of his finances, but realizing fairly on his contract. He continued to contract in the construction of railroads sixteen years, having assisted in building the Buffalo & Niagara, the Hamilton & Toronto, the Catawissa and the Williamsport & Elmira railroads.

In 1855 he went to St. Louis and engaged in the construction of the St. Louis & San Francisco railroad. At the expiration of four years he disposed of his interest in the contract and located at Rolla, Missouri, where he at once entered upon the development of the town, buying land and improving it. He speculated considerably in real estate, donated land for the county seat and superintended the erection of the court-house and jail, after which he

engaged in farming on land near Rolla, which he had entered.

No man has done more for the development and prosperity of Rolla than Mr. Bishop. He was instrumental in the organization of the Rolla flouring mill, and superintended the erection of the building. He was also one of the originators of the Rolla National Bank, and was one of its directors. He is also a stockholder in the Rolla woolen mills, a member of the school board and one of the city councilmen. He was president of the agricultural and horticultural society during its existence, and was also instrumental in the establishment of the School of Mines at Rolla, donating one hundred and sixty acres of land and his time for that purpose.

In 1861 and 1862 Mr. Bishop was major of the enrolled militia, stationed at Rolla. During the war he was a heavy loser by the soldiers destroying his timber.

Previous to the war he was a Democrat, but since then has been identified with the Republicans, taking an active part in politics. He was a delegate to the National Convention at Philadelphia in 1868 which nominated Grant for President, and has been a delegate to every state convention in Missouri since the organization of the Republican party. In 1876 the Republicans nominated him for the legislature and he made a vigorous canvass, running far ahead of his party ticket; there was no hope of his election—the county being largely Democratic—but he accepted the nomination to preserve his party organization. He is a firm believer in the doctrines of Christ, though connected with no church.

On the 21st of October, 1858, Mr. E. W. Bishop was married to Miss Jane Sellard, daughter of James and Judith Sellard, of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are girls. His youngest child, E. W. Bishop, jr., is a very attractive boy and is a member of the Murphy temperance club and the first to take upon himself the anti-tobacco pledge.

Mr. Bishop is a man of prepossessing appearance, of large business energy and perseverance, and strict integrity. Besides his real estate in Rolla and vicinity, he owns several large farms in Phelps county, Missouri, and several tracts of land in Kansas. But as fortune has been liberal to him, so is he liberal as her almoner; he is benevolent to a fault, having given largely, in land and money, to every enterprise that has sprung up in Rolla, and no man has done more to build up southern Missouri.

DUDLEY M. STEELE.

ST. JOSEPH.

DUDLEY M. STEELE was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was the son of Samuel Campbell Steele and Elizabeth Mitchum, who were married October 8, 1812, from which union sprang a family of nine children, four of whom are dead.

Dudley M. Steele, the subject of this sketch, was their fifth child, and was born February 18, 1821. His grand-parents were born in Ireland, and removed at an early day to America. Settling first in Virginia; from thence they moved to Kentucky. They were rigid members of the old Associate Reform Presbyterian Church, and the children were all early trained to the doctrine of that church. Although losing their mother early (when the subject of this sketch was but seven years of age), their father was very careful in the training of his children; and up to the time of his death, which occurred when Dudley was in his sixteenth year, was careful that his children should have the benefit of Sabbath school and church privileges. Soon after his death, the care of the family devolving on the older brother, Dudley left school with a good English education and a fair knowledge of some of the classical studies. Determined on doing something for himself, he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and found employment with his relative, Dudley M. Craig, who was then one among the largest and most prominent merchants of that city. After remaining there for several years, until his health could no longer stand the close confinement necessary for such a business, and having read the glowing accounts in the newspapers of the rich soil of Missouri, and especially of that part then known as the Platte Purchase, conceived the idea of going

D. M. Steele

west, and so informed his friends, all of whom opposed it, and urged him to remain. But having made up his mind to go, he bade adieu to home and friends and in the spring of 1842, mounted his horse and started alone for the great west.

At Louisville he placed his horse on a steamer, and took passage to St. Louis, Missouri; here he formed the acquaintance of two gentlemen, a Baptist minister and an elder of the church then known as the Campbellites. Together they proceeded on their journey to Columbia, Missouri. Arriving there, Mr. Steele spent several days with his relative, David Lamb, then a prominent citizen of that place. From thence he continued his journey alone, passing through Boonville, Lexington, Independence, Liberty, and the place then known as Robideaux, where St. Joseph now stands, and on to Savannah, a small village in Andrew county, arriving there in June, 1842. The land in this county was not entered, and only subject to preëmption by the settlers. The land on which St. Joseph now stands was only held as a claim by Mr. Robideaux. While in Savannah the rich land around that place was so attractive that he was induced to try farming, and in a short time purchased a tract of land five miles east of Savannah and three and one-half miles east of Rochester, in that county. While on the farm he was appointed justice of the peace in that township by the county court, and was afterwards elected to the same office and served a term.

In 1847 he was married to Mary E. Mitchum, daughter of John Mitchum, of Woodford county, Kentucky. One child, a daughter, blessed this union, and the mother survived the birth of this child but a few short months, dying June 17, 1849. About this time the labor and energy displayed in his farming operations began to tell on his health, and he was consequently compelled to leave his farm. He came to St. Joseph in the fall of 1849, and engaged with the firm of Tootle & Farleigh, in whose employ he remained until the spring of 1850, when, his health still continuing bad, he was advised to cross the plains for California, for which place he started in the month of May, taking with him a small stock of cattle. The Indians in many places being very troublesome to the emigrants, they had to travel in a company sufficiently strong for self-preservation, and hence a company of twenty men, mostly from Andrew county, Missouri, with ten wagons combined to travel together. They held a meeting after crossing the river, and elected Mr. Steele as the captain of said company.

An incident occurred in the early part of this trip which gave him some little insight into the character of the Indian. He and two of his party observed "Court House Rock"—a great stone standing alone in the valley of the Platte, a few miles south of the great emigrant road across the continent—and the atmosphere being so clear and transparent in that region, they were led to believe that the rock was but a few miles distant, but after traveling from early morn until nearly noon without reaching it, his two companions, becoming wearied, returned to the road and left him to pursue his course alone. After traveling about four miles farther, he reached the great stone, that stands alone on the level plain of the "Platte Valley." After seeing it, he determined to ascend to the top. For that purpose he fastened his horse and, placing his gun close to the base, commenced the ascent. Within about ten or twelve feet of the top is a perpendicular crest of magnesian limestone, so soft that notches had been cut in it for the purpose of obtaining foothold sufficient to reach the top. At this point he drew off his boots, laid aside his coat and again began his perilous ascent, finally reaching the top, from which the view was truly magnificent. So clear was the atmosphere that emigrant trains, with their white covered wagons, a few miles distant, looked like great white moving spectres, and the stillness of the place was almost painful. On the crest of the stone was written the names of many persons who had passed that way, and he, too, concluded to write his there, which consumed some little time. When he arose and looked around, he discovered himself surrounded by about one hundred and fifty Indians, who had approached unperceived by him from the low hills that skirt the rock on the southwest. Never before having seen so large a number together, he was naturally somewhat alarmed at their sudden appearance. He immediately descended, and after reaching his gun felt somewhat relieved, but the Indians at once crowded around him, taking hold of different articles of his clothing, each wanting something; but he firmly refused all, save the old chief, to whom he gave a pencil, which was accepted, the Indian making signs that a great many "pale faces" in passing that rock stopped and wrote their names, and he would write his. Having in the meantime mounted his horse, Mr. Steele quietly rode away in the direction of his train, which was not reached until late in the even-

ing. After crossing the "South Pass," it was concluded by the company that the wagons should go by what was called the old "Fort Hall" route, leaving Salt Lake to the south. Mr. Steele, however, with a Mr. McLanes, wishing to visit Salt Lake, separated from them, having first arranged a system of signals by which they could re-unite after passing the Mormon city. The two mounted men, with one pack-horse between them, started alone on their journey through that wild Indian country, stopping in the evening early enough to build a camp fire and prepare supper, then remounting and traveling for a few miles after dark; halting again for the night, would picket their horses and lie down to rest without pillows and with no covering but their blankets and the starry canopy above them.

In this way the two men traveled about five hundred miles before the trains were reached. They spent nearly two weeks in the great "Salt Lake Valley," gathering much information in regard to that people, with their peculiar institutions. Mr. Steele with his company arrived finally in California in the month of October—having occupied just four months in their tedious journey across the plains. After reaching California, he soon discovered that the stock business was one of vast importance in that country, and immediately entered into partnership with Mr. James McCord, one of the present firm of Nave, McCord & Co., and the two continued in the stock business until Mr. McCord's health failed, when Mr. Steele purchased his interest and still continued the business until the fall of 1851, when he sold out and left for his home in Missouri—via Isthmus of Panama and New York. In the spring of 1852 he again purchased stock for the California market, and again formed a partnership with Mr. McCord, Abraham Nave and Charles Clark, under the firm name of Steele, McCord & Co., which firm afterward became the most prominent dealers and raisers of American stock in upper California, and for a number of years continued not only to raise stock, but also drove it from the States, Mr. Steele in the meantime crossing the plains some three times with the trains, always returning by water.

In the year 1856 he was elected to the Legislature from the counties of Colusa and Tehama by the largest majority ever given in that district, he running as a Democrat against Dr. Hunter, a resident physician, who run on the "Know Nothing ticket," defeating the Doctor in Tehama county, although that county gave a majority for that ticket outside of Mr. Steele. He introduced a bill in the Legislature reducing the fees of county officials in his county, and before it was passed more than two-thirds of the counties in the State were embraced in the bill, with the consent of the members from the respective counties, thereby saving thousands of dollars annually to the people of the State, as fees had been so high that it prevented the poor seeking justice in the courts.

In 1857 Mr. Steele returned to the States, and the members of the firm of "Steele, McCord & Co." entered into an agreement to carry on the wholesale grocery business in St. Joseph, Missouri, under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Co.

In 1858 Mr. Steele was united in marriage to Eliza Smith May, of Washington county, Kentucky. To them were born two children. She was a beautiful and accomplished lady, a devoted Christian and a loving wife and mother. The eldest of her children, John M. Steele, is now attending school at the Virginia Military Institute, the other died when quite young. In the spring of 1861 Mr. Steele had the misfortune to lose his noble wife, who died after a lingering illness of more than twelve months.

In the fall of that same year the firm of which Mr. Steele was a member, having on hand a large stock of goods which seemed to be in constant danger of confiscation by one or the other of the forces then waging war in this State, it was thought advisable to ship a part of said stock to Omaha, then a small village in Nebraska. Mr. Steele then took charge of that stock, and after the close of navigation had the goods taken in wagons from St. Joseph as their necessities required through the winter. He was so pleased with the future business prospect of the place that he induced the firm to establish a branch house, opening with a large stock in the spring of 1862. The firm of Steele, McCord & Co. still having large unsettled business in California, it was found necessary for one of the members to go there and look after their interests. It was decided that Mr. Steele should go, and Mr. Clark take his place at Omaha, and in May, 1862, he departed, via New York and the Isthmus of Panama, for California, where he arrived in due time, but finding greater difficulties than he anticipated in settling up such large interests, he was compelled to remain until August, 1863, before he completed his business, when he left California for the last time, after having crossed the Isthmus via Panama five times and the Nicaragua route four times, arriving at St. Joseph in Septem-

ber, 1863, where he again took an active part in the grocery business.

In March, 1864, he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, after which a relapse which seemed to undermine his health to such an extent that his physicians advised him to travel. He left home, stopped a short time in Kentucky with friends, and went from there to Cape May to try the effects of sea bathing. After remaining there some time he visited the Bedford Springs in Pennsylvania to try the virtue of their waters, and after a short stay, thinking a higher altitude would be more bracing to his system, visited Cressen, a beautiful summer resort on the summit of the Alleghany mountains, over which crosses the Pennsylvania Railroad, from which he derived great benefit and returned home much improved in health. In 1867, again finding that close attention to business was too great a strain on his health, he retired from the firm and the following year disposed of his interest in the Omaha house, thereby closing out all of his mercantile interest.

In March, 1868, he was united in marriage to Miss Minnie Withers, eldest daughter of Abijah Withers, formerly of Woodford county, Kentucky, but now a resident of Clay county, Missouri, by whom he had three children, two of whom are still living.

In June, 1868, Mr. Steele was elected president of the Fire and Marine Insurance Company, which was organized in January of that year. He was reëlected in January, 1869, and again in 1870. During that time he was also vice-president of the Merchants' Insurance Company, managing both companies in the same office, and the dividends declared by those companies during his term of office is the best evidence of their excellent and skillful management. In the fall of 1868 he also formed a copartnership with Samuel R. Johnson, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, for doing a wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Steele & Johnson.

In August, 1868, the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad, in which the city had large interests, became so embarrassed that work could not proceed for want of funds. Its land grant by the State of Kansas (about 125,000 acres) was about to be lost to the road by a claim of the School Commissioners of the State for the benefit of the school fund. The company employed General James Craig and Mr. Steele to go to Topeka, Kansas, and if possible secure the lands for the benefit of the road, which they did by having the entire lot of lands patented to Mr. Steele from the Governor. In 1870 the road becoming again embarrassed, the company sold their entire lot of lands obtained from the State of Kansas to Mr. Steele, General Craig, Milton and Thomas Tootle, Abram Nave, James McCord, A. Beattie, Ensworth, Saxton and McLaughlin, they paying the cash for it. In September of the same year it was found that the road could not be continued under its present management; hence a number of gentlemen, among whom were Governor Woodson, Milton and Thomas Tootle, Abram Nave, A. Beattie, Saxton and Mr. Steele, with a few other gentlemen, took control of the road and assumed its liabilities. A board of directors was organized and Mr. Steele elected president of the company. The duties being too great a tax on him, he resigned the presidency of the St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company on the 13th of December of that year. The company prosecuted the work with great vigor. Mr. Steele went East, spent some three months, and finally negotiated the sale of five and a half millions of the company's bonds at a price that was entirely satisfactory to the board. He remained president of the road and prosecuted its construction with great energy, extending it two hundred and twenty-seven miles west from St. Joseph. In November, 1871, the financial agent of the company in New York becoming much embarrassed, Mr. Steele tendered his resignation as president of the company.

In 1872 he was elected president of the Merchants' Insurance Company, which office he still holds, having annually been reëlected to the same, and is the only member who has been retained in the directory of both of the insurance companies since their organization.

In 1873 he again entered the wholesale grocery business, in company with W. B. Kemper, W. B. Craig and G. W. Barr, under the firm name of D. M. Steele & Co., and their business has grown so rapidly that they had to largely increase their capital as well as their buildings. They now occupy one among the largest and most complete business houses in the city, it having been constructed especially for them. In the meantime the business of Steele & Johnson at Council Bluffs had grown so large that they were compelled to move to Omaha in order to get a building sufficient to accommodate their increased business.

In 1876 Mr. Steele was elected president of the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, which office he still holds at this writing (1877). The same year he was

also elected a director of the bridge company, and reëlected again in 1877.

Few men have had the esteem and confidence of so large a circle of intelligent and successful business men as Mr. Steele, as evinced by the many positions of trust with which they have honored him. Always courteous and kind, but never swerving from the path of rectitude and honor. He never sought political preference, as his brief experience in politics while in California satisfied him it did not accord with his tastes. In politics he has always been a very conservative Democrat, preferring men of honesty, integrity and ability to a party nomination without qualifications for the position. Mr. Steele united with the Presbyterian church some three years since, and has always been a liberal contributor to the cause of religious and charitable institutions.

JAMES L. STEPHENS.

COLUMBIA.

JAMES L. STEPHENS was born November 17, 1815, in Garrard county, Kentucky. He is the second son of Elijah Stephens, a North Carolinian of English extraction, a well to do farmer, a man of great reading, extensive information and eminent piety; who read books for the knowledge they furnished, whose library was filled with choice works in all departments of literature and science, and who was so delighted with the philosophy of John Locke, as to name one son in honor of him. Mr. Stephens was also a thorough biblical scholar, and the distinguished Alexander Campbell once complimented him by saying that he had met no man in Missouri so well informed in the Scriptures. Elijah Stephens removed with his family from Kentucky to Missouri, and settled in Boone county in the fall of 1819, and gave his children such an English education as the schools in the country at that day afforded. The mother of the subject of this sketch was a Virginian by birth and of Scotch descent.

After remaining on the farm with his father until the spring of 1836, James L. Stephens entered the dry goods store of Parker & Barr, of Columbia, as clerk, and has continuously resided in Columbia ever since, except one year he spent in New York city, two in Greensburg, Indiana, and one year each in Mexico and Fulton, Missouri. In 1843 he was engaged in a large business on his own account, owning and conducting three dry goods stores in three different county seats, one in Mexico, one in Fulton and one in Columbia. He inaugurated, and perhaps established, the first thoroughly successful effort of transacting business on the cash system in Central Missouri. At the same time, and while he was in the mercantile business, he was engaged in improving and cultivating a model farm, on which he employed many laborers, and bought and sold annually, for many years, from three hundred to to five hundred mules. Few if any individuals have ever transacted more business in Boone county than he. In 1857 he retired from the mercantile business.

In 1866 Mr. Stephens laid off his entire farm of one hundred and eighty acres into town lots, nearly every one of which is now adorned with a good residence, with a mission school house in the center which cost him several thousand dollars. No individual in his section has more generously contributed in labor or means to build up and establish public improvements. Scarcely a public enterprise of his town or county, for the past forty years, has failed to receive his cordial and hearty coöperation. A communication to the St. Louis *Republican*, in expressing admiration for the liberality of citizens of Columbia, says: "The institutions of learning and the general beauty of the town, pay a merited tribute to one of the most public spirited, far-seeing and useful citizens that Columbia can boast. The gentleman alluded to is James L. Stephens, to whose untiring energy, almost unerring judgment and generosity, Columbia owes much of her reputation in holding a commanding position among the refined communities of the state." The writer alludes in flattering terms to the donation of $500 to the University, and the $20,000 endowment fund of Stephens Female college.

The Missouri *Statesman* in 1870, whose editor, Colonel W. F. Switzer, has known Mr. Stephens intimately most of his life, made the following respectful notice in its columns: "Three citizens of Boone county, two of whom years ago were consigned to honored graves, deserve to be especially remembered in connection with munificent contributions to education, namely, Anthony W. Rollins, William Jewell and James L. Stephens. The latter is the survivor, and in connection with Dr. Jewell, is referred to in the following extract, which we clip from the Boston *Watchman and Reflector*: "At a meeting of the General Association of the Baptists of Missouri, in St. Louis, in 1870, the name "Stephens" was conferred on the State Female College of the Baptists of Missouri, located at Columbia, as a token of the regard that body placed on his labor and contributions in building up and establishing the institution."

In 1860 Mr. Stephens was the Democratic nominee for state senator in the district composed of the counties of Boone and Callaway, and sustained the canvass to the entire satisfaction of his party against ex-Governor Hardin, receiving the full vote of the party, which at that time was in a decided minority in the district. He was elected the first president of the Columbia branch of the North Missouri railroad.

In 1844 he married Amelia, daughter of the late Judge Irvine O. Hackaway, of Fulton, Missouri, and has two children: Edwin W., editor of the Columbia *Herald*, Annie H., who married Sidney K. Smith, Esq., of St. Louis.

He now resides at his elegant residence "Edgewood," in Stephens' addition to Columbia, a delightful abode situated in a beautiful lawn of ten acres, covered with a luxuriant growth of forest trees interspersed with evergreens — an attractive and appropriate retreat for the evening of a life so actively spent. Mr. Stephens and his family are members of the Baptist church.

CAPTAIN AI EDGAR ASBURY.

DOVER.

THE mercantile demands along the bank of the Missouri river have developed a talent and business integrity among the young men of those counties through which the "Big Muddy" flows, that is at once honoring to them and the state. Nowhere has this been more the case than in Lafayette and Saline counties, the wealthiest of the up river counties and the finest soil in the world. For years the people have been the largest hemp-producing farmers in the West, and until the war changed their system of labor, Dover landing, Lexington, Miami and Waverly freighted immense quantities of that product down the Missouri. A class of merchants have grown up at those points whose business qualities are unsurpassed; and they have accumulated handsome fortunes in their dealings. Among them, none stand more deservedly high than the subject of this sketch.

Ai Edgar Asbury was born in Pruntytown, Virginia, August 16, 1836, and was the son of John Asbury, who was born in the same state in 1804, and raised in Harrison, the adjoining county to where Edgar was born. He was ordinarily educated, but was a man of more than average ability. He was apprenticed to the hatter's trade, and at manhood married Miss Leah Bagley Rogers, in 1826. She was born in 1808, and was the daughter of William A. Rogers, a native of Farquier county, Virginia, and Susan (Bayley) Rogers, who was also born in Farquier county, in 1760. Both names are prominent in the oldest families of their state. John Asbury, father of John Asbury, was also a native of the colony of Virginia, and was a descendant of the brother of Bishop Asbury, who came to colonial Virginia from England as the representative of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Ai Edgar Asbury learned mercantile business under his father, who was an extensive merchant. He was partly educated at Rector College, Virginia, and finished at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania. In 1857 he followed his parents to Richmond, Missouri, whither they had moved in 1856. Here he entered the law office of C. T. Garner, and remained for two years, when he was licensed, in 1859, by Judge George W. Dunn. Mr. Asbury then removed to Houston, Texas county,

Missouri, where he practised law eighteen months.

In 1861, when the war between the Northern and Southern states began, he entered the service of the State of Missouri, and was commissioned on the staff of General J. H. McBride with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards joined the Confederate service, with rank of captain, and served through the entire war, during which he was captured in Southeast Missouri and was held as a prisoner of war thirteen months at Johnson's island and other points. On being exchanged he returned to service and was assigned to duty under General Kirby Smith. The war closed and many of the Confederate officers took refuge in Mexico — among them General Smith, whom Captain Asbury escorted as far as Houston, Texas, where he tendered his resignation, which was accepted, and he then surrendered to the United States' forces at Galveston. He then returned to Missouri, and went to Dover, July, 1865, where he entered as clerk in the store of his brother, William P. Asbury, who was afterwards a prominent lawyer at Warrensburg, Missouri, and died there recently. Captain Asbury became a partner with his brother in the store, and the firm built up a very large and lucrative trade. The writer of this sketch knew both brothers during the darkest days of Lafayette county, when, although peace had been declared, the greatest animosity existed between the two parties, and blood was shed in as bitter skirmishes and personal quarrels as ever in the war. In company with other returned rebels, Captain Asbury suffered some inconveniences; but through all those trying days he was respected by men of both parties. The captain is still one of the leading merchants of that section.

On the 9th of November, 1865, Captain Asbury married Miss Ellen Knox Gaw, of Lafayette county, Missouri, where she was born May 15, 1842. Her father, Philip M. Gaw, was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, November 1, 1811, and was the son of John Gaw, who was born in Ireland in 1754 and moved to Virginia at an early day. This John Gaw married a Miss Mary Miller. They both died in Virginia at about one hundred years of age. Philip M. Gaw married in Boone county, Missouri, Miss Mary Barnett, who was born in Kentucky, August, 1812. She had removed with her parents to Howard county, Missouri, in 1817; they removed to Rocheport, Boone county, and in 1839 to Dover. Five children were born to Philip M. Gaw, three of whom died in infancy, leaving Eliza Gaw, now Mrs. Garnett, who was born in 1839, and Ellen Knox Gaw, the captain's wife.

Ai Edgar and Ellen Knox Asbury have had six children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving ones are Eva Garnett, born August 29, 1866; Hugh Gaw, born November 26, 1869; Leah Barnett, born March 14, 1872; Ai Edgar, Jr., born January 23, 1876. The parents are both members of the Baptist church, of which both their parents are members.

Captain Asbury has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for John C. Breckenridge for president in 1860. He was school commissioner in Texas county, Missouri, in 1860. The captain is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

COLONEL ADAM JOHNSTON BARR.

RICHMOND.

ADAM JOHNSTON BARR was born July 4, 1828, in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pennsylvania. His father, James Barr, came from near Glasgow, Scotland, to this country in 1801; settled in New York city, and lived there with his father for some time; then moved to the state of Pennsylvania, where the subject of this sketch was born. Colonel Barr in person is about six feet in height; he is of sanguine-lymphatic temperament, and a descendant of Scottish parents, of which he is a genuine type.

When he was about nine years old, his father with his family moved to Steuben county, New York, where they resided for two years, and then came back to the state of Pennsylvania, where he lived with his parents upon a farm for many years. When quite young Adam left home to mark out his own destiny. He had no education, except such as he had obtained during the winter terms of a country school; after leaving home he attended the Academy of Johnstown, Pennsylvania, and when his money gave out, he would teach a term of coun-

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A. J. Sard

try school and then return to his studies. After educating himself for some time in this way, he left school and obtained a position as receiving clerk at the Cambria Iron Works, then just in process of construction. Having accumulated some means, he concluded to study medicine, and accordingly entered the office of Dr. Henry Yeagly at Johnstown, in the fall of the year 1849, and attended medical lectures in Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1852, and then went to Waverly, Pike county, Ohio, to commence the practice of his profession. When he arrived at Waverly he had one dollar left to begin business upon. He soon, however, worked himself into a good practice, and before the year closed, found that he had a practice that was paying him about three thousand dollars per year. His success in his profession was remarkable, seldom failing to relieve those who employed him in their affliction. However, becoming dissatisfied with the place, and desiring to seek a home in the West, he left Waverly in the fall of 1858, and came to Ray county, Missouri, where he settled and practiced his profession.

In 1859 he married Miss Nannie Jacobs, daughter of Clayton Jacobs, a merchant and an old and respected citizen of Ray county. To them were born two children: Leo James and Lizzie Theodosia. Here he practiced medicine until the breaking out of the Rebellion. Being a strong Union man, and coming as he did from Ohio, he was regarded by the pro-slavery people as a "northern man." During the presidential canvass of 1860 he took decided grounds with the Douglas party, and strongly advocated the election of Stephen A. Douglas to the presidency, and became somewhat prominent in the canvass as a Douglas Democrat.

The excitement growing out of this election continued, and the discussion of its issues engendered strife and deepened the prejudice then existing between the citizens of the North and South. So when the battle of Lexington, Missouri, commenced, just across the river from where he lived, the people of the place were at once almost unanimously precipitated into the vortex of the rebellion, and their subsequent triumph over Mulligan and his little band of heroes, penned up in that miserable fort, drove all but a few to believe at the time that the Rebellion was a success. The whole country was ablaze with excitement, and every man was called upon to define his position, as to whether he was "North or South," "Union or Secession." To all these questions he had but one answer and that was, "The union of the states must be preserved, the government maintained, and the rights of all her citizens protected."

His strong outspoken advocacy of the cause of the government and the Union, rendered his position perilous in the extreme. His letters were intercepted and opened, anonymous letters were sent to him threatening his life, and others warning him of his danger. While in his office one evening compounding some medicine, he was shot at through the window, the bullet passing close to his face and breaking the glass on the shelf before which he was standing. That same night his office door and sign were riddled with bullets shot through them. He was at this time corresponding with the Hon. James H. Burch, Sr., who was at Jefferson City attending the state convention. The object of these communications being to devise some plan for military relief, and to keep the representatives in the state convention properly advised as to the condition of this part of the state, all of which rendered his condition very dangerous. Plots were formed for his assassination, and being warned of this he was compelled to escape to the woods, where he remained for several days without food or shelter, eluding the pursuit of his enemies until worn out with fatigue and hunger. He resolved one night to venture into a lonely cabin surrounded by a dense forest of timber, and obtain some nourishment; and, if possible, learn something of the roaming military bands in search of him. On approaching the cabin, everything was quiet; the danger of exposing himself to some one who might be one of his pursuing enemies was prominent in his thoughts; but he had determined to test the matter. The door of the cabin was soon opened to his raps, and he found the inmate to be a strong Union man; from him he learned the names of the Union men in the neighborhood, and wrote out a call to them to meet him in the woods near by at 10 o'clock the following night, and bring with them such arms and munitions of war as they could get; also to bring good horses, blankets, etc. To this call twenty-five men, well armed, came, and he was at once chosen their leader. After some consultation he concluded to lead them out to Cameron, but to get there they must pass the pickets of the enemy about the village Elkhorn. They, however, started, and with but little opposition marched thirty miles and reached Cameron at daylight Here they met Major James with a small organization of

State Militia. From here they went to Plattsburg where they united with the militia there, and accompanied Colonel Kimball's command through Platte county via Weston to St. Joseph, participating in the fights and skirmishes on the march. While here, Colonel Barr with two others was sent to see Captain Prince, at Leavenworth, Kansas, to obtain reinforcements if possible. They were told that there were not sufficient men to take care of the arsenal, and that he could not spare a single man. That evening Colonel Kimball started for St. Joseph. After the column had been formed, and as Colonel Barr supposed, the advance guard started, he rode out alone in advance of the command. When about two miles from Weston he saw a well armed man galloping toward him, which proved to be one of Ci Gordon's bushwhakers. There was no escape, he must capture or be captured. He dashed up to the side of the bushwhacker, and, presenting his pistol to his breast, demanded his surrender. The man surrendered and delivered his arms, when Colonel Barr marched him back toward Weston to meet his company. The prisoner was delivered to Colonel Kimball, who took him to St. Joseph and lodged him in prison.

From St. Joseph our hero went to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he was appointed assistant surgeon, and placed in charge of the hospital. In the following spring he accompanied a detachment of soldiers under Major A. Allen to Richmond, Ray county, where he remained during the summer, recruiting and re-organizing the militia of Ray county, and was commissioned by Governor Gamble colonel of the Ray County (Missouri) Militia, which were at once armed, equipped and put into active service. Under his military control the peace of the county was soon restored, and citizens of both parties returned to their usual vocations of life.

During the fall of 1862 the state election was held, and he was chosen as one of the representatives of the state legislature from Ray county, where he served two sessions, and took an active part in the re-organization of the State government, supporting all of the important measures looking toward the restoration of law and quiet. During the hot contest in the legislature between the "charcoals" and "snowflakes," and the "copperheads" and "conservatives," he took neutral ground; and in the senatorial contest, voted for John S. Phelps for United States senator until he was withdrawn, then as his next choice, for Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis; but the legislature adjourned, failing to elect a senator at this session, and the contest in the house thoroughly convinced him that the majority of the then loyal people of the state desired the election of B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson. Upon his return home he canvassed the county, and advocated in his public speeches the emancipation policy of the general government. His political enemies denounced him as an open abolitionist, yet his speeches had such an influence over the people of Ray county, that he returned to the legislature fully endorsed, and voted for B. Gratz Brown and John B. Henderson for the United States senate, and his influence in their behalf contributed much to their success. In this senatorial contest and his support of the Republican candidate, he was greatly encouraged by the counsel and friendship of Lieutenant-Governor George Smith, and other prominent union men of the state upon whom he could confidently rely.

In 1864, under the new call of President Lincoln for additional troops, he, in connection with Colonel Bradshaw, of St. Joseph, Missouri, recruited the 44th Regiment Infantry Volunteers. Colonel Bradshaw was commissioned colonel, and he lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, and they were mustered into service and at once ordered to Paducah, Kentucky. Upon arriving there they found orders and transfers waiting to take them to Tennessee to reinforce General Schofield, who was suffering from General Hood's army, which had invaded the state and were *en route* to Nashville. They met Schofield's retreating army at Columbia, when they were immediately thrown into battle, and from Columbia to Franklin they were continually under fire of the enemy. At Spring Hill they gallantly led a charge and turned the flanking enemy; at Franklin they were in the hottest of the fight, and here, during a charge upon the outer works held by the enemy, a large number of the regiment were killed and wounded. Here Colonel Bradshaw, early in the fight, was wounded and fell into the hands of the enemy. Colonel Barr was now left alone in command. They were severely pressed by the enemy, but while the army gave way on the right, leaving the enemy to break our right center, Colonel Barr by his presence, coolness and courage induced his soldiers to stubbornly hold their position, and beat back the enemy with terrible slaughter. This was a terrible night, and many brave and good men went down on that gory field who had followed Colonel Barr

through many trying scenes before, and among them were some of the noble heroes who met him near the lone cabin in the woods, in the fall of 1861, and formed part of the first Union military organization in Ray county. They sleep, mingled with the fallen foe, upon the hillside in the sunny South, and may God hallow the spot, for many a brave man who still lives, remembers that terrible night of November 30, 1864, at Franklin, Tennessee. They retreated to Nashville, where the regiment was attached to the 16th Army Corps, General A. J. Smith commanding. On the morning of the 15th of December, 1874, Colonel Barr, sick and worn with excessive duty and camp life, moved out at the head of his regiment and participated in the three days' fight at Nashville, and then in the memorable pursuit of Hood's demoralized army, across the mountainous country of Tennessee.

They were next taken by transports to Eastport, Mississippi, where Colonel Barr received the news of his election, by the people of Ray, Clinton, Caldwell and Carroll counties, as delegate to the state constitutional convention. His opposing candidates for the office were James H. Birch, Jr., and Colonel John B. Hale, who were at home canvassing the counties and pressing their claims upon the people, while he was in the field fighting for his country.

He laid the communication before General Smith who gave him leave of absence and ordered a gunboat to take him to Cairo, where he took the cars to St. Louis. Upon his arrival there he took his seat in the convention, which had been in session for some time, and the ordinance abolishing slavery had been passed; but, by resolution, he was allowed to record his vote in favor of emancipation of slavery in Missouri. He was at once placed upon some of the most important committees, and took a prominent part in the delibrations of the convention, and during its sitting was frequently called to the chair to preside over that body. While in this convention the news of the surrender of Lee was received; also the solemn news of the tragic death of President Lincoln. The close of the war found him in the legislative halls of his state, making fundamental laws for the government of the people, for whom he had suffered so much, and to whom he was so largely indebted for the honors conferred upon him. He had proven not only a faithful, but a competent leader for them, in peace or war, and they were willing to trust him.

At the assembling of the legislature, after the adoption of the new constitution, he was elected by that body one of the curators of the State University. He was also elected, the same year, circuit clerk of the circuit court of Ray county, and was appointed assistant United States assessor of the 6th District of Missouri. Many other higher offices of honor and trust were urged upon him, but he refused them. When solicited in 1867 to become a candidate for congress he told his friends No! That he had no desire for other office, and that his personal friend, Van Horn, was entitled to it, and he would not be in his way.

Subsequently he became a delegate to the congressional convention which assembled at Liberty, and by his influence and management succeeded in securing the nomination of his friend, Van Horn. He was then selected by his friends as a candidate for lieutenant-governor of the state, but he would not allow his name to be used. Learning, however, that some of his friends, notwithstanding his refusal, would present his name for nomination, he wrote a strong letter to the chairman of the state committee, stating that he would not, under any circumstances, allow his name to be used for nomination for any state office whatever, and not to allow it to be used. Still he received a large number of votes for lieutenant-governor. Having studied law, he abandoned medicine, and since the war has been arduously engaged in the practice of the legal profession. He has since, and during the war, advocated and supported the policy of the Republican party; but in consequence of some fixed and settled principle of the national parties, and on account of the wide spread corruption in all circles, he has studiously avoided all public party participation with either, preferring the quiet retreat of his happy home and the peaceful association of his little family, to the strife and turmoil of party.

In religion, as in politics, he is liberal in all his views. He believes in the divinity of the Bible, but thinks that the popular theology of the day is liable to miscontrue and misapply many of its most essential truths; that true religion and christianity is like truth, analytical, and courts investigation, becoming brighter thereby; but that human creeds and theology are synthetic, once torn to pieces and thoroughly dissected by a scientist, it can never be reunited, and therefore engenders strife and discord; that true christianity unites the human family in bonds of love and respect, and elevates and ennobles the race, the seeds of all which lie deep down in

the human soul, linked to the God-principle, which grows and develops in man as his mental powers enlarge and expand, and as this takes place he becomes more God-like in his nature; he loves more, and hates less; he deals less in things of earth and feasts more on heavenly things, until the soul becomes wearied with its earthly house, takes its flight and rejoins the Parent Soul in the land of the leal, where the feeling of weariness is unknown, and the sickening thought of sorrow, disappointment and regret never come to disturb the eternal rest of a redeemed and disenthralled soul.

THOMAS KENNARD, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

MEN do not choose professions under accidental circumstances, or if they do, their names almost invariably become enrolled on the list of lamentable failures. The Great Creative Power—called by whatsoever name you may choose—that made no two spears of grass alike—that glories in diversity—that Power glories as well in adaptation as in system. If all the senses have their uses, and if there be no conflict, there must be design. If there be design in "the grass, which to-day is, and to-morrow is cast into the oven;" if the sparkling bubble, the pearly dew-drop, the floating atom, the animalcule, the horse, have their uses, and always tend to the aim of their existence, shall we expect less of the great master-piece of creation? Is there no law which, to a great degree, shapes the destiny of man? Where men follow out these silent monitors—traveling the orbit created for them, and for which they were created—they are successes; otherwise, the cause of eighty per cent. of the "failures" is explained. In writing the biographies of the "successes" in the different avocations, we write for future as well as present readers; and they will ask "why successful, and how?" We will be pardoned, then, if we occasionally moralize, or theorize, upon the lives of those of our subjects who stand prominent before their fellows as "eminent men."

Thomas Kennard, M. D., has been a practicing physician for twenty years in St. Louis, and—like his father before him—has ever been an ardent lover of the science of medicine. He was born at the old family residence, Elmwood, Kent county, Maryland, June 1, 1834, and is the eldest son of Dr. Thomas C. Kennard and Jane E. (Hanson) Kennard. The family is descended from some of the most distinguished of the early families of Maryland. The father of our subject was a successful practitioner until his retirement from the profession, when he applied his well-trained mind to the scientific and practical cultivation and management of his farms. He is a man of rare endowments, physically and mentally, and whether as physician or farmer, ranks as a superior. The mother, too, was a fit mate for her husband in all those traits of character which go to make up true womanhood. Together they reared their children with loving care and surrounded them with happy influences which rendered their rural home indeed "the dearest spot on earth." By precept and example they built well upon the moral natures they had bequeathed to their offspring, until they had the satisfaction of seeing them launch out into full grown life remarkably free from those vices so common to youth.

Thomas attended an excellent school near home (which was mainly supported by his father), until he was sixteen years of age. At that time he had acquired a thorough elementary English education, become quite proficient in the classics, and was well advanced in Latin and Greek. In 1850 he entered St. Timothy's Hall, a military college near Baltimore, where he graduated in two years. At the age of eighteen he entered the University of Virginia, and in two years graduated in five of the departments. He devoted the third year in that institution to the study of medicine. Entering with fervent zest upon his professional studies, he rapidly and firmly laid the foundation of a thorough education in the theory of medicine.

In the fall of 1855 he matriculated at the University Medical College, New York city, and graduated in less than a year. In order to gain a practical knowledge of his profession, in the spring of 1856 he accepted the position of house surgeon and physician to the Jews' Hospital in New York City,

where he remained several months and resigned to accept a similar position in the venereal hospital on Blackwell's Island. The service proving too great a tax upon his health, in January, 1857, he was compelled to abandon hospitals altogether, after which he practiced at home one year.

In 1858 Dr. Kennard came west and began practice in St. Louis in January of that year. Shortly afterwards, however, he accepted the appointment of surgeon to one of the American Fur Company's steamers, which went higher up the Missouri river than any boat had yet reached.

In 1859, in conjunction with two other medical gentlemen, he established the St. Louis Dispensary, but at the outbreak of the war, in 1861, circumstances connected with that event compelled him to close it. He became convinced that so many unworthy applicants for relief were treated in such institutions, that it was an injury rather than an advantage to other practitioners — and hence he never re-opened the Dispensary. A similar institution was afterwards established and conducted by the city, which became an imposition upon the taxpayers, and the profession, and confirmed the Doctor's views, that promiscuous alms-giving was not true charity. He made a scathing report upon that institution in 1871 to the St. Louis Medical Society, which was adopted and which did much to check the evil. While Dr. Kennard is not opposed to properly conducted charities, he is not willing to encourage the imposition of those who are not really worthy objects of the charity intended to be bestowed.

For nearly twenty years he has practiced medicine in St. Louis, and the writer of this sketch knew from authentic sources, before making his acquaintance, that he had become one of the leading physicians of the city. Hence we class him a success. A glance at his life, as here so briefly written, will show the secret. He is naturally and by cultivation a lover of science, and loves the profession of medicine because it is scientific; it has not been his trade, nor so much a matter of business with him; it is his most admired study. The contrary to this might be inferred from the fact that he has been known at times to oppose the opening of medical schools, and has frequently declined proffered Professorships. But it was because he was jealous of the high character of the profession. He reasoned that a great multiplicity of medical schools would, by competition, cheapen medical education; and, to meet the deficiency in entrance fees, a cheap kind of medical education must necessarily soon throw upon the community a race of ignorant men who, with their easily earned degrees, would go into society killing instead of curing, degrading instead of elevating the profession. He is an advocate of medical colleges, because, being a highly intellectual man himself, and a thoroughly taught physician, he appreciates the requirements of the legitimate profession and demands the very highest attainments of the practitioner. Nor has he ever stopped to count the cost of his opposition to inferiority or demands for superiority.

The name of Dr. Thomas Kennard is as favorably known in the literary line of his profession as in any other. Many of his scientific articles have appeared in the leading medical periodicals of the day; the records of the St. Louis Medical Society contain many of his publications carefully preserved; he has written scholarly essays upon epidemic cholera, diphtheria, variola and vaccination, molar pregnancy (false conception), medical experts, sunstroke, the mutual relations between druggists and physicians, several dissertations upon venereal disease, and many other subjects of interest and importance to the profession. His trip in the Fur Company's boat gave him subject-matter for some well-received articles published after his return in the *Missouri Republican* and in the *Democrat*. One of his contributions which is highly spoken of is entitled "Medicine among the North American Indians: Their Superstitious Ideas Regarding it; Their Horrible Mode of Making Doctors; Their Practice of Necromancy; Together with an Account of the Diseases Prevalent among Them, and their Treatment." Many of his articles have been extensively republished in the medical journals of the country.

In the discussion which took place in St. Louis, a year or so ago, Dr. Kennard took strong grounds in opposition to the repeal of the social evil law; and although it somewhat affected his private practice and subjected him to great animosity at the time, he continued to advocate its enforcement until it was finally repealed. He is still the best known advocate for the enforcement of a proper prophylaxis against the spread of syphilis in the United States.

In January, 1877, Dr. Kennard called the attention of the St. Louis Medical Society to the necessity for establishing a Commission in Lunacy for the State of Missouri; and having been appointed chairman of a committee to report upon this subject to the Society, he explained fully the reasons why such an office should be created, in order to secure proper

treatment and management of the insane, to avoid the imprisonment of the harmless lunatics, and to prevent criminals escaping just punishment under the specious plea of insanity, which is now so often accomplished through ignorant, incompetent and mercenary medical men, whose opinions are for sale at every trial where the plea of insanity is entered as an excuse for murder. He afterwards framed an act to create the office of Commissioner in Lunacy, and to define the duties thereof, which was so perfect in every particular that the committee of the legislature to whom it was referred accepted it with very slight alteration, reported favorably upon it, and it will no doubt become a law at the next session.

As indicating the Doctor's high standing among his professional brethren, it may be mentioned that he has been elected or appointed to every office in the St. Louis Medical Society; has filled almost every office in the State Medical Association; he has also been for many years a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science and of the American Medical Association. He has been one of the consulting physicians to the City Hospital, to the Female Hospital and to the City Dispensary.

Dr. Kennard is a man of great mental and physical vigor, and, as already stated, of a high order of intellect; his natural talents have been cultivated by a rigid course of select study. In society he is urbane and pleasant; in polemics, studied and determined; in opinion independent and fearless in its expression; honest himself, he has a thorough hatred of dissimulation or double-dealing, and is intolerant of pretense not based upon true merit.

In 1860 he married Miss Edmonia Cates, daughter of Judge Owen G. Cates, a distinguished jurist and public man of Kentucky, who was for many years Attorney-General of that State. The Doctor has two children:—Thomas Cates Kennard and Katie Kennard.

In concluding this sketch, we have only to say that with education, zeal, determination and culture, he has won for himself in St. Louis and throughout the West an enviable reputation, and is known favorably as a thoughtful, safe and learned medical writer.

ANTHONY L. MASON.

KANSAS CITY.

IT is the men of broad and comprehensive views who give life to communities and build cities—men who in the darkness of adverse circumstances, as well as in more favorable periods, look beyond the clouds and have the pluck and energy and foresight to push forward their enterprises, extend speculation and fairly wrest success from calamity. Just such a man is Anthony Laws Mason, one of the most enterprising men of Kansas City, one of its largest property-holders and one who has erected more buildings than any other man in the Western Metropolis. By his father's nativity and rearing he represents Connecticut, and that of his mother, Massachusetts, combining in himself the practical judgment of the first with the speculative readiness of the latter—a happy combination that creates a successful business man.

His father, Anthony Mason, who was born in Connecticut, moved to Orleans county, New York, in 1820, when that section was a wilderness, cleared and improved the farm on which he lived over forty years, and where he died in 1867. The wife of Anthony Mason, whose maiden name was Sophia Davenport, was a native of Franklin county, Massachusetts, and daughter of Oliver Davenport, an old resident of that state. She died in 1865. Both were held in high esteem during their lives, by their families and neighbors. The subject of this sketch, their son, was born on the home place in Orleans county, New York, December 7, 1827, and was reared on his father's farm, with only the meager facilities for obtaining an education afforded by the common schools of that day. But by close observation, reading and practical thought he has more than made up the deficiencies of his schooling.

The Erie canal passed close to their home, and in the days before railroads the travel on it was very considerable. Anthony, although foreshadowing the future man, began early in life to make his money by peddling apples to the passengers on the

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A. L. Mason

canal, and any other trafficking he could engage in, so that he had accumulated about $700 by the time he reached his majority. While engaged with his father on the farm he early and continuously manifested a taste and talent for mercantile pursuits. In his twenty-first year he went to Galesburg, Kalamazoo county, Michigan, where his mother's brother had a store, in which his uncle employed him six months on trial. After his term of probation he was taken into partnership for the specified term of four years; but at the expiration of the third year, the store with its entire stock was consumed by fire. Mr. Davenport kindly made good the young man's share in the loss. He then purchased his uncle's interest and good will in what remained of the establishment, and conducted the business on his own account through an uninterrupted period of fourteen years—without losing one day from his store-affairs! He built his own store-house in which he conducted his busines twelve years. From a small beginning he gradually increased his stock until he carried $20,000 worth of goods annually, with satisfactory profits.

After the first eight years at Galesburg, Mr. Mason bought an interest in two mills, and stocked other mills, his milling operations ranging from $150,000 to $200,000 annually. He also dealt largely in grain and wool. The last five years he was extensively interested in farming operations. In all these varied pursuits he was successful; but as a rule never entered upon any business experiment until his judgment approved it. In 1865 he sold his mercantile interests, but remained in Galesburg five years longer, speculating and disposing of his real estate.

Having finally wound up all his different business affairs, he with his family, in 1870, moved to Kansas City. His first venture was to invest largely in city lots; he also purchased the steam cracker factory on the levee, which burned down in 1871; he immediately built another on his Main street property, ran it six months and sold the establishment, still retaining the ground and building. He then began to improve his city property—having in the first three years bought $100,000 worth; he also continued buying, improving and selling real estate. Since 1871 Mr. Mason has been very extensively engaged in the stock business—feeding and grazing cattle and hogs. He has now (1878) forty-five hundred head of cattle, one thousand of which he is corn-feeding in Missouri; the balance are out on the plains.

There is a very remarkable continuation of success in the career of this man—in Michigan and Missouri—whether dealing in goods or cattle, land or tenements. While he has on rare occasions lost, yet each annual footing showed he was gainer. And during the seven years spent in buying hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of town lots, he has never made but one unprofitable purchase! His judgment as to location has been good. Acting on the principle that he who is so successful in his own interests can safely be intrusted with those of the public, his fellow citizens have frequently, against his wishes, forced him into official positions. When only twenty-four years of age he was elected for one term supervisor of the township—the highest office in the town of Galesburg, and he was the youngest official in the county. He was also superintendent of the county poor for the same people a period of terms, and only resigned it when leaving the county. He was elected to the Michigan legislature for the years 1868–9 from the district composed of the towns of Kalamazoo and Galesburg—the only two important places in the county. During that session he served on the State's Prison Committee and others equally as important.

At the organization of the Bank of Kansas City in 1875, he was elected one of the directors, with which office he is still intrusted. The second year of that institution he was elected its vice-president. He is a member and one of the directors of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, and was a member of the building committee for the erection of the splendid Merchants' Exchange—toward which he subscribed $500. Before the edifice was completed the wisdom of appointing him on the building committee was clearly manifested. The money was all expended, $10,000 additional debt incurred and the work unfinished. Mr. Mason effected the loan of $25,000 for ten years at the then low rate of eight per cent. interest, which enabled the enterprise to proceed to successful completion.

In the spring of 1878 the Republican party (of which he had been a member since its organization) settled upon Mr. Mason as their candidate for the mayoralty of Kansas City. His business interests, his own inclinations and other considerations made him at first refuse the honor. He was repeatedly approached by leaders and people, remonstrating against his decision, and demanding that he give the party the prestige of his business reputation and the city the benefit of his well known administrative

abilities. He finally gave his consent on the understanding that his nomination should be unanimous. When the convention met he was not present, and was nominated by acclamation, with—as he afterwards learned—a few dissatisfied leaders. The canvass opened especially heated, and on the part of some, with an unusual degree of vindictiveness. The first day a canard was started that he was opposed to the working class!—a man who had all his life been one among the laborers!—and that he favored the policy of only paying forty-five to ninety cents as the day's wages of a laborer!—when he had employed more hands than any one man in Kansas City, not one of whom could be found to corroberate the ridiculously false assertion. Never before nor since in his career had aught of slander or detraction been uttered against him; and this attack only had an ephemeral existence—recoiling upon its originators with the hurt intended for Mr. Mason. But the gentleman declined the nomination three or four days after it was made; and as other reasons for such action than the true ones have been published, it is but simple justice in this brief history to make the record clear and correct. The Executive Committee of the Republican organization of Kansas City—of which Mr. Mason was not a member nor present at the meeting—assessed him $2,500 as his share of the expense of the party in the pending contest. All the members of the committee were not at the meeting when this assessment was made, nor did all who were present vote for it; but a majority did, and it thus became the party's act, although afterwards repudiated by the voters at the election. A friend informed Mr. Mason near midnight of the same evening, that an assessment for necesssary expenses had been made and asked him how much he was willing to pay. Trusting in the fairness of the party's servants, he promptly responded—"all the committee assess as my share." The reply was—"I am afraid to tell you how much they have placed on you." On being pressed, his friend informed him of the amount. The sum was so far beyond his reasonable portion that, under the circumstances, it appeared to Mr. Mason as an attempt at blackmailing. Besides, he knew the people would naturally be suspicious of the honor of a public official who would thus loan himself to corruption and become the purchaser of an office; for all over a reasonable share of the burden of running the party machinery would be no more nor less than an offer on his part of a price for the position. Hence he refused to accept the action of the Executive Committee as the voice of the whole party, whose candidate he was. After his resignation, the Executive Committee supplied the vacancy with the name of Dr. F. B. Nofsinger, but at the election he and his party ticket sustained a defeat—not because of his personal unpopularity, but because the voters of the Republican party repudiated the action of the committee. A proposition was made to Mr. Mason, before the election and after the difficulty, to head a call for a mass meeting of the party to give an expression of their views and wishes in the matter; but this he of course, declined; for it made him appear as desiring the office, which he did not.

While Mr. Mason has accumulated a very handsome fortune by industry, promptness and the use of his excellent judgment, as he has freely received so he has freely given. His benefactions are well known to a few, for he avoids publicity in these matters. But in one or two cases, where the donors' names were necessarily made public, we find him a liberal donator to the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and to the destitute in the grasshopper cursed section. During the last named scourge, when all kinds of business was prostrated throughout the section, and when thousands of people were thrown out of employment, Mr. Mason was the only man in Kansas City that kept right on with his improvements; and he built more houses that year than all the other property holders in the city combined, thus giving employment to a great many hands, paying for their work as fast as it progressed, and expending among them from $25,000 to $30,000. During the late civil war, at that period when the financial condition of the United States was sadly embarrassed and the Government most needed help from capitalists, Mr. Mason stepped forward and loaned it $75,000 in money, taking United States bonds for his payment.

Mr. Mason became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1851, and was treasurer a number of years. He was raised a Methodist, but is very liberal in his present religious views. He married his first wife in June, 1850. She was Miss Jeanette Beckwith, daughter of Charles Beckwith, of Kalamazoo county, Michigan, but a native of Connecticut. Three daughters were born of this union, one of whom died. Fannie, his eldest, married Mr. Oliver Dean, one of the most prominent young lawyers at the western bar, and a partner of Judge William Holmes. Maude, his youngest child, is a

sprightly girl, and is living with her father. Mrs. Mason died in Kansas City, February 22, 1875.

On the 15th of June, 1876, Mr. Mason was married to Miss Anna M. Askew, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth (McElroy) Askew, of Belmont county, Ohio. His second wife is a most excellent lady, in every way qualified to adorn his home, bless his household and impart her own graces to his youngest daughter, deprived of her own mother at so tender an age.

A. L. Mason is emphatically a business man. The leading points of his character are energy, quick conception, having an excellent judgment of men and their motives; his rule is to act on first impressions; straight forward in conversation with few questions from him, but his answers always to the point and decisive. His business as well as his architectural genius is natural and his fortune self-made He never served an apprenticeship nor spent an hour learning any branch of business, nor has he ever employed a man to superintend for him. In the planning of his many buildings, except a small amount of detail work, not costing over one hundred dollars, he has been his own architect. He never had a dollar given to him. His father was a wealthy man, but of the present magnificent fortune of Mr. Mason, not one cent of it was inherited. Promptness in commercial transactions, and strict integrity are his life rules

In personal appearance he is what is known as a solidly built man; five feet eight inches in height, square and well knit frame, muscular development, and weighs two hundred and eight pounds. His eye is blue, hair light and sprinkled with gray. He is actively industrious, an early riser, regular and temperate in habits. In the social circle he is welcome for his genial disposition, but is a better listener than talker because of a slight embarrassment which has ever attended him in society—an embarrassment arising from the fact that his mind is more constantly on business than on those subjects generally the theme of parlor conversations. He is generally popular, most loved where best known, makes few enemies, is a warm friend, loving and beloved by his family.

CHARLES A. CHACE.

KANSAS CITY.

CHARLES A. CHACE, general agent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, is conceded to be one of the best business men among the railroad officials of the West—he having been educated especially for business pursuits and having all his life been in the railway service. He was born in the town of Austerlitz, Columbia county, New York, and was the son of George and Sarah A. Chace. His father was a farmer in that county and educated Charles in the common schools of Monroe county, and also in the Rochester Collegiate Institute under Professor Chester P. Dewey—who, by the way, afterwards officiated at the marriage ceremony of his former pupil. The education of young Chace was in the commercial branches more especially, as that was to be his future avocation.

In boyhood he was one of the liveliest among his mates, with a great flow of spirits and ever ready for fun. But, be it said to his credit, he was never guilty of any kind of dissipation. While on the play-ground he was foremost in all manly sports; but in study hours his mirth and jollity were left with his bat and ball. To do with all his might whatever he undertook, seems to have been the characteristic of his life.

Having completed his education at Rochester, he went to Brighton, Monroe county, in the same state, and made that his residence. He was elected superintendent of schools in that town, and held the position two years. He then came west and located in Rockford, Illinois, where he became connected with the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, under John B. Turner. He was first made ticket agent at that station; but after about six weeks' service he was sent to the end of the road at Warren, and was placed in charge of all the stations from Freeport to Warren. From this time he held the position of pioneer agent, having charge of all the new stations as the road progressed. After the road opened to Galena, he was ordered to move to the Dixon Air Line, at Dixon, Illinois, holding the same position. He opened all the stations from that point to Fulton,

on the Mississippi river, and appointed all the agents between the two places, leaving one of his own selection at each point.

In 1859 Mr. Chace resigned his position and in the spring of 1861 removed to Missouri. He was appointed station agent at Iatan, for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which position he held two years; the road advancing, he was removed to Weston, where he remained four years. On the completion of the road to Kansas City, in 1867, he went there and was appointed general agent of the company at that place, and holds the same position still.

So many years continuous employment as a railroad official, with such regular promotion, indicates a confidence in his business ability and integrity that must be very grateful to Mr. Chace, especially when it is remembered that of all employers, railroad managers are the most exacting and rigid in the line of duty. General fulfillment will do in other kinds of business, but with them there must never be a failure.

Mr. Chace has developed a high order of administrative ability in municipal as well as in railroad matters. More particularly in the school interests, which he has made a special study for some years, having always felt a deep concern on the subject of education. In 1873 he was elected a member of the Board of Education in Kansas City by an overwhelming majority—some of the most eminent professional and business men of the city running in opposition to him. At the expiration of his first term—which was for three years—he was reëlected for another three years' term, which he is now filling. He has devoted much of his time to this matter, and the schools of Kansas City to-day are as much indebted to him as to any other man for their efficiency and perfection. His decisions in the meetings of the board, his selections and his counsel have ever commanded the respect of the members, with whom his opinions have great weight.

Mr. Chace is a Knight Templar in the Masonic order, having been made a Mason in Dixon, Illinois, in 1855. He was Master of the Lodge in Fulton, Illinois, three years. He was raised in the Presbyterian faith, but has no preference for any sect or denomination; he has his own theological views, but is extremely liberal towards those of others—deeming the matter of a man's religion as peculiarly belonging and sacred to his own conscience. He is a Democrat of the most rigid school—voted for Tilden, and thinks he is, or ought to be, President.

Charles A. Chace was married, in 1852, to Miss Martha E. Dryer, of Brighton, Monroe county, New York.

In closing this sketch of one of the favorite railroad men of the West, it is hardly necessary to give a physical description of him, for he is well known throughout that section; his tall, commanding form has been seen upon nearly every station platform, where his imposing appearance pointed him out as a man who meant business every minute. He is noted for his urbanity to all with whom he comes in contact, and he is universally beloved by those in his employ, not only on account of his kindness of heart but for his strict integrity and justice.

MARCUS A. WOLFF.

ST. LOUIS.

MANY of the greatest men of America have risen to their distinguished position from the lower ranks of journalism. The Knapps, of Saint Louis, and a host of other such successes, would be enough to attest this; but we now give the sketch of yet another—one of St. Louis' most successful business men—who, from the humble calling of a newsboy, has risen to the honorable and affluent position he now holds. And this is still another case to show that influence and honorable renown come not from wealth or note of family, but from the individual's own exertions, from his habits and from the principles governing his course in life.

Marcus Arthur Wolff was born in Louisville,

ST.LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Respectfully Marcus A. Woff

Kentucky, May 14, 1831. His father, Abram B. Wolff, was born in London, England, of Polish parents, and emigrated to the United States when only nineteen. He afterwards married Miss Susan Franklin—a descendant of Dr. Benjamin Franklin—in Versailles, Kentucky, in 1825. (And it would seem that all the peculiar traits of the celebrated Dr. Franklin descended, through the mother, to the son, our subject. Certain it is that his success in life is owing to the practical enforcement of the Doctor's economical maxims). Abram B. Wolff—father of the subject of this sketch—was a mechanic, and though not wealthy was a man of unusual common sense, and had a judgment in practical matters that should have brought him a far greater financial reward. As far as he was able, he educated his son in the public schools. But when his boy was only ten years old, necessity compelled him to quit school. Probably it was most beneficial for the son, for it early impressed upon his mind such lessons as self-reliance, business success, and securing the future. which, probably, have been the most brilliant guiding stars of his life.

Marcus A. Wolff came to St. Louis in 1844, when he was only thirteen years of age, and almost immediately went to work as a newsboy and in various employments in the newspaper offices. This was in the early days of St. Louis journalism, when the *Missouri in*, the *Evening Gazette*, the *Reveille* and the *Missouri Republican* were the papers of the city. In this eminently practical school Mr. Wolff finished his education. Naturally industrious, prompt and economical, like his maternal progenitor, he gradually built himself up.

His habits of strict economy enabled him to lay by money enough, and by judicious investments to so increase the sum, that in early manhood he was enabled to go into the banking business in St. Louis, which he conducted for a number of years. But the business in which he is more eminently known is the real estate and general financial agency, in which, for the past eighteen years, he has been actively engaged, and has established what is considered the largest correspondence in that line in the city, if not in all the West. Some idea of its magnitude may be formed when we state, on authority, that his tenant-roll embraces more than three thousand names and his tax-list is the largest in the entire State of Missouri, the amount paid by him annually amounting to $150,000. And we can say, on the evidence of business men of St. Louis, that no establishment of the kind stands higher on Real Estate Exchange or among the commercial men of St. Louis. This case affords a peculiarly encouraging example to young men starting out in life, and is a fresh demonstration that fortune, fame and honor are in a boy's own hands.

Mr. Wolff is preëminently a business man, and has never permitted any side issues to distract his attention. Hence he has no military history to record, nor has he ever held political office, though always a staunch Democrat. Yet, in the midst of his own personal engagements, he has ever recognized the fact that St. Louis' success was his own prosperity, and his fellow business men, recognizing his needed qualities, have from time to time forced him into official position in the various enterprises connected with the city and state. He is now a director in the Second National Bank, in the East St. Louis Elevator Company, in the Hope Mutual Insurance Company, in the St. Louis Real Estate Exchange, and is president of the St. Louis Distillery Company. In short, no legitimate business enterprise, promising the advancement of the city and state, has yet been inaugurated in which he has not manifested a deep interest. But his shrewd business tact demands (and he almost intuitively demands) legitimate, practical benefit before he engages. In this way, too, he has governed his charities: while not a member of any church, he has been very liberal in his religious bequests, but always seeking a practical object on which to bestow them. But neither worthy church nor charitable institutions have ever called upon him in vain.

Mr. Wolff is a Mason—a Knight Templar—of which order he has been a member since 1853.

December 26, 1852, he married Miss Eliza J. Curtis, in St. Louis, a daughter of William H. and Maria J. Curtis. Three boys have blessed the union, and they still are left to cheer the parents, and be their stay and support in age. Recently Mr. Wolff celebrated his silver wedding at his magnificent residence, Cote Brilliant, Papin avenue, St. Louis. His friends in great numbers gathered round the couple to cheer them on their second half of life's journey "hand in hand thegither."

Mr. Wolff is now in the prime of life, with vigorous constitution, and with all the business energy and vim that have characterized his life. Indeed, neither business cares nor age have made their marks upon him, nor has Time's ploughshare made a furrow on his face; he looks like a groom in his

wedding garments, more than like a man of fifty years. This, too, may be ascribed to his possessing other traits of his grand-progenitor, Dr. Franklin; for by temperance he has preserved his health, while by integrity and industry he has increased his fortune and credit. Taken altogether, as a self-made man, his life is a profitable study for young beginners.

DR. CHARLES S. HERTICH.

STE. GENEVIEVE.

CHARLES S. HERTICH is a native of Saint Genevieve county, where he was born March 21, 1821. His father, Joseph Hertich, emigrated to America from Switzerland about the year 1786, being then only twelve years of age. He was accompanied by a brother and sister, and they settled in Danville, Kentucky, and there Joseph Hertich remained until early manhood, when, in 1810, he removed to Ste. Genevieve, and engaged in merchandising until 1815. He then retired from mercantile pursuits and opened a school called "Asylum," ten miles from the county seat. It became a prosperous and popular institution, and graduated some of Missouri's most prominent men, among whom we might mention Hon. Lewis Vital Bogy, United States Senator from Missouri (since dead); Hon. Augustus C. Dodge, a United States Senator from Iowa, and afterward Minister to Spain; General George W. Jones, of the same state, and many others of the greater lights of the different states were pupils under Mr. Hertich. The school was celebrated for its high moral and mental culture. It was conducted for twenty-five years.

In 1815 Joseph Hertich married Miss Mercelite de Villars, daughter of the then French Governor of Louisiana, at New Orleans, who bore him six children. He died in 1852 at his school site in Ste. Genevieve county. He was highly esteemed as a ripe scholar, a fine educator and a gentleman of the rare old stock. While living he was for many years an intimate friend and companion of Henry Clay. His children enjoyed the benefit of his tutorship, and were all well educated.

Charles S. Hertich, the subject of this sketch, after finishing his education under his father, went to Wisconsin and engaged in merchandising with Hon. H. C. Dodge, of Iowa, but returned in one year and assisted his father in teaching at the Asylum school. He was then only nineteen years of age, but was already well advanced as a scholar; from early youth he had manifested decidedly studious habits and a taste for literary pursuits—and that taste and studious application has clung to him through life.

Having decided upon fitting himself for the profession of medicine, after teaching three years he went to Burlington, Iowa, and studied under Drs. Lowe & Hickok for some time. He then went to St. Louis and entered the office of Dr. M. L. Pallen, during which time he attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical School. He graduated in 1847. His classmates were J. T. Hodgen, E. Gregory, E. F. Smith, J. B. Allayne, Charles Boislieure and many other eminent physicians of the present day. After graduating, Dr. Hertich went to Burlington, Iowa, and commenced the practice of his profession. But in one year his health became so enfeebled as to compel him to give up the practice, for a time at least. In 1848 he accepted the appointment from the United States government of surgeon for the Winnebago Indians in Minnesota, on Long Prairie, at which post he remained two years. Having recovered his health, he removed to Ste. Genevieve in 1851, opened his office and soon built up a lucrative practice; he still continues to practice there and is popular as the first physician of the county. His oldest son, Dr. C. J. Hertich, is now in partnership with him in the office.

In November, 1846, Dr. Charles S. Hertich married Miss Mary L. Rozier, daughter of Ferdinand and Constance Rozier—one of the oldest and most respected families of Missouri. Her father was a native of France and her mother of Prairie du Roche. The Doctor has four sons and two daughters. His youngest son, Aug. C. Hertich, is now preparing himself for the profession of law

in the office of C. C. Rozier, Esq., of Ste. Genevieve.

During the war of the rebellion, Dr. Hertich was appointed by the United States government post-surgeon of Ste. Genevieve, and served throughout the troubles.

The Doctor is quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, bluntly honest in speech and action, but withal warm hearted and genial in the social circle. As a citizen or physician no man in his county has a better record or more popular name. He has never, however, allowed himself to be a politician, having acted as an observant voter with the Democratic party.

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH.

DOVER.

REV. GEORGE WILLIAM SMITH was born April 28, 1837, in Marion county, Missouri. His father, John J. S. Smith, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, in September, 1798, and died April 27, 1852. His grandfather, Rev. George S. Smith, was a native of Virginia, and was of English stock. His mother was Mary S. Lockett, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and was born in 1799. She died in September, 1844. Her father, James Lockett, was a native of Virginia. He was of English parentage. The mother of Miss Lockett was of the Jennings family, and of an English family. J. J. S. Smith and wife had fifteen children, two of whom died in infancy.

George W. Smith was educated at the Philadelphia Seminary in Marion county, and Bethel College, Palmyra, Missouri, and completed his studies after leaving college. In 1855 he began to teach school in Clark county, and continued to teach at various places, until the breaking out of the civil war.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate army in Colonel Martin E. Green's regiment, and was taken prisoner in Marion county in the following September, and paroled for six months. He consulted with Colonel Martin E. Green and was advised, notwithstanding the habit of others to violate it, to observe his parole, which he did; but was, nevertheless, imprisoned for six months at Palmyra, St. Louis and Alton. He was exchanged at Vicksburg in September, 1862, and joined General Parson's division of Missouri troops. He served in Company A, Tenth Regiment, until June, 1864, when by request of Pindall's Battalion, he was ordained a minister and elected chaplain to that command. In this capacity he served until the close of the war, surrendering at Shreveport, Louisiana.

When the war closed, Mr. Smith returned to Missouri; but finding the "test oath" in operation, he went over to Illinois, where he taught school for nine months. At the close of his term he went to North Liberty Association in Missouri, composed of the counties of Clay, Ray, Platte, Buchanan and Clinton, and was employed as a missionary in the Baptist Church. In a few months after beginning his missionary labors, he was called to the charge of a church, and abandoned the missionary work. He served for a short time in each of the following churches: Camden, Pleasant Valley, Union, in Ray county, and Richfield, in Clay county. In March, 1868 he was called to the care of Greenton church, Lafayette county, Missouri, at which church he has preached ever since. In 1875 he moved to Dover and took charge of the Dover Baptist church, just prior to which he had charge of the Pittsville church, in Johnson county, all the time maintaining his connection with the Greenton church. Since he began preaching at Greenton, a beautiful church edifice has been erected at a cost of four thousand dollars, and also one at Dover, costing five thousand dollars. His ministrations have been blessed and numbers have been added to the various churches.

While imprisoned at St. Louis, Mr. Smith effected his escape, and struck southward for the Confederate lines. He was recaptured near the Arkansas lines and taken to Rolla. Here he went through some form of trial and was taken out to be shot. Through the intervention of Captain Smith, of Illinois, the execution was prevented. Lieutenant-Colonel Gantt was commanding the post at the time.

Mr. Smith was married May 16, 1867, to Miss Mary Judson Ballew, in Ray county, Missouri—her native place. She was the daughter of Joseph Bal-

lew, and was born June 7, 1845. Her father emigrated from Goochland county, Virginia, where his father was a Baptist clergyman. The family are of French origin. Her mother was a Miss Wilson, of Powhattan county, Virginia.

Rev. Mr. Smith is a Royal Arch Mason, and a member of the order of Odd Fellows. He united with the Baptist church in May, 1848, at the age of eleven years. His wife united with the church in January, 1867, and was baptized by her husband. During his chaplaincy in the army Mr. Smith baptized over fifty persons; immersing fifteen on a profession of faith, the day after his ordination.

Prior to the war he was a Whig in politics, but has been acting with the Democracy since its close. He is, however, a conservative in feeling.

CHARLES GIBSON.

ST. LOUIS.

VIRGINIA has given many gifted sons to the Union, and the subject of this sketch is one of them. We take advantage of his modest silence to write this of him ourselves. Unobtrusive and reticent regarding himself, it has been no light task to get data sufficient for a history of the man. From various sources, however, we have been enabled to gather the following:

Charles Gibson was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, in 1825. His father was Captain Hugh Gibson, and his mother, before marriage, was Miss Elizabeth B. Rutledge. The father moved to Western Missouri in 1836, and was possessed of means sufficient to enable him to live as a quiet country gentleman. The family was one of the oldest in Southwestern Virginia and the Carolinas, being descendants of the Rutledges of South Carolina.

Charles had only the meager advantages afforded by the common schools of that day, but he was then, as he has been ever since, a laborious student. When at school he was noted for his precocity and application, and at the age of eleven was advanced in his education as far as most boys are at eighteen. His examination at the University of Missouri showed that he had, with comparatively little assistance, mastered the rudiments of the English course.. When his father moved to Western Missouri there were neither schools nor churches in the neighborhood; but amidst the wild life of the frontier, for five years, the boy schooled himself, studiously reading such books as he could get. After a brief period at the University of Missouri, he returned home and continued his exertions for an education unaided and alone, but successfully, as is demonstrated by his after career.

In 1843 Mr. Gibson came to St. Louis—poor, friendless and unknown, but with courage and character. He had a general letter of introduction from influential friends, and nothing more. His first acquaintance made in the city was Hon. Edward Bates, in whose office he spent much of his time in the study of law. A friendship grew up between these two men which lasted twenty-five years. For three years he read law under Josiah Spaulding, Esq., one of the most learned and upright of the early lawyers of St. Louis, during which time he acquired the French and German languages with sufficient proficiency to transact business in either.

In 1844 Mr. Gibson began to take part in political matters, during that year making speeches in behalf of Mr. Clay. His first efforts gave promise of future usefulness and honor, which has been amply verified. Although never an office-seeker nor office-holder, Mr. Gibson has taken a very active interest in the political affairs of the country, always evincing a decided preference for the honorable maintenance of the government, rather than party supremacy.

In 1848 he was a Taylor advocate; in 1852 was state elector at large for Scott, and in 1856 was regularly enlisted in the Whig party. Strong efforts were made by prominent gentlemen to engage him in the Know Nothing cause, that year, but he steadfastly refused to listen to their arguments or to accede to their requests. After the campaign of 1856, the Whig party ceased to maintain a national organization, but many still clung to its great memories, and were known as "old line Whigs," of whom Mr. Gibson was one. He was the originator of the movement in 1860 which was warmly supported by

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Yours Sincerely

C. Gibson

Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and the Blairs, introducing the name of Hon. Edward Bates for President of the United States; that failing, he advocated the claims of Mr. Bell.

At the first indications of rebellion, Mr. Gibson took a decided and active ground in favor of the national government. Willing to accord to the Southern States every honor and all their right of property in slaves, yet he considered as of paramount importance the unity of the nation. Hence his action, as a citizen and orator, during the excitement of 1860–1. His address to the people of Missouri does honor to the man, his mind and his heart. His views, as embodied in that address, were acted upon, Claib. Jackson and his disunion officials were ousted, and Hamilton R. Gamble was elected Governor. Missouri was kept in the Union and the government preserved intact. Broadhead, Blair, Brown and such men were his coadjutors in the movement, and to them is due, in a measure, more than to any other gentlemen, the finale of that deplorable struggle.

In 1861 Hon. Edward Bates, attorney-general under President Lincoln, appointed Mr. Gibson assistant attorney-general, which appointment he declined. Afterwards, as the perils of the nation augmented, he accepted the position of solicitor of the United States Court of Claims in Washington. For the next four terrible years he was constantly engaged in regulating the relations of Missouri with the Federal government. He resigned the office in 1864, when he found the administration pledged to radical policy, and united with the Democratic party, and was among the early and decided friends of Andrew Johnson after the death of President Lincoln.

Always conservative in politics, he had no sectional animosities to hamper him; and so in 1870 he advised and counseled the coalition of the Liberal Republicans with the Democrats, which resulted in the election of B. Gratz Brown as Governor of Missouri. This action was on principles inborn. He hated not the South nor Southern men; but was bitterly opposed to their attempt to destroy the Union. That attempt failed, they defeated and disarmed, he had no more cause of war; and with all the zealousness of his nature he undertook the task of their reënfranchisement. And as the speediest way to that end, he assisted the coalition of the more liberal members of the Republican party with the Democrats. The wisdom of his action is manifest to-day.

In 1872 he was a member of the Democratic State Convention of Missouri. That body appointed him delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore. The nomination of Mr. Greeley by that body, he argued against as impolitic, and the result of the election showed that he was right.

As a lawyer, Charles Gibson stood among the foremost of the St. Louis bar in the years of his practice, and he was employed in some of the most important causes ever before the tribunals of this country. Notably among them we cite the celebrated case in which the King of Prussia was the plaintiff, in which, for his services, he received a handsome and honoring testimonial from his royal client, with the thanks of the Royal Council. He was also, in 1876, selected by the Democratic National Committee to visit Louisiana in the contested election case. After being in New Orleans a few days, the visiting Democrats were requested to "send a sound lawyer and a discreet and able man to Florida," and Mr. Gibson was selected and appointed by them to go there. He spent nearly a month in Tallahassee, taking a most important part in the initiation and perfection of those series of judicial and legislative proceedings since known to the country as the Florida electoral case. Of this case, we copy the following notice from the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, one of whose editors was in Tallahassee at the time and knew whereof he wrote. The limits of our sketch forbid the extensive notice of this celebrated politico-legal case which it deserves:

"The most modest and one of the most learned gentlemen who went to Florida at the request of the Democratic National Committee, was the Hon. Charles Gibson, of St. Louis, a law partner of the late Edward Bates. Mr. Gibson advised the proceedings and prepared the papers in the case just decided by the Supreme Court there which gives freedom once more to Florida. Floridians should erect a monument to him at Tallahassee."

During his legal practice in St. Louis, he originated the act, and obtained its passage, creating the land court of St. Louis, and was one of the principal practitioners before it.

Mr. Gibson has been an active and efficient promoter of many of the enterprises which have made the commercial prosperity of St. Louis. He was the originator of the Southern Hotel (since burned), and it was his efforts which gave that enterprise its success. He drew up the act establishing Forest

Park, and finally succeeded in getting it passed by the state legislature. He was also a commissioner for, and one of the most efficient friends of Lafayette Park. He superintended the erection of the Benton statue, and secured the erection of Hondon's statue, in Lafayette Park; and was one of the leading gentlemen who procured the erection of the colossal statue of Hon. Edward Bates—his old friend—in Forest Park. The Park Board ordered its granite pedestal to be adorned with four bronze medallions, namely: H. S. Geyer, United States Senator, Governor H. R. Gamble, J. B. Eads and Charles Gibson.

No man stands higher in St. Louis to-day, as jurist, citizen or neighbor, than Charles Gibson. As editors we have written sketches of few men who are more deserving the name of self-made. Thrown on his own resources in early life, without money or friends, he has made for himself an honorable name, a fortune, and has done much toward making the great city of St. Louis.

In 1851 he married Miss Virginia Gamble, daughter of Archibald Gamble, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of St. Louis. Eight children have been born of this marriage—all of them now living, and all brought up in the old-fashioned way of energy, economy and honesty. Although living in the midst of a great city, the habits of the family are domestic and retired.

AUGUSTUS ST. GEM.

STE. GENEVIEVE.

THE St. Gem family originally emigrated to the New World from the old city of Beauvais, in Picardy, France, and settled in Montreal, Canada. At the outset of our narrative it is proper to mention that it was often the custom with those who had preceded the immigrants, constantly arriving in the French Colony of Canada, to designate the "newcomers" by attaching to their names the name of their native city or village in France. Hence, as the St. Gems came from Beauvais, they were called St. Gem de (of) Beauvais. In after years the prefix "de" was dropped, and they were called St. Gem, Beauvais. This name of Beauvais was finally adopted by some members of the family, and this branch, in course of time, became known entirely under the name of Beauvais. At a still later period some who still held to the original name of St. Gem wrote it St. Gemme, and in one instance it was written St. James. But the true name is St. Gem, as shown by reference to the records at Montreal, Canada, and doubtless would be so found in the old city of Beauvais in France.

The spirit of enterprise and discovery caused the St. Gems to follow the other adventurers who penetrated the wilderness and extended the French Colonies in "The Great West." Augustin and Raphael St. Gem de Beauvais directed their course to the settlements or military posts being established on the Ohio river, "*La Belle Riviere*," at Fort Duquesne (near Pittsburg), when Braddock undertook to capture that French post, and they held commands in the French and Indian forces which so disastrously defeated the English Expedition, known so conspicuously in history as Braddock's defeat, in which the English commander lost his life.

John Baptist St. Gem de Beauvais wended his way to the settlements farther west, and came to Kaskaskia, Illinois, quite a young man, and although this post had grown to some importance, as also the post at St. Phillip, afterward known as Fort Chartres about twelve miles north of Kaskaskia, on the Mississippi river, he may be considered as one of the early settlers of that part of the country. White women being at this period scarce in the colony "*des Illinois*," many of the settlers took wives among the Indian tribes; but John B. St. Gem was determined not to follow the example set by his countrymen; and while he was on the point of proceeding back to Montreal to get a wife, Mr. La Croix arrived from Canada with his estimable family of seven daughters. John B. St. Gem immediately sought the acquaintance of this family, who arrived so providentially, and paid attentions to Miss Mary Louise La Croix, to whom he was united in marriage at Fort St. Phillip, or Fort Chartres, in 1725. After

his marriage, he settled in the town of Kaskaskia, *des Illinois*. The issue from this union was five sons, Raphael, Charles, Antoine, Vital and John B. St. Gem, and two daughters, Marie Jeanne, who married Mr. Despin, and Marie Louise, who married Mr. Bellecourt, *dit* Du Ruisseau, and who was the mother of Mrs. J. B. Lucas, of St. Louis, Missouri. At that period the town of Kaskaskia, which was founded about the year 1663, had grown to contain not less than six thousand inhabitants, and was the metropolis of the West, having a large trade with New Orleans, the other French settlements and the various Indian tribes.

John B. St. Gem, Jr., and Vital St. Gem, two of the mentioned sons of John B. St. Gem de Beauvais, both grew up into manhood, were married in Kaskaskia, and were living there when General George Rogers Clark captured the place from the English on the night of July 4, 1778.

John B. St. Gem, Jr., was born March 21, 1746, and was married January 29, 1770, to Marie Therese Boucher de Montbrun, daughter of Captain Pierre Boucher de Montbrun, who was rewarded by Louis XIV with titles of nobility for patriotic and valuable services rendered to the Crown of France in the French Colonies, and who held the responsible and honorable position of governor of the territory of Three Rivers in Canada. The old papers bearing evidences of the titles granted to Captain de Montbrun are held at the present day as valuable relics by Mrs. Augustine Menard, a surviving member of that branch of the family.

John B. St. Gem. Jr., and Vital St. Gem, who also married in Kaskaskia, crossed over to the post of Ste. Genevieve a short time after the capture of Kaskaskia by General Clark, thus at an early period uniting their destinies with the pioneer settlers west of the Mississippi river. John B. St. Gem, Jr., perpetuated the original family name and signed John B. St. Gem; but Vital St. Gem, who was the grandfather of Hon. Lewis V. Bogy, late United States Senator from Missouri, adopted and went by the name of Vital Beauvais, from the circumstances previously mentioned.

It is, indeed, necessary, before proceeding to sketch any of the prominent characters of the town of Ste. Genevieve, to mention that this place was the first settlement where the white man planted "civilization and the cross" on the west bank of the Mississippi. The settlers started from Kaskaskia, Illinois, crossed the great river in their frail canoes and laid the foundation of the old town or post of Ste. Genevieve (named after the patron saint of the city of Paris), about the year 1735. The location was made in the river bottom, three miles south of the present site of the town, where the young settlement was in a thriving condition for a half century. But in 1785, called "*l'annee des grandes eaux*," it was entirely inundated by a great flood of the river, when the inhabitants, driven for safety to the elevations, founded the present town which now contains a population of two thousand.

The country or territory was at that time (1785) known as Upper Louisiana, so called as a colony of France, but had passed under Spanish rule, the whole of the French possessions known as Upper and Lower Louisiana having been ceded to Spain.

After the inundation had subsided, several of the settlers returned to their homes in the old town, but to remain only a short time, until they could fix themselves in the new locality. Among those who so returned was John Baptist St. Gem, the father of Augustus, the subject of this sketch, who was, therefore, born in the old town on the 22d day of April, 1791. So Augustus St. Gem was born under Spanish allegiance; but he soon came under French rule, for the country was again acquired by France, from which government it was purchased by the United States in 1803—making Augustus St. Gem, and all citizens of Upper and Lower Louisiana, citizens of the "Great Republic" with equal rights to those enjoyed by the native born. He was, therefore, one of the few who could say that he lived in America under three different and distinct governments without changing his residence. John B. St. Gem was a sound Republican, ardently supporting the French Revolution in 1785, and subsequent Republic under the leadership of Robespierre, of whom he was an earnest admirer. Hence, it was natural for him to become a citizen of the United States, under which he held a judicial office, having received his appointment from President Jefferson. He was a man of mark in his day, despite the slender chances then existing for educational acquirements. His good judgment and self-stored mind, indeed his acknowledged integrity, caused him to be sought after invariably as umpire to decide differences, not only among his fellow citizens, but among the Indians who looked upon him as a father. Under such training, was it not natural that his six sons: Raphael, Joseph M. B., Bartholomew, Vital, John B. and Augustus should have developed as men of character, highly esteemed through life?

Augustus St. Gem, whose biography is the particular subject of this sketch, was the youngest son of John B. St. Gem, and he had barely reached the age of twenty-one when the war of 1812 was declared between the young Republic and England, the mother country; but full of vigor, intrepidity and courage he volunteered as a soldier and served two campaigns under General Henry Dodge, in defence of the western frontier, then a wilderness, against the Indians who had been incited against the Americans by British influences. In those two campaigns he proved himself a brave and true soldier, and won the admiration of the commanding general and other officers, among whom was Colonel Nathan Boone, son of the old pioneer Daniel Boone, who attested to his bravery, daring and powers of endurence, as he was ever in the front ranks, and ready to take a leading place in every movement where danger and risk of life were to be incurred.

Augustus St. Gem was proud of being an American citizen, and never ceased to manifest his ardent patriotism. Consequently, when the banner of secession was raised by the South against the Union, he was very outspoken as a Union man, and in favor of defending the government at any cost.

February 21, 1821, Augustus St. Gem married Miss Felicity Desile LeClere, daughter of Francis LeClere and of Felicity St. Gem Beauvais, and grand daughter of Vital Beauvais, being, therefore, his cousin, who bore him ten children, six of whom died quite young. The four who survived him at his death, which occurred March 22, 1862, consisted of one daughter, Augustine, and three sons, Gustavus, Joseph Felix, and Augustus E. Augustine married Louis C. Menard, son of Colonel Peter Menard, ex-Lieutenat-Governor of Illinois.

Augustus St. Gem was proud of his children, took a great interest in them, and bestowed on them a liberal education, Gustavus and J. Felix having received collegiate advantages at St. Vincent University, Cape Girardeau, Missouri.

Gustavus St. Gem adopted commercial pursuits, and opened a mercantile house with his brother-in-law, L. C. Menard, at Ste Genevieve, in which he continued until 1854, when he removed to Washington county, Missouri, and engaged in the lead mining and smelting business with William Skewes, Esq., whose daughter Elizabeth, a young lady of rare accomplishments, he had previously married. His mining enterprise proved lucrative and he followed the same until the spring of 1861, when the secession of several of the Southern States ignited the first sparks of the Rebellion. His brother, Joseph Felix, had chosen the profession of law, and had already become noted as a brilliant young barrister, while his youngest brother, Augustus E., was a clerk on the Mississippi river on one of the steamers of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company, by whom he was highly esteemed.

All the three brothers espoused patriotically the cause of the Union, and when President Lincoln made his first call for volunteers, Joseph Felix, who had from the time he left college taken to writing his name Joseph Felix St. James, with a view to anglicize the family name, immediately set to work to recruit the 13th Regiment, Missouri Infantry Volunteers, United States army, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, and with which he took the field.

Colonel St. James soon developed great military talents and heroism, promising to make his mark in the history of the war. He distinguished himself in the battle of Fort Donaldson, the first great Union victory of the war, under the command of General Ulysses S. Grant; but his brilliant career and prospects were cut short; he fell in the hotly contested and bloody battle of "Shiloh," otherwise called Pittsburgh Landing, having received a mortal wound on the first day of the Rebel attack, April 6, 1862, while bravely leading his regiment, of which he had full command on that sad and memorable day. His remains were brought home and now rest by the side of those of his father in the old Catholic cemetery of Ste. Genevieve, mourned by his widow and orphaned daughter, and respected by his countrymen.

Gustavus St. Gem, after his father's death, first entered the Missouri Militia service in defence of the Union; but in 1864, having recruited a company of volunteers, he also embarked in active service in the United States army, and was commissioned captain of Company K in the 49th Regiment, Missouri Infantry Volunteers, commanded by Colonel Thos. C. Fletcher, who was afterward elected governor of Missouri.

Captain St. Gem and his command was kept engaged in Southeast Missouri, suppressing Rebel guerrilla and predatory bands which infested that part of the state, and did effective service in protecting the lives and property of peaceable and law abiding citizens. He remained in the United States army until honorably mustered out of service at the

close of the war in 1865. Captain St. Gem has besides filled honorable civil positions. He was elected one of the Republican delegates to the convention which passed the memorable ordinance abolishing slavery in Missouri on the 11th day of January, 1865, and which framed a new constitution for the state adapted to the new order of things resulting from the war of the Rebellion, and slavery emancipation. He took an active part in the debates and deliberations of the convention, creditably to himself as one of the prominent members. He is now honorably discharging the duties of surveyor of customs for the city and port of St. Louis, Missouri, a position deservedly conferred upon him by President Hayes.

Augustus E. St. Gem died December, 1864, leaving, like his brother, Colonel St. James, a widow and a daughter to mourn his loss.

Mrs. Felicite Desile St. Gem, relict of Augustus St. Gem, died at Ste. Genevieve, her native city, July 13, 1876. She was a devoted wife and mother, a most exemplary Christian, was highly esteemed for her intelligence, her benevolence and other priceless virtues, and her loss was deeply regretted by the large community of which she was a worthy ornament. Mrs. Augustine Menard and Captain Gustavus St. Gem are now the only surviving children of Augustus St. Gem, and they certainly have good reasons to refer with just pride to the record of their ancestors.

Augustine (St. Gem) Menard, daughter of Augustus St. Gem, furnished us much of the information of the early days of the Mississippi valley. She has inherited the mental sprightliness and wonderful memory of her father and mother and is a complete store-house of accurate information on such topics; for, besides retaining correctly all the details as seen by or recited to her of that old history, she has in her possession, sacredly preserved, old papers and parchments, family records, marriage contracts, wills, titles, etc., in Spanish and French, running back to the year 1500. The St. Louis Historical Society have found her out, and have gathered largely from the data in her possession, and already is she quoted in modern books as authority. She, with her wonderfully tenacious memory, is perhaps the last link between this and the first civilized inhabitants of this section of the Mississippi valley. Born April 23, 1822, she is now fifty-six years of age, but still a wonderfully active business woman, and a highly intelligent lady. October 15, 1845, she was married to Louis C. Menard, Esq., who deserves a historic place in this volume.

Louis Cyprien Menard was the fourth son of Colonel Pierre Menard, who came from Canada to Kaskaskia, Illinois, about the year 1795, and afterward became a leading and influential citizen under both the territorial and state governments of Illinois, and was lieutenant-governor of that state. Louis C. was born in Kaskaskia March 2, 1819. He was a graduate of Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Maryland, read law in the office of Beverly Allen, of St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was a man of a high order of talent with a perfect classical education. But having no taste for the profession of law, did not practice. He was a careful, consistent, devout Christian. Had Louis Menard adopted the law, or sought honor as a statesman, cotemporaries of his say he would doubtless have made his mark as one of the leading men of this nation. But he preferred the humbler and quiet walks of life. And yet he achieved distinction even there, without being aware of it himself. A writer in a St. Louis paper, several years ago, said of him, after his death: "Devoted to letters and religion probably from his earliest youth, his learning was extensive, critical and profound; and, while probably unconscious himself of the fact, his piety was conspicuous. His genius and his virtues, like those of the great and good Matignon, were understood; the wise recognized and bowed to his superior knowledge, while the humble caught the spirit of his devotions. His love for mankind flowed in the purest current, while his fellow-men gave to him their hearts, their love, their confidence and esteem. He was a life-long member of the Roman Catholic church, and a Christian. He had no enemy in the world. * * * Thus was he distinguished." With such a record he needs no political conquests or bloody trophies to make him great; no commercial achievements to make him renowned. He who lives in the hearts of good people is immortal as eternity.

Louis C. Menard died at Ste. Genevieve June 2, 1870, leaving his widow with six children, viz: Marie, now Mrs. Robert Campbell, Fort Smith, Arkansas; August, Lillie, Augustine and Jessie, at home, and Edmund Saucier, his third child, who is now deputy clerk of the county court in Chester City, Illinois.

To the future historian of Missouri and of the Mississippi valley, the records in the possession of

Madam Menard will be invaluable; while it is impossible to estimate their vast utility in determining heirship—contested because of the habit of changing names. But to understand and appreciate them, she, as their only living expounder, is a necessity. Until such a history can be prepared, it is to be devoutly hoped she may be left to her people. We only regret the limits of biography prevent us from giving some of her treasures in this volume.

JULES ROZIER.

ST. MARY'S.

JULES ROZIER, sixth son of Ferdinand and Constance Rozier, was born in Ste. Genevieve, November 7, 1826, and received his education near St. Mary, at "The Barrens," taking a full commercial course. In 1843 he entered the mercantile establishment of Firman Deslodge, in Potosi, Missouri, where he served as clerk and salesman for six years, in order to fit himself for commercial life.

In 1849, when the gold fever drew so many thousands of the young men of the states to California, he determined to go there and dig out for himself a capital sufficient to begin business. With the same enterprise and spirit of adventure that had brought his father to the wilds of America, he fitted himself for a trip across the plains—an undertaking in those days fully as hazardous as was that of his father, in company with Audubon, in penetrating the wilderness fringing the Mississippi. He selected six trusty men, proceeded to St. Joseph (then the outfitting point for trains), bought oxen and wagons, provisions, implements and other necessaries, and "struck out" for the gold regions. We need not repeat the old story of crossing the plains, as experienced by the "forty-niners," for it has been woven in a thousand webs of thrilling stories told by brilliant pens; they were all the same tedious voyaging across the oceans of grass and seas of sand and mountains of snow, the same privations, sacrifices, alarms, attacks by savage hords, sometimes plunder and murder. The American people will never fully appreciate the achievements of these pioneers westward, whose weary feet plowed highways across the trackless Great American Desert, through the defiles and cañons and over the cliffs and crags and summits of the frowning Rockies. The same spirit of adventure, daring and enterprise which led Columbus to discover the continent, impelled Ferdinand Rozier and men like him to penetrate it; and the same incentive led the son and his compeers to cross that continent. The grand results of those dangerous and laborious crossings of the plains are now, just dimly, beginning to be seen in rising cities, prairie homes and railroads. Four long months were consumed in the trip by Mr. Rozier and his teams.

After spending about two years in the mines, he went to San Francisco and took passage on a sailing vessel to return home. The destination was Chagres, but adverse winds and other untoward circumstances kept them so long at sea that provisions gave out, and the grim choice of death by starvation or drowning was offered the passengers and crew. A passing vessel happily came near enough, and that distress was relieved, and the vessel ran into Acapulco, where the passengers went ashore. In company with several others, Mr. Rozier hired horses and proceeded overland to the city of Mexico—a distance of three hundred miles. Here they remained a week, viewing the halls of the Montezumas, tracing the tracks of the victorious American troops, delving among the relics of a by-gone age and observing the habits of the Mexicans. From here he went by stage to Vera Cruz, another three hundred miles, and thence by steamer to New Orleans. This latter voyage was a fearfully dangerous one, for the steamer was unseaworthy, and Mr. Rozier and his companions were so notified by the Mexican government; she was going to New Orleans for repairs; but home was the dazzling goal, and they took passage, coasted along, and in about one month safely cast anchor in New Orleans harbor.

Mr. Rozier had $1,000 capital with which to begin business, when he got home, and he immediately opened a general dry goods store at Farmington, Missouri, where he continued two years. Then he moved his stock to Rozier's Landing—a point about one mile below St. Mary's, on the Mississippi

river, in Perry county. Here he added to his general mercantile business a wood-yard, and also entered largely into the shipping and commission business, besides dealing in steamboat supplies, and continued for twenty years with very fair success. He then removed to St. Mary's, and in company with C. F. Lawrence, under the firm name of Rozier & Lawrence, began a general merchandising business, which is still continued. The firm carry a large stock for a country store, but as St. Mary's is an important shipping point, they have been and continue to be very successful.

Mr. Rozier, from his $1,000 capital—the hard-earned results of his California trip—has built up a very extensive and lucrative trade, has erected a fine two-story brick business house, on a lot purchased by him since coming to St. Mary's, embracing a first class store room, sales room, clerks' room and private office. He has also purchased twenty-five city lots, on one of which he has built him a comfortable residence, from which a beautiful view of the Mississippi river and the opposite state of Illinois is afforded.

Mr. Rozier has devoted his life to mercantile pursuits, and his success may be attributable to his strict attention to business. He has never permitted himself to be drawn into political contests—contenting himself with voting the Democratic ticket since the demise of the old Whig party. The citizens of St. Mary's, however, elected him trustee of the town board in 1877. He has never been led from his store to enter into speculations. His patriotism did once lead him to step aside from his chosen avocation. In 1846 he volunteered in the South Missouri Guards, and with the company—of which he was orderly sergeant—started to join Fremont in his California expedition during the Mexican war. The company was mustered into service, but on reaching Fort Leavenworth the season had so far advanced and the winter was so severe as to forbid any attempt to cross the plains. The company was finally disbanded and he returned.

He joined the Odd Fellows in 1853, and was a member of Ste. Genevieve Lodge, No. 97, until the breaking out of the war, since which he has not been an active member.

Jules Rozier was married August 23, 1853, to Miss Emily J. Pratte, daughter of Rosamond and Louise (De Lassurs) Pratte, of Farmington, Missouri. On her father's and mother's side his wife represents two of the oldest and most respected families of Southeast Missouri and of the old "Upper Louisiana country"—the Pratte family have been among the foremost in developing the resources of that section of the state, while the De Lassurs were among the pioneers, and their descendants have been always highly honored. Eight children have blessed their union, seven of whom are still living.

Jules Rozier is now in the prime of manhood, a strict business man, and is a fair type of his adventurous, but cautious, father. Not a member of this family that does not exhibit, in some avocation or other, the excellent business qualities of their worthy pregenitor.

CHARLES C. ROZIER.

STE. GENEVIEVE.

CHARLES C. ROZIER, seventh son of Ferdinand and Constance Rozier, was born in Ste. Genevieve, September 1, 1830. He was educated at St. Vincent's (Catholic) College at Cape Girardeau, which he entered in 1843 and graduated in August, 1849, having taken the regular course. He immediately began the study of law with General Firman A. Rozier, at Ste. Genevieve; but in 1850 he bought the *Democrat* printing office in Ste. Genevieve, from P. G. Ferguson, and published a Benton-Democrat newspaper called *The Creole* in that town. After one year he removed his press and material to St. Louis and began the publication of a French and English journal called *Monitor of the West*, but it proving unprofitable, he returned to Ste. Genevieve with his printing office and there published a Democratic paper called the *Plaindealer* until 1853.

In 1853 Mr. Rozier was elected clerk of the circuit and county court of Ste. Genevieve county, for six years, was reëlected a second time; but in the spring of 1865 resigned and moved to St. Louis, where he engaged in the commission and provision

business, with Mr. Joseph J. Gross as partner, under the firm name of Gross & Rozier. In the fall of 1868 he closed business in St. Louis, and removed to Ste. Genevieve, where he resumed the practice of law and has continued in the profession to this time. His practice, which has become important and lucrative, is confined to his home county.

Mr. Rozier was one of the justices of Ste. Genevieve county in 1851-2; in 1869 he was agent of the Life Association of America, having under his charge the whole business for Southeast Missouri; but was compelled to abandon it when his professional duties became so numerous as to require all of his attention. He was mayor of Ste. Genevieve during the years 1874-5-6. He was appointed by Governor Woodson one of the regents of the Southeast Missouri Normal school board, for the Cape Girardeau Normal, and still holds that position; he was also president of the Genevieve Agricultural and Mechanical Society two years, but resigned in 1877.

Mr. Rozier has always been a Democrat, and was the nominee of that party in 1864 for state auditor of Missouri, on the General Price ticket; he was again their nominee for the same office in 1868, on the Phelps ticket; but, owing to the vast number of voters disfranchised by the registration law then in force in Missouri, the ticket was defeated. In his religious views he adheres to the old Catholic faith of his family.

On the 14th of November, 1859, Charles C. Rozier was married to Miss Emily LaGrave, daughter of Anthony LaGrave, Esq., then of Ste. Genevieve, now of St. Louis. By this marriage have been born eight children, four boys and four girls, all living.

In this younger son of an honored line, we still trace the business tact and energy of his forefathers, with their peculiar talents fitting him for diversified callings, with vim to rebound from misfortunes, and perseverance that ever leads to success. Like them he has been intrusted with the important offices of his city and county, and has kept intact the fidelity and integrity of his progenitors. Though the youngest son, he has already acquired considerable reputation, both at the bar and as a public officer.

JAMES WILLIS BRAHAM, D. D. S.

STE. GENEVIEVE.

THE annals and rolls of the different professions in the West probably give more self-made and successful men, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, than any other quarter of the globe. With very meager facilities for improvement, in comparison with other sections, and under almost every conceivable untoward circumstance, the young professional men of the West have nevertheless kept progress with the advance of science, many among them attained prominence and still many of the present younger practitioners give promise of eminence in the near future. This latter class are, as a rule, self-made men—men who started in very disadvantageous boyhood, poor, unknown, but ambitious and industrious. They have literally carved out an honorable distinction if not a fortune in their chosen line; but it has been done by arduous service, by patient plodding and by strict attention to business.

James Willis Braham was born in the city of Toronto, Canada West, November 23, 1845. His father, Alfred Braham, was a prominent dry goods merchant in Toronto, to which city he came from London, England, in 1842. The maiden name of the mother was Catherine Moss, a native of England, who died at Toronto in 1851. After the death of his wife, Mr. Braham returned to England, where he has resided since 1868. James was thrown upon his own resources at an early age; from the age of eight for seven years he was under home guidance, and secured his education in the private schools and in Upper Canada College. At the age of sixteen, in September, 1860, he began the study of dentistry under Dr. George L. Elliot, of Toronto, and remained with him about two years, when he went to Dr. J. W. Elliott, of the same place, and a brother of his former preceptor, to continue his studies for his chosen profession. Here he remained a little more than one year. In the spring of 1864 he went to New York City and entered the

office of Samuel Hassel, D. D. S., & Son, where he remained two years. After the close of the rebellion he went to St. Louis and was an assistant in the surgeon-dentist's office of Dr. A. D. Sloan & Son for one year.

In 1867 he was competent to practice for himself, and in the spring of that year began the practice in St. Francois county, Missouri. Early in the year 1868 he settled in St. Genevieve, Missonri, where he has built up a lucrative practice and has attained the eminence of leading dentist in his county. Those who know him best, and are professionally qualified to speak, are very sanguine of his future, and say more of him than the modest scope of a biographical sketch will permit. But his success has been achieved by himself, his own efforts have educated and subsisted him, until now he stands on the flood-tide wave of popularity. His is but one more sketch of Missouri's self-made men, and another incentive to ambitious young men struggling against the fortuitous disadvantages of impoverished boyhood. As such we gladly give the sketch a place in our pages.

November 25, 1868, Dr. James W. Braham married Miss Janie M. Tyler, second daughter of John Van Tyler, Esq., a prominent merchant and miller of Big River Mills, St. Francois county, Missouri. Mr. Tyler is one of the early settlers of the state, having come with his parents from Virginia to St. Francois county in 1820. The Doctor has two interesting children—John Van, a sprightly boy of nine years, and Katie, aged four. His wife blesses his home with her presence and is no little encouragement to her husband in his arduous professional duties.

ALFRED HERBERT O'DONOGHUE.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

ALFRED H. O'DONOGHUE was born in county Kerry, Ireland, October 12, 1836. His father, James O'Donoghue, was a private gentleman, a native of the same county, but for some years past has been residing at Cannes, in the south of France. The mother of our subject died in 1855.

Alfred was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, taking the full course of that celebrated institution, and graduated in 1857. Shortly afterward he went to Brittanny, France, where he remained four years as correspondent of the *Dublin Daily Express* and an occasional writer to the *London Times*. While there he also wrote articles for *Chambers' Journal*. Leaving France, he spent some months in a visit to London, and then returned to Ireland, where he resided until 1863, when he immigrated to America, landing at New York, where he remained twelve months, and was employed as a writer on the *United States Economist*, a commercial journal then published in that city.

In 1865 Mr. O'Donoghue started westward. He spent three years in Chicago studying law, and was also engaged writing for newspapers and for leading magazines, among which we mention the *Galaxy*, *Inland Monthly* and *Ware's Monthly*. He then resumed his western travels and went first to Omaha and thence to Sioux City. In the last named place he remained eight months as editor of the *Sioux City Times*. He continued his western travels until 1872, when he returned to St. Louis, where for some time he was employed as a writer on the *Globe-Democrat*.

In July, 1873, he settled in Cape Girardeau, and for four years edited the *Marble City News*, published by A. M. Casebolt. Here, in March, 1874, he was admitted to the bar, and began the practice. Shortly afterward he was appointed city attorney to fill the unexpired term of the former incumbent, and at the expiration thereof was elected to the same office for the full term. He also received the appointment of United States Commissioner for the Eastern district of Missouri. In the meantime he continued in his profession and built up a lucrative practice.

For twenty years past Mr. O'Donoghue has been an anxious student of theology. Indeed, as a student for the Divinity School of Dublin University, his mind was awakened to an unusual interest in that subject. The result of his observations, readings and thoughts were finally given to the world in a work on that subject, written at Cape Girardeau. It is a book of two hundred pages, entitled "Theology and Mythology—An Enquiry into the Evi-

dences of the Miraculous in Christianity and the Supernatural Element in Religion." Inasmuch as this title would seem to question the authority of "Orthodoxy"—and as such a challenge is apt to bring upon the offender the *anathema maranatha* of the church (Roman and Protestant,) we give this record of the fact, the author's own reason for the publication, as extracted from the preface of his book:

"This little work is written in no spirit hostile to the religious sentiments of mankind. It seeks merely to eliminate what is purely false, without foundation in fact, and fictitions in Christianity as now taught. The doctrines that Jesus taught—the brotherhood of man and the condemnation of priest-craft--entitle him forever to the admiration and gratitude of his race; for he must be regarded, to do him justice, not only as a Jew, but emphatically, as he claimed for himself, as the Son of Man.

"The author claims, at least, sincerity of convictions in his sentiments. Born, as it is expressed, in the Episcopal church, and carefully educated in her doctrines, it was only after entering the Dublin University, at the age of eighteen years, with the intention, at the proper time—which in that institution is the last year of the curriculum—of entering the Divinity School, that his mind underwent a great change both as to the so-called truths of revelation and the sincerity of belief held in those assumed truths by over three-fourths of the ordained and educated preachers with whom he came in contact. The subsequent reading, for twenty years, of books written on both sides of the question convinced the writer that he would preserve mental independence and avoid the moral crime of hypocrisy, he must abandon the theory of miraculous interventions and violations of the well known laws of nature.

* * * * * In view of the ecclesiastical influence now warring against our free schools, as a protest against the clerical domination of all churches which bring their influence to bear perniciously both upon public affairs and domestic relations, I submit this essay to the lovers of free thought and free speech throughout the United States."

[The writer of this sketch has been permitted to read the proof sheets of Mr. O'Donoghue's little work, and, without at all entering into the controversy, or taking position *pro* or *con* in the questions involved, must say the pamphlet gives ample evidence of labored and careful research, deep but independent thought, logical reasoning and honesty of purpose. Whether it will or will not tend to the elucidation, demonstration and settlement of the "Great Controversy," it at least stamps its author as a writer of no mean ability.—Ed.]

Mr. O'Donoghue was married July 22, 1875, to Mrs. Ruth Greene, widow of the late State Senator George H. Greene, and daughter of Benjamin Templeton, of Iowa. They have one child, a daughter.

Referring to the professional qualities of Mr. O'Donoghue, his success in the practice and the estimate in which he is held by those who have met him in social and business circles, a worthy gentleman of Cape Girardeau and a fellow lawyer gives us the following paragraph:

"Alfred H. O'Donoghue both at the bar and in the social circle greets you with constant surprises. At the bar he is held in high esteem by reason of his legal acumen, profound learning and pleasing oratory which is the more grateful to his auditors by reason of his apt and classical allusions, and he can at will touch every cord of the human heart. At one moment he possesses you in a spell of tender melancholy, and again by delineations of wrong and oppression in burning words, arouses you to indignation. In the social circle he carries you to every extreme of emotion. By his abounding humor you are now convulsed with laughter, then electrified by his sparkling wit or entranced by his charming fancies or delighted with his felicitous repartees. But great as are his mental gifts, still greater are the endowments of his heart. It is utterly devoid of selfishness, and whenever the helpless or unfortunate come under his observation the contents of his purse is bestowed upon them, and sooner than see others suffer from privation he will assume it himself if by so doing he can relieve others."

JAMES HENRY RIDER, M. D.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

JAMES HENRY RIDER was born October 12, 1841, in Shelby county, Missouri. His father, James Madison Rider, was a native of Maryland, but moved to Missouri in 1830, engaged in farming and was also a merchant at various times in the counties of Shelby, Howard and Bollinger, of the state of Missouri, and also in Pine Bluffs, Arkansas. He died in Bollinger county in 1871. The mother of our subject—whose maiden name was Elizabeth Moore — was a native of Delaware, and died in 1871

James Henry Rider was educated at Howard

high school (now Central College) in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. He afterward taught school awhile in Macon county, Missouri, whither his father and family moved. Here he studied medicine two years under Dr. J. B. Winn, and in the fall and winter of 1860-1, attended lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. During the following summer and fall he practiced medicine at Callao, Macon county, Missouri, with the intention of returning to St. Louis in the winter for another course of lectures. The war, however, had commenced, and, like all other young men of patriotic impulses, he sacrificed his professional ambition to patriotism.

In September, 1861, he volunteered in the Southern army, under General Price, and was assigned to duty as assistant surgeon in the 5th Regiment, Clark's Brigade of Missouri State Guards, where he continued to serve four months, when he enlisted in the regular service of the Confederate States. On examination by the medical board, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon and assigned to duty in the hospital department. He was in the battles of Lexington, Missouri, and Pea Ridge, besides several other lesser engagements. During the summer of 1862 he served professionally in the hospitals of Columbus, Lauderdale Springs and at Iuca, Mississippi; after that battle he was left there with the wounded, where also the Confederate wounded were taken after the battle of Corinth. In January, 1863, he was ordered to duty with the 40th Mississippi, then at Vicksburg, and had charge of the medical department of that regiment until May of that year. Then, by application to the Secretary of War, C. S. A., he was transferred to the trans-Mississippi department under General Price, and assigned to Wood's cavalry regiment in General Marmaduke's command. The doctor was in all the principal battles fought in that department, and in Price's celebrated raid. He remained as commissioned assistant surgeon during the war, but served all the time as surgeon with charge of regimental medical departments.

After the close of the war, he surrendered at Shreveport, Louisiana, in June, 1865, and returned to Macon county, Missouri, where he recommenced his regular practice. In May, 1866, with his father, he moved to Pine Bluffs, Arkansas, where he practiced until April, 1868, when he returned to Missouri and settled at Marble Hill, Bollinger county. In the fall of 1869, Dr. Rider entered the Missouri Medical College, at St. Louis, and graduated in the following spring; he then returned to Bollinger county, resumed his practice and continued it there until September, 1875, when he removed to Cape Girardeau and formed a medical partnership with Dr. J. H. Traylor. In this connection he stepped at once into a very extensive practice, and which, by the death of his partner in six months, principally fell to him. Since then he has continued in the practice alone in that city.

We can only judge of a physician's proficiency by his patronage and success. Dr. Rider has a very extensive practice, in his own and contiguous counties, and is represented as a leading medical practitioner. His experience in the army and hospital service gave him an excellent practical schooling in his profession, which results greatly to his advantage in his practice.

Dr. Rider is a Democrat in politics, but has never willingly occupied a prominent position in the working of the party, preferring to devote his time and talent to his profession. But while a citizen of Bollinger county, the circumstances surrounding his party and the importunities of friends forced him into the position of a partisan leader. And, as the most available man for election from the 26th Senatorial District, comprising the counties of Cape Girardeau, Perry and Bollinger, he was nominated as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of Missouri, which met at Jefferson City, May 5, 1875, and which gave to the state its present constitution. He was elected by a handsome majority, and in that body served acceptably on several standing committees, among which might be mentioned those of County and Municipal Officers, Election and Electors; he also served on the committee on Accounts and on Counties and County Boundaries. He was chairman of the committee on Additional Officers of the Convention others than those fixed by the act calling the body.

He was president of the school board of Lutesville, Bollinger county, during the years 1872-3-4-5; and also a member of the board of health of Cape Girardeau in 1877, being appointed by the city council. He has been a Mason since 1867; was Worshipful Master of Marble Hill Lodge, No. 298, two years, and was afterward the first Worshipful Master of Trowel Lodge, No. 440, at Lutesville, which post he held three years. He is now a member of Wilson R. A. Chapter in Cape Girardeau, of which he was Secretary one year and is now Scribe; also of the Council of R. & S.

M., at Cape Girardeau, of which he is Recorder.

The doctor was raised by zealous Methodist parents, and strict, practical morality was taught him by both precept and example. Although not a member of any religious denomination, and independent in his religious views, he has never forgotten the instructions of his pious parents.

November 26, 1873, Dr. J. H. Rider was married to Miss Mattie Leech, daughter of Amzi D. and Elizabeth (Haydock) Leech. The father is dead. He was for many years the leading merchant of Cape Girardeau. One child — a daughter — now gladdens the home of Dr. and Mrs. Rider.

In regard to the doctor's social qualities and the estimate placed upon him as a man and citizen, we have the following from a well known gentleman of Cape Girardeau: "Dr. Rider, since his residence in this city, dating from the fall of 1875, has gained the esteem and respect of his fellow citizens, by his upright conduct, his gentlemanly demeanor, and his manly advocacy of the principles that he deemed right. Earnest, faithful and eminently successful in the discharge of his professional duties, he has succeeded in building up a constantly increasing practice. Lettered and cultured, he takes a lively interest in every movement having for its object the social and moral elevation of the people with whom he has cast his lot. Possessing rare social qualities, affable manners, and a courtesy that springs from a kind disposition, he has endeared himself to all with whom he has been brought in contact, whether professionally or as a valued member of society. No gentleman who has ever located in this city, has, in so short a time, so well established himself in the estimation of all classes Should his life be spared, we predict for Dr. Rider a career of honor and eminent usefulness. Among his brethren he has already stepped to the front rank, and judging the future by the past, it is safe to predict for him that success and that honorable reputation that attend the conscientious discharge of all the duties of life.

COLONEL SHUBAEL ALLEN.

LIBERTY.

COLONEL SHUBAEL ALLEN was born near Goshen, Orange county, New York, in 1793. He was the son of Thomas and Bathsheba Allen, who had immigrated to New York from Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Stoddard. His family was of English extraction, and had long been settled in America.

Colonel Allen was educated for the profession of a civil engineer. In 1816 he constructed a bridge over the Susquehanna river at Columbia, Pennsylvania. Removing thence to Frankfort, Kentucky, he there constructed one over the Kentucky river in 1817. This latter structure was of wood, with one span. At that day, west of the Alleghany mountains, and with the mechanical appliances at hand, it was considered a work which demanded more than ordinary engineering skill.

In the latter part of 1817, he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he remained until 1818 and then settled in Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri. With the tide of migration moving up the Missouri river to the rich lands adjoining the Indian country, in 1820, in company with the late Colonel John Thornton (whose wife's sister he married two years subsequently,) he left Old Franklin, and fixed his permanent home in the country now embraced within the area of Clay county, Missouri. He died in Clay county, January 18, 1841.

On the 19th of September, 1822, he was married in Howard county, Missouri, to Miss Dinah Ayres Trigg, daughter of the late General Stephen Trigg, of Howard county, but who was originally from Bedford county, Virginia. Miss Trigg was born in Estill county, Kentucky, in 1803. Her paternal grandfather was Major John Trigg, of Virginia, who was an officer of artillery under Washington, served at the siege of Yorktown, and was subsequently representative from Virginia in the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th Congresses of the United States. Major Trigg was, in and out of Congress, a strong opponent of the famous "Alien and Sedition Laws." The Trigg family was of much distinction in Virginia in colonial times. It immigrated thither, as is supposed, about the year 1700. Although it came from

SHUBAEL ALLEN.

Wales to Virginia, yet it is most likely that the family originated in Cornwall, England. One of the hundreds of that shire, (or as we in America would say, township,) is named Trigg.

From the marriage of Colonel Allen to Miss Trigg there sprang the following children, namely: Elizabeth Beersheba Allen, Trigg T. Allen, Eugene B. Allen, Shubael Allen, Jr., Robert E. Allen, Augustus Evans Allen, John M. Allen and DeWitt C. Allen. Augustus E. Allen died when five years old, and Shubael Allen, Jr., in early manhood at the beginning of a career in the legal profession which gave promise of a future of great brilliance. Elizabeth Beersheba Allen was married in 1840 to the late General Alexander B. Dyer, of the United States army. Mrs. Allen is still living. When young she was a very handsome lady, and remarkable for the sprightliness and wit of her conversation.

Upon settling in Clay county, Colonel Allen devoted himself during the remainder of his life to farming and the business of a commission merchant. His farm chiefly lay in the Missouri bottom at the western base of the bluffs at Liberty Landing, but embracing a portion of the bluffs and the hills extending along from the bluffs on the northern side of the bottom. After his improvements on his farm, (and before the Missouri river made its ravages,) it was noted as one of the most beautiful and romantic plantations in the state. He began to improve it in 1825. His warehouses were located at the western extremity of the bluffs, and the locality was known as Allen's Landing. Steamboat navigation began to be regular and systematic on the Missouri river, as high up as Allen's Landing, about the year 1828 or 1829. From that period until Colonel Allen's death, Allen's Landing was the main point of exit and entrance of nearly all the business and travel of Northwest Missouri, in its communication with the outer world by the river, and hence there were visible at that point a degree of activity and a multitude of commercial transactions utterly unknown in these days of the degeneracy of the river traffic in Missouri. It was, also, for many years the starting point of a large number of the employés of the American Fur Company in their expeditions to the plains and mountains of the Northwest. The scene presented annually on the assemblage of these employés—embracing, as it did, swarthy French voyageurs, *sacre*-ing as they managed their curveting horses; tall, half-breed Indians, straight as an arrow, dressed in their wild garbs; the display of arms of all kinds, the tents scattered over the lawn, the picketed animals, the many-colored garments—was unique, semi-barbarous, but animated and highly picturesque.

The union of Colonel Allen's ordinary avocations to his business engagements with the employés of the Fur Company, added to the discharge of his duties in several public positions of trust and honor, which he held during the period of his residence in Clay county, made that portion of his life one of great physical and mental activity.

He was for a number of years colonel of the regiment of militia organized in Clay county, and in 1832 in the "Black Hawk" war, and again in 1836 in the "Heatherly" war, was in command of the companies ordered into service from his county. In the latter war one of the companies under his command was the "Liberty Blues"—famous in its day for its discipline, the *esprit* and high social standing of its men, and the elegance of its equipments—and it was commanded by Captain David R. Atchison, afterward United States senator from Missouri.

Colonel Allen, from 1826 to 1830 was sheriff, and from 1831 to 1834 one of the justices of the county court, of Clay county. His duties in these positions were discharged by him with signal integrity and ability. At that time the impressions of men in the West as to the dignity and importance attached to those offices, derived from their fathers under the old colonial rule of England, were much deeper than now, and they had associated with them an idea of honor and consequence but little felt at this day.

In height and size Colonel Allen was somewhat beyond the medium. His forehead was high, broad and symmetrical; his complexion fresh; his hair black; his features regular; his nose aquiline; his lips not thin, and inclining to turn out, displaying much color; his eyes a deep bluish-gray; and his limbs harmonious and shapely. In all his movements he was quick and energetic. His mental characteristics corresponded with his physical. His action instantly followed his decision—there was no halting between two opinions. He was a man of great decision of character, a born leader of men, who arrived quickly, as if by intuition, at his conclusions, and rarely departed from a determination once made. His judgment was accurate, his taste severe, and he seldom erred in his estimate of men or things. His personal appearance, mental qualities, and idiosyncrasies were

chiefly the gifts of his mother, who was a lady of great beauty, mental excellence, and moral force.

He was a thorough-paced man of business. It was conceded that no one in the state could, in the same time, dispatch more business, or with greater precision, or with less discomfort to the parties engaged with him, than he. His firmness of purpose and absorption in business gave to his countenance a certain austerity, but this instantly gave way in social life, and in society his conversation had a fluency, a grace, an aptness, an inexpressible charm not often met. His manners were dignified, easy and courtly, without the excess of the Frenchman or the unyielding uniformity of the old type of the Virginian. His hospitality was open-handed, and no man of decent speech and manners was denied access to his table. In public enterprises, charities, in the adjustments of business, in private life, he was liberal without ostentation.

Colonel Allen was not a politician in any sense, though he took great interest in the movements and success of his party. He was the first Clay-and-Webster Whig in Northwest Missouri, and in his part of the state exercised a great influence in that political organization.

DR. JOHN M. ALLEN.

LIBERTY.

JOHN M. ALLEN was born at Upper Liberty Landing in Clay county, Missouri, July 23, 1833. He was a son of the late Colonel Shubael Allen, of that county. He was reared on a farm, and, until his seventeenth year, was employed in the labors customary with boys of his age in the families of farmers. His father died in January, 1841, leaving his family above want, but not in affluent circumstances, and hence Dr. Allen and the other members of it, were early habituated to the toil and denial which are the best preparation for after contact with the world. His early education was such only as could be had in the country schools in Clay county at that time. The school teachers of the county at that day were good, certainly not inferior to those of the present in painstaking and accuracy; but the terms of school were irregular, and the people were not so much impressed with the necessity of uniformity and continuity in mental training.

He was entered a student of William Jewell College at its first opening, in January, 1850, and continued his studies there until 1852. He completed the course in mathematics at that institution, as there taught, and Latin as far as the Sophomore class. His taste in study was decidedly mathematical. He was, also, fond of history, natural philosophy and astronomy. His inclination to *belles lettres* was less decided.

In the beginning of 1852 he began the study of medicine under the tutelage of that eminent physician and surgeon, Dr. Joseph M. Wood, now of Kansas City, but during his professional years prior to 1857, of Liberty, Missouri. The careful training, sound advice, and invaluable suggestions of Dr. Wood have been of infinite service to Dr. Allen, nor does he hesitate to attribute his position in the medical profession to them. Upon Dr. Allen's first entrance into Dr. Wood's office, the latter gave him a candid and instructive lecture, in which he was told that the only road to professional excellence was through hard study, and, in order to resolutely persevere in it, he must, above all things, abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks and the influences of evil, reckless, and dissolute society. During the sessions of 1852-3 and 1853-4, he attended the medical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated thereat in March, 1854, with the first honors, and received his degree of M. D. While there that distinguished man, Dr. Charles A. Pope, was dean of the faculty. During Dr. Allen's attendance upon medical lectures he was a severe and unremitting student, and allowed himself but little time for recreation and amusement. At graduation he was solicited by Dr. Pope to apply for the position of assistant surgeon to the city hospital in St. Louis, which he declined to do. This action of Dr. Pope was a delicate but firm expression of his confidence in Dr. Allen's professional attainments, and his fixed belief in his adherence to duty.

Having fully completed the course of medical

study prescribed by Dr. Wood, he settled permanently at Claysville, a village in the northeastern portion of Clay county, and there devoted himself to the assiduous practice of his profession until the spring of 1861. The day of his settlement at Claysville, March 27, 1854, was cold, overcast and gloomy—not a ray of sunlight gleamed through the somber sky—and it gave but an unpleasant augury of the future.

During the seven years of his life at Claysville, he was a boarder with the late Captain William Cummons, a man of the purest integrity, sincere feelings, long settled in Missouri, and retaining a strong veneration for North Carolina, the state of his nativity. On the day of his arrival at Claysville Dr. Allen had but six dollars in the world, a small medical library, Russell's Modern Europe, a few miscellaneous books, and was indebted in the sum of four hundred dollars. He candidly told Captain Cummons his financial status, so that the latter might appreciate the chances of realizing payment from the applicant for board. Captain Cummons promptly answered that he was perfectly willing to trust him for his board, and would loan him such reasonable sum of money as he might need. Dr. Allen retains a permanent feeling of deep gratitude, not only to Captain Cummons, but to his entire family, for their trust in, and uniform kindness to him. He entertains the same feeling toward his friends, the late Edward M. Samuel, of St. Louis, formerly of Liberty, Missouri, and Colonel Alex. W. Doniphan, now of Richmond, then of Liberty, Missouri, and to several others, who offered him every assistance in the way of money. He, however, declined all offers of loans. Their offers were of great utility, in that they inspired him with a feeling of confidence. His anticipations of the future, before trial of life, had not been bright.

During the first year of his professional life, the earnings of his practice amounted to only $500. Of this sum he never collected over $100. Much of it was on persons who were too poor to pay their medical bills. The second year, his earnings amounted to $800, and thenceforward, until he left Claysville, in the spring of 1861, his practice grew in amount and increased in profit. It extended over a wide area. His patients were frequently eighteen or twenty miles from his residence. His inflexible rule was to go at once when called upon to attend a patient, regardless of the hour or weather, and never to retire to rest at night, until every person under his treatment and demanding daily attention had first been visited.

At an early period in his professional career, he formed his theory as to the most successful mode of management of the claims due him for services rendered. In conversation with sundry physicians, he discovered that they did not annually close up the year's work by taking the notes of parties, even where they were pecuniarily responsible. In this there was no growth on work. He, therefore, adopted the uniform system of closing up all accounts due him at the end of each year, by taking the notes of his debtors, bearing interest. Some notes may never be good; others may become so; on all there is the silent and steady growth of interest. This system he has adhered to, nor does he regard encouraging pecuniary results as certain to professional men under any other rule.

Dr. Allen has not mingled in politics—his ambition has been wholly in his profession. Since the conclusion of the civil war he has been a firm Democrat, and, as an individual, labored for the success of the Democratic party. In 1860 he supported Bell and Everett, along with much the larger portion of the old Whig element of Missouri. He did this on principle, and because he thought that sectional asperities could be much better softened under Mr. Bell's administration, if elected, than under Douglas or Breckenridge. The election of Mr. Lincoln he considered the tocsin of war. His election was the revolution, and secession was simply the counter-revolution. He was not a secessionist *per se* — did not believe in the abstract right of a state to secede — but, by habits of life and political thought, was in all else an ardent Southern man.

He was in St. Louis, attending medical lectures at his Alma Mater there, for purposes of refreshment and review, as well as of increase of medical science, when Mr. Lincoln's first proclamation was issued. Believing that war between the states was certain, and his purpose to espouse the cause of the South being fixed, he instantly returned to Claysville and thence removed to Richmond, Missouri, in order, at the latter place, the better to settle his business affairs and prepare himself for impending emergencies.

In April, 1861, at the latter place, he assisted in raising a company of infantry for enrollment in the Missouri State Guard, and was elected its captain. At the same time and place the lamented Colonel Benjamin A. Rives (subsequently killed at the battle

of Elkhorn) raised a company of cavalry. Under the call of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson for troops to defend the state, these companies rendezvoused at Blue Mills in Jackson county, Missouri, and were there consolidated and reorganized into a company of cavalry, of which Colonel Rives was elected captain. Shortly after—in May, 1861—this company and eight others were, at Lexington, Missouri, formed into a regiment of cavalry, and constituted a portion of the 4th Division Missouri State Guard, commanded by General William Y. Slack. Rives was elected colonel of the regiment, and Dr. Allen appointed its surgeon. The regiment was enrolled for a service of six months. He was in the summer and fall campaign which ensued, and was at the contest at Carthage, the terrible battle of Springfield, the skirmishing near Ft. Scott and the siege of Lexington.

At the expiration of the period of service of this regiment, Dr. Allen, Colonel Rives, Major Finley L. Hubbell, Colonel J. K. McDowell, Colonel James A. Pritchard, Dr. J. D. Wallace, and some other members of it enlisted in the Confederate States' army for four years, or during the war. This was in December, 1861. These gentlemen formed the nucleus for the organization of the 3d Regiment of the 1st Missouri Brigade of Infantry, C. S. A. The organization of the regiment was soon completed, and Dr. Allen was appointed its surgeon. He occupied that position until September, 1863, shared in all its marches and privations, and discharged his duties as its surgeon at the battles of Elkhorn (sometimes called Pea Ridge), the operations at Corinth, Iuka, the bombardments of Grand Gulf, Port Gibson, and many other minor engagements. After the battle of Port Gibson, he was left in charge of the wounded in that action, and remained there until August, 1863, when he returned to his regiment at Demopolis, Alabama. From the organization of the first brigade until the battle of Iuka, General W. H. Little was its commander. He was killed at Iuka. General Little had been in the regular army of the United States, and was an admirable disciplinarian and consummate soldier. He was intimately acquainted with army organization, and thoroughly versed in the duties of officers and men. Dr. Allen, in common with all the survivors of the brigade, remembers him with the highest respect and affection. It is true that the men of the first brigade were of the very flower of the Southern army; but to General Little more than to any other man, living or dead, does it owe its unfading glory, and the proud distinction of being the first in the charge and the last in the retreat.

In October, 1863, he was, by order of General Joseph E. Johnston, relieved from duty as surgeon of the 3d Regiment, and appointed chief surgeon of the District of Mississippi and East Louisiana, and attached to the staff of General Wirt Adams. He was with General Adams during the residue of the war, and in all engagements where that gallant officer commanded or participated. This was a period of great activity and responsibility to Dr. Allen. General Adams, an elegant gentleman and chivalric and brilliant soldier, maintained a sleepless vigilance throughout his district, and kept his forces in the highest state of efficiency. Dr. Allen was frequently detailed by him to secure medical supplies through the Federal lines for the use of the Confederate army. He effected this with great ingenuity and ability. The supplies were secured by the sales of cotton to parties within the Federal lines. The stratagems and devices resorted to in effecting the exchange were many and various, and usually successful.

Dr. Allen surrendered along with General Adams' command, in May, 1865, and was paroled at Gainsville, Alabama. He took the oath of allegiance to the United States in July, and returned to Clay county in August, 1865. Upon his return to Clay county, he settled at Liberty, where he has since remained. At Liberty he has actively continued the practice of his profession. It is large and demands the full extent of his strong physical endurance. On the 15th of November, 1866, he was married to Miss Agnes McAlpine, at Port Gibson, Mississippi, daughter of the late William R. McAlpine, Esq., of that place. He has two sons.

He became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1856. In 1855 he assisted at the organization of the Clay County Medical Society, and has several times been its president. He is, also, a member of the Missouri State Medical Association. In May, 1858, he joined the National Medical Association, and has since continued a member of it. He assisted in the organization of the Kansas City Medical Society, and was its first president. He has for many years been an active member of the Liberty Literary Club, a society of gentlemen in Liberty organized some twenty-five years ago, for the promotion of literature and social culture, and which contains among its members the professional men and *literati* of the town.

He is a strong advocate of temperance, and has been connected with the various movements and organizations in aid of it which have existed in Clay county since 1848. He never signed a petition to license a dram-shop, and by individual effort and public addresses has contributed in no small degree to the present advanced position of the people of Clay county on the subject of temperance.

Though full in flesh, he is very active; his movements are quick and energetic. His bearing is easy, address cordial, and manners popular. As a physician and surgeon his rank is among the first in the state. His diagnosis of disease is comprehensive, accurate and quick, his application of remedies speedy and bold. As a citizen he is public-spirited, early appreciates those crises when the union of the intellect of the community in action for a common purpose becomes necessary to secure results beneficial to all, and is at all times willing to bear his proportion of the burdens of expenditure and labor which become needed in attaining them.

ALLEN B. M. McGEE.

KANSAS CITY.

AMONG those who have achieved eminence solely by excellence of character, without any of the modern appliances by which unworthy persons seek to gain undeserved and transient popularity, the subject of this sketch occupies a conspicuous place. Allen B. H. McGee, eldest son of James H. McGee, was born May 21, 1815, two and one-half miles from Beardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky. Soon after his birth his father moved to Shelby, seven miles east of Shelbyville, a few miles from Beardstown, where Allen, after arriving at the proper age, was sent to school. When twelve years old, his father removed from Shelby to Clay county Missouri, near the town of Liberty, where after living one year, he removed to Jackson county, Missouri, then known as the "Great Blue Country." Allen's education was necessarily limited, he having to help his father, who had taken a Government contract for feeding the Delaware and Shawnee Indians, who had emigrated to Jackson county on the Missouri, where Kansas City now lies. During his youthful career farming seemed to be his special choice, although he engaged in different occupations during his life. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in the saw mill business, and afterward surveyed "Indian Grants" under John C. McCoy, Surveyor. He was taken prisoner by the Osages, but was released after the necessary promises were obtained from the President. When twenty-three years of age he married Melinda Frey, daughter of Henry Frey, of Shelby, Kentucky. To them were born three children. In 1838 he bought a farm near Westport, where he still lives. His wife died September 19, 1846. In the same year Mr. McGee became engaged in government contracts for building the Sac and Fox Indian Agency, near the head of the Osage river; trading with the Indians until the spring of 1847, when he went into the mercantile business at Westport, in connection with the Sac and Fox Agency, with a stock of goods aggregating $20,000. In this year Mr. McGee married a sister of his first wife.

After three years of successful trading with the Indians, he sold his branch house at the Agency to Albert G. McGee and Ingram Baker, and the year following sold his store in Westport to Hamilton & Boone, Mr. Boone being a grandson of Daniel Boone, of Kentucky. From 1848 to 1852 he furnished outfits for emigrants to California, and while thus engaged equipped Colonel John C. Fremont for both of his expeditions across the continent, buying his goods of R. & W. Campbell, of St. Louis. He also was engaged in buying and selling mules and other stock.

Mr. McGee was one of the fourteen men who bought the original "Kansas City." The land belonging to the heirs of Gabriel Prudhomme was put up at auction and sold by his father, James H. McGee, who was the guardian of the heirs. The price ranged from $5,000 to $7,000.

Mr. McGee's second wife died March 19, 1867, leaving one child, who died when five years old. January 11, 1869, he married Susan B. Gill, daughter of Marcus Gill. She was born in 1849 in Owensville,

Bath county, Kentucky. Her father was a miller and owned what is called the Gill's Mills. They have two children, a boy two years of age and a girl six years. In religious and political belief Mr. McGee is very liberal. He has traveled throughout the United States, and by earnest endeavor and untiring perseverance acquired a vast amount of knowledge. Mr. McGee has taken great interest in the welfare of Kansas City. He has lived here for fifty-one years, and has watched the rapid growth of a wilderness into the developed "City" of "The New West." His father died in May, 1840, and predicted that there would be the largest city in Missouri, where Kansas City now stands, and his son Allen seems to have the same intuitions as his father, and has been active in all enterprises tending to the future welfare of the city. Personally Mr. McGee is a genial companion, has a pleasing and unassuming countenance, is benevolent and energetic, a good neighbor and citizen, and is just and honorable in all his dealings. He acts out his best convictions, without either hope of reward or fear of punishment.

HON. DEWITT C. ALLEN.

LIBERTY.

DEWITT C. ALLEN was born November 11, 1835, in Clay county, Missouri, and with the exception of a few brief intervals has passed his life in that county. His family is of English-Welsh extraction, and has been settled in America more than a century and a half, and his parents were persons of education and refinement. His father, Colonel Shubael Allen, was a native of Orange county, New York, whence he emigrated to Kentucky in 1816, and thence to Missouri in 1817, and finally settled in Clay county in 1820. His mother, Miss Dinah Ayres Trigg, was a daughter of General Stephen Trigg, of Bedford county, Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky near the close of the last century, and thence to Howard county, Missouri, in 1818. She was born in Estill county, Kentucky.

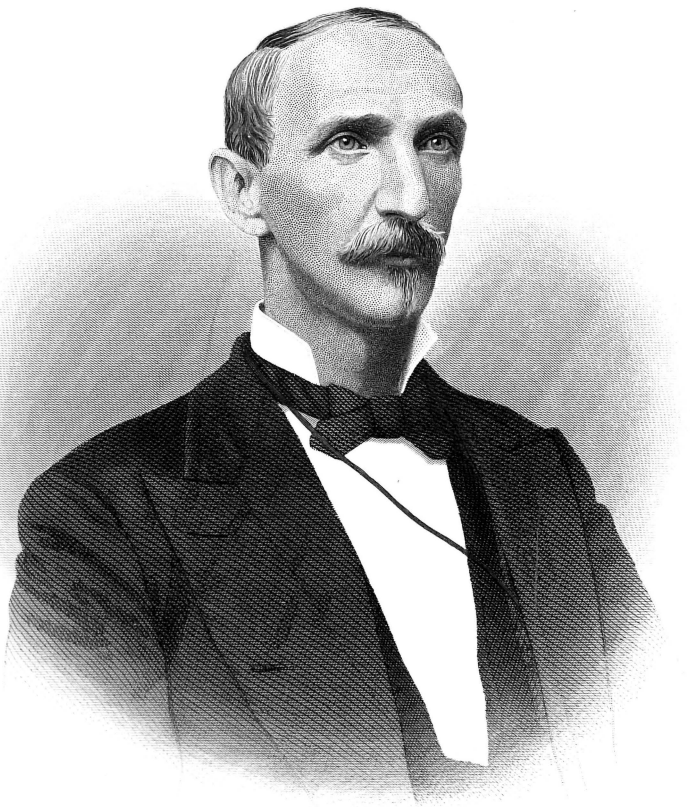
When Mr. Allen was five years old his father died, and he passed entirely under the influence and training of his mother—a woman of excellent judgment, fine literary taste, cheerful disposition, the most delicate sentiments of honor and integrity, and in every way fitted for the discharge of the duties devolved upon her. In temperament he is more like his father, but his character was molded by his mother. To her encouragement and advice he attributes mainly his achievements in life.

By mental constitution he was a student and lover of books, and his taste for study was strengthened by example. His historical and miscellaneous reading began at eleven years of age, and has been pursued with system and regularity. Before the completion of his thirteenth year, among other works, he had read all of Scott's novels.

In 1850, having previously received the benefit of excellent private schools, held, however, at irregular intervals, he entered William Jewell College, and was there graduated in 1855 with the first honors in the classics and *belles lettres*. His grade in mathematics was somewhat lower. His taste originally at college was for the mathematics, but as his acquaintance with the classics increased his fondness for mathematics became less strong.

Having completed his collegiate course he accepted the position of principal of the preparatory department in the Masonic College, at Lexington, Missouri, which he filled for a year to the entire satisfaction of the curators and patrons of that institution. He accounts the reminiscences of his stay at Lexington as among the most agreeable in his life. Society there was at the height of its brilliance and charm. The people, as ever, were hospitable and courteous, and he bears with him only memories of kindness and encouragement received from them. His previous life had been one of study and seclusion, and his experiences of society and the world were slight. Of the many persons there to whom he feels indebted for kind offices, he especially remembers his friends, Charles R. Morehead, Sr., (now of Leavenworth, Kansas,) and Mrs. William H. Russell.

During the year succeeding his connection with the Masonic College he devoted himself to those his-



Engd by R. Dutenshy, N.Y.

D. C. Allen

torical and special studies (suggested to him by his friend Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan), which are considered by legal gentlemen as a proper introduction to the comprehensive study of the law, which he had chosen while at college as the profession of his life. From the summer of 1858 to May, 1860, he pursued his legal studies in the office of the late Richard R. Rees, Esq., in Leavenworth, Kansas. Occasionally during that period he assisted Mr. Rees in the trial of cases in order to acquire familiarity with the procedure in the courts. He recognizes his obligations to the advice and suggestions of Mr. Rees as being very great, particularly in the specialties of pleading, conveyancing and the drafting of orders, judgments and decrees.

In May, 1860, he returned to his home in Liberty, Missouri, and began the practice of law. Since then he has devoted himself exclusively to the work of his profession.

In November, 1860, he was elected circuit attorney of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, composed of the counties of Clay, Clinton, Caldwell, Ray and Carroll. He discharged the duties of that office with fidelity and promptness until December 17, 1861, when, under the operation of an ordinance of the Missouri convention of that year, prescribing an oath testing the loyalty of officers, it became vacant in consequence of his refusal to take the oath.

He was married May 18, 1864, to Miss Emily E. Settle, of Ray county, Missouri, daughter of Hiram P. Settle, Esq., of that county. She was born in Culpepper county, Virginia. They have three children.

During the years 1866-7 he was general attorney of the Kansas City & Cameron railroad company—now known as the Kansas City branch of the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad—and in that position labored assiduously with others to secure its early completion.

He was elected, without opposition, in January, 1875, to represent—in connection with Hon. E. H. Norton—the 3rd Senatorial District of Missouri, composed of the counties of Clay, Clinton and Platte, in the constitutional convention, called to meet May 5, 1875, and assisted in the framing of the present organic law of the state. In that body, composed of many of the ablest and most learned men in the state, he bore himself with ability and won the respect and confidence of its members. At its organization he was appointed a member of the committees on education and the legislative department, and was esteemed in them as an intelligent and indefatigable worker.

Mr. Allen has attained a high and honorable position at the bar. He deals with the law as a science, and sees the logical connection of its principles. He surveys the fields of legal lore with the clear, calm vision of a jurist. He is devoted to our system of jurisprudence because it contains the crystallized thoughts of the best minds of all ages and countries. He is noted for the power of his faculty for analysis, the quickness of his perception of the most remote analogies, the fineness and delicacy of his distinctions, and the rapidity of his detection of inconsistencies in argument. In forensic conflicts he brings into requisition the best materials of law and fact. His positions are always clear, logical and concise. His voice, though not strong, is distinct and penetrating, and his rhetoric faultless. When the occasion demands it, he ascends by easy gradations from the smooth, graceful, conversational style, suited to the courts, to a higher plane of oratory. Fired by the inspiration of the theme, he irradiates the case with flashes of eloquence that electrify the audience. His manner is earnest, and his ideas form in quick, unbroken succession. But his great power as a speaker is in the elevation of his sentiments, and his rich and sparkling thoughts. Ringing tones, electric fire and aptly chosen words merely form their drapery. He is a cultured, scholarly man. His style, both in speaking and writing, is peculiarly his own. He is an independent thinker and derives his information, when practicable, from original sources. He is systematic and exact in all things, and counts as worthless all knowledge that is not accurate. During the vacations of the courts he does not remain idle, but continues in his office engaged in work or investigation. He deals with his clients with the utmost candor. And one of his distinguishing characteristics is fidelity to his friends. He possesses a high sense of honor, and is bold and unyielding in defense of right.

Mr. Allen devotes his periods of leisure to literary reading—historical, philosophical, critical and poetical—but never allows it to infringe upon his professional study or work. He fully recognizes the truth so often urged by the sages of the law, that, of all men, the reading and thought of a lawyer should be the most extended. Systematic and careful reading in the higher works of literature—his-

torical, philosophical, critical and poetical—gives freshness, breadth and comprehensive grasp to the mind, variety and richness to thought, and a clearer perception of the motives of men and the principles of things, indeed of the very spirit of laws. Nature has given us both reason and fancy, and they were meant for use. Hence, he argues that the mind should both reason and bloom. Besides, a cultured fancy, guided by severe taste, is a source of invention in argument. He occasionally writes, but only as a matter of amusement or for the gratification of friends. His style in writing is clear, logical, chaste and impassioned. His thoughts are expressed with force and sententiousness. His fancy is delicate and subtle, and usually pervades his writings.

Mr. Allen is a charming conversationalist. His wide range of reading, habits of analysis and observation, intuitive knowledge of the motives of men and women, his fine fancy, rapid play of thought, and quick apprehension, combine, with his genial good humor and innate charity, to make him a brilliant and most agreeable member of society, and to render his triumphs in the *salon* equal to those at the bar. He is, as the result both of thought and observation, a staunch and enthusiastic friend of popular education, and is keenly alive to the advantages to be derived from an increase of facilities for university and scientific training for the young. During the past six or seven years he has been one of the trustees of William Jewell College, and has earnestly coöperated with his associates in the promotion of the interests of that institution. Probably to no one in the state is it more indebted for its present high state of efficiency.

Mr. Allen is not a member of any church, but he entertains a high respect for religion, and he conceives that reverence for it among the people is the life and soul of healthful, well-ordered society. He is highly public spirited, and ready at all times to aid and encourage those movements which tend to increase the material happiness and promote the culture of his community. His highest conception of the due execution of a man's life-work, is the faithful performance of duty. In politics he is a firm, consistent Jeffersonian Democrat.

REV. WILLIAM RENFRO ROTHWELL, D. D.

LIBERTY.

WILLIAM R. ROTHWELL was born in Garrard county, Kentucky, September 2, 1831. His parents, John Rothwell, M. D., and China Renfro, daughter of Dr. William Renfro, of Garrard county, Kentucky, were of Virginian birth and English descent. They had six children, three sons and three daughters.

In 1831, soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch, they emigrated to Callaway county, Missouri William, from early childhood, was studious and gave great promise of becoming an eminent scholar. He attended the common schools in the county in which his father resided, and with the help of two short terms at academies, was prepared in 1851 to enter the Missouri University, from which he graduated with the degree of A. M., July 4, 1854, taking the first honors in a class of ten.

At the time of his graduation he was decided upon a medical profession, but his plans were changed by being, in the same year, elected principal of Elm Ridge Academy, Howard county, Missouri, where he received a very encouraging salary, and being stimulated by success he remained for two and one-half years, when he was elected the first president of the Baptist Female College, at Columbia, Missouri, (now known as Stephens College.) After one year of service there he was elected to succeed Rev. William Thompson, LL. D., as president of Mt. Pleasant College, Huntsville, Missouri, which position he held with great success for twelve years.

In 1860 he was ordained to the ministry, having been converted in 1853 under the preaching of Rev. Tyre C. Harris, Columbia, Missouri, and was successively pastor of the Baptist churches of Huntsville and Keytesville, Missouri.

During the years 1871–2 he was corresponding secretary of the Baptist general association of Missouri, in which position he acquitted himself with marked ability. His letters and communications

while corresponding secretary are noted as being among the most graceful and forcible that have emanated in the interest of that body.

In 1872 Mr. Rothwell was unanimously elected professor of Theology and Moral Philosophy in William Jewell College, which position he still holds (1877).

In 1874 his Alma Mater, in honorable recognition of his distinction as a man of letters, conferred upon him the dignity of *Divinitatis Doctor*. Every moment of Dr. Rothwell's time since his graduation has been one of intellectual activity and usefulness.

In 1855 he married Miss Louisa Hughes, daughter of Allen Hughes, of Howard county, Missouri. In 1860 Mrs. Rothwell died, leaving one son, John Hughes Rothwell, now eighteen years old, and a student of great promise in William Jewell College.

In 1863 Dr. Rothwell married Miss Fannie A. Pitts, daughter of Rev. Y. R. Pitts, near Glasgow, Missouri, and to them has been born one bright boy who is now eleven years old.

Perhaps in no home in the state could be found a more complete library than in Dr. Rothwell's. He has spared neither time nor expense in adding to it all the standard works on theology and moral philosophy, besides valuable encyclopædias. His taste for literature and his desire for improvement has drawn about him friends of high social standing. He is in perfect sympathy with the Baptist workers throughout the state, and they enjoy the hospitalities of Dr. and Mrs. Rothwell's beautiful home

Politically he is a Democrat, always voting, but not otherwise taking any great interest in politics.

Dr. Rothwell has a very commanding appearance, being six feet high and very erect. He is in the prime of life and mental vigor, is mild mannered, possesses easy dignity, and is very modest and unassuming. His sense of duty impels him to the front whenever principle or honor calls. He is a "ripe scholar," of elegant culture, and a man of liberal and expansive views. Perhaps no man in the state stands higher in the love and confidence of his denomination of Christians than he.

ROBERT HUGH MILLER.

LIBERTY.

ROBERT HUGH MILLER was born in Richmond, Virginia, November 27, 1826. His parents were John E. and Mary A. (Rogers) Miller. His father's family was of Scotch extraction. About the year 1842 his parents immigrated to Barren county, Kentucky, and, after residing there nearly six years, removed to Missouri and settled in Monroe county. Soon after he was sent to Columbia, Missouri, to learn the printing business, and there entered the office of the *Columbia Patriot*, published by F. A. Hamilton, W. T. B. Sanford, Thomas Miller and James S. Rollins, all of whom are now dead except the latter. Before the expiration of his apprenticeship, the *Patriot* ceased to exist, and entering the office of the *Missouri Statesman*, also published in Columbia, he remained there some months. The *Statesman* was then and is now edited by Hon. William F. Switzler, so well and so honorably known in Missouri in editorial circles.

In April, 1846, in connection with John B. Williams, now of the *Fulton Telegraph*, he established the *Liberty Tribune*, in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, whither he immediately removed and there he has ever since made his home. The connection between himself and Mr. Williams in the publication of the *Tribune* was terminated within a year after the first issue, and he became and has since remained the sole proprietor of that paper. The *Tribune*, in its history, has had no suspension, and but one failure of issue, which occurred in September, 1861.

He was married, June 28, 1848, to Miss Enna F. Peters, daughter of the late John R. Peters, of Clay county, Missouri. She died December 3, 1867, leaving four children. May 3, 1871, Mr. Miller married Miss Lulu Wilson, daughter of the late Hon. John Wilson, of Platte county, Missouri. They have three children.

His educational advantages were such as could be obtained in his youth in the common schools of the country, and this he supplemented by research and observation. From his earliest acquaintance with politics to the dissolution of the Whig party,

he was an enthusiastic member of it. Since then he has been a member of the Democratic party and earnestly coöperated in the advocacy of its principles. He was reared and educated under the influences of the old school Presbyterian church, and though not a communicant of any church, he retains a great respect and reverence for that grand and venerable body of Christians.

He has ever been an earnest advocate of all public enterprises inaugurated in Clay county—its railways, schools, college, agricultural society, etc.—indeed, of all measures and conceptions whose purpose and tendency were to increase the wealth and social and moral well-being of the people among whom he has so long lived.

Mr. Miller's characteristics are untiring industry, great tenacity of purpose, close adherence to approved forms, customs and usages, conscientious attachment to truth and right, and steady, unflinching devotion to friends.

JOHN GEORGE JULIUS HAFFNER.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

JOHN G. J. HAFFNER was born in the city of Weisensteir, Würtemberg, Germany, April 22, 1838. His father, Matthias Haffner, was a celebrated doctor of medicine and was consulting physician to the Duke of Turn-and-Taxis. He died in 1863, aged sixty-three years. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Julia V. Bibra Schwebheim, was a native of Bavaria and a daughter of an ancient Catholic aristocratic family, whose record runs back to and includes the Cardinal Duke of Schwaben, and the Marshals of the Austrian and Italian armies. Her brother was Governor of Nürnberg, Bavaria, in 1848. She is still living, in her sixtieth year, and gives evidence of having been a beautiful woman, with the well known marks of high blood plainly discernible in her regular features, high forehead, determined yet feminine lips and chin, and that dignified carriage which betokens a true appreciation of lineage. She is now living with her son-in-law, Dr. Theodore Herman, in Perryville. The paternal grandfather of our subject was a Hungarian and surgeon in the army of the King of Würtemberg.

John George Julius Haffner, the subject of this sketch, received his elementary education in the common schools of his native town and afterward, in 1848, was sent to his uncle, then governor of Nürnberg, to attend the gymnasium of that city. From there he went to Ehingen Gymnasium four years, then three years to the Latin school of Ulm Gymnasium, after which he spent two years in the University of Tübingen and two years in the University of Würtzburg.

In 1859 he was called to the army, and accepted as 2d lieutenant in a cavalry regiment. He was stationed on the frontier line of his Kingdom during the war between Austria and France, where he remained on duty two years and six months. He then returned to Freiburg, where he graduated, in 1863, in the regular course, including medicine, surgery and midwifery. He immediately began the private practice of his profession in the Kingdom of Würtemberg, which he continued until 1866, when he was again called to the army in the war between Austria and Prussia and served as physician of his regiment with the rank of lieutenant, until peace was declared. On the field of Königgrätz a bomb-shell struck his stirrup, ripped off his shoe sole, but did not injure him. At the second fire a shell struck the station house—a stone building—and a piece of the shattered rock killed his horse from under him, still leaving him unhurt. He was afterwards in the engagement between the Bavarian and Prussian troops at Kissingen, and then at Tauberbischofsheim, the memorable battle that closed the war.

In the fall of 1866 he spent two months at Cannstadt baths, recruiting his health. From here on a pressing invitation of a comrade, he went to Zaisersweiher, Kingdom of Würtenburg, to spend a few days in recreating sports. But his stay was prolonged six months through the fascinations of his host's daughter—Miss Marie Schelling, daughter of Adolph and Julie (Hornung) Schelling. The intimacy resulted in their marriage, which took place May 23, 1867.

On the 27th of that month—four days after his

marriage—he and his bride emigrated to America—sailing on the steamship Cimbria for New York. On board, while under way, the engineer took them below to show them the machinery of the vessel, and here, in the person of the second engineer, his wife accidentally discovered her brother. Of course the voyage was pleasant, and calm seas added to its enjoyment. They cast anchor in New York harbor at midnight of June 12, and remained in that city until 1873, the doctor practicing profitably there and in the suburban cities.

Desirous of finding a less crowded community, in 1873 Dr. Haffner started for the West, with Texas as his objective point. He stopped at the different cities on his route, and finally arrived at St. Louis. Here he received letters from his friend, Baron von Bechtolsheim, (then in the office of the secretary of state, but now Austrian Consul at St. Louis) pressingly inviting him to visit Jefferson City. He did so, and was finally induced to settle there, opened an office and in a short time became the leading physician of the city. His practice became very large and lucrative. But the elections of 1874 removed his friends and threw into the state capital strangers; so, finding that he would be without his countrymen for companions, he determined to remove. On making known his arrangements, he received, unsolicited, the following complimentary letter from the Secretary of State:

"CITY OF JEFFERSON, MO., Sept., 11, 1874.

"From an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Julius Haffner, of this city, I take pleasure in testifying to his high standing in this community both as a gentleman of culture and refinement as well as a physician and medical practitioner of first rank.

Respectfully,

EUGENE F. WEIGEL,

Signed: Secretary of State."

"CHARLES A. BUCK, Secretary, and with the seal of the State."

In June, 1875, he removed to Cape Girardeau and at once entered upon the practice of medicine, and rapidly acquired the friendship and patronage of the people of the city and county.

Dr. Haffner was raised a Catholic and his wife a Lutheran. But, happily, they are liberal in their religious sentiments and exceedingly tolerant of the opinions of others. So, too, in politics, the doctor is independent, free from party thraldom and devoting his time exclusively to his profession.

They have had four children, two of whom are living: Marie, born February 24, 1868, and Ernest, born April 18, 1862. The writer spent a day in their family circle, and gladly testifies to the affection and close friendship existing between parents and children. Refinement and culture mark the parents, while intimacy and confidence between them and their children evidence a more than ordinary proper training and family government.

Dr. Haffner is one of the busiest physicians in the county, rapid in all his movements, attentive and hence successful as a practitioner, popular with his patients and the people. Highly cultivated, his surroundings are such as are calculated to brighten his home and render his household happy.

DANIEL W. B. TEVIS.

LEXINGTON.

DANIEL WEBSTER BERKLEY TEVIS was born, October 21, 1834, in Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri. He is the son of Simeon Perry and Emily (Berkeley) Tevis. His father is a carpenter by trade and was reared and educated in Madison county, Kentucky. He removed to Boonville in 1833, where for several years he followed his profession, but abandoned it and engaged in farming—an occupation which he still pursues, being hale and active at the age of seventy-two. The father of Simeon Tevis came from England, located in Baltimore and was a soldier in the war of 1812.

D. W. B. Tevis received a fair English education, having attended Masonic College in Lexington during 1851–2–3 and a part of 1854. Returning to Boonville, for the next three years he taught and attended school alternately, the latter part of the time teaching half the day and attending Boonville high school the other half.

On July 14, 1857, he left Boonville and entered as clerk in a drug store in Lexington. Here he remained for seven years, closely applying himself

to the study of his business and acquiring a knowledge of chemistry, the art of compounding medicines and collateral subjects. In 1864 he began in business as a druggist, having purchased a stock of drugs, medicines, etc. In this business he is still engaged.

During the war he served two years in the home guard militia, having the rank of sergeant. In 1863 he was appointed by the court, assessor of Lafayette county, and was re-appointed in 1865, holding the office four years.

His early religious instruction was under Methodist influences, but he is now a member of the Baptist congregation. Politically he affiliates with the Democratic party, but is not an ardent admirer of all Democratic measures and policy. He was a member of the Whig party before its death, and during the war was a strong Union man

Mr. Tevis was married, November 23, 1863, to Miss Sarah Julia Waddell, youngest daughter of William B. Waddell, one of the oldest and best known merchants in the State. From this marriage four children have been born, two of whom, a son and a daughter, survive.

Mr. Tevis is one of the best and most highly respected business men in Lexington, and has won for himself an enviable reputation as an honest, upright, honorable man. He allows nothing to distract his attention from his business, is most courteous and affable in his dealings with all, and by his industry, frugality and ability has accumulated a handsome property. Socially, he is pleasant and agreeable; his manners are frank and captivating, and he is highly esteemed by the entire community in which he resides.

JUDGE JAS. TURNER VANCE THOMPSON.

LIBERTY.

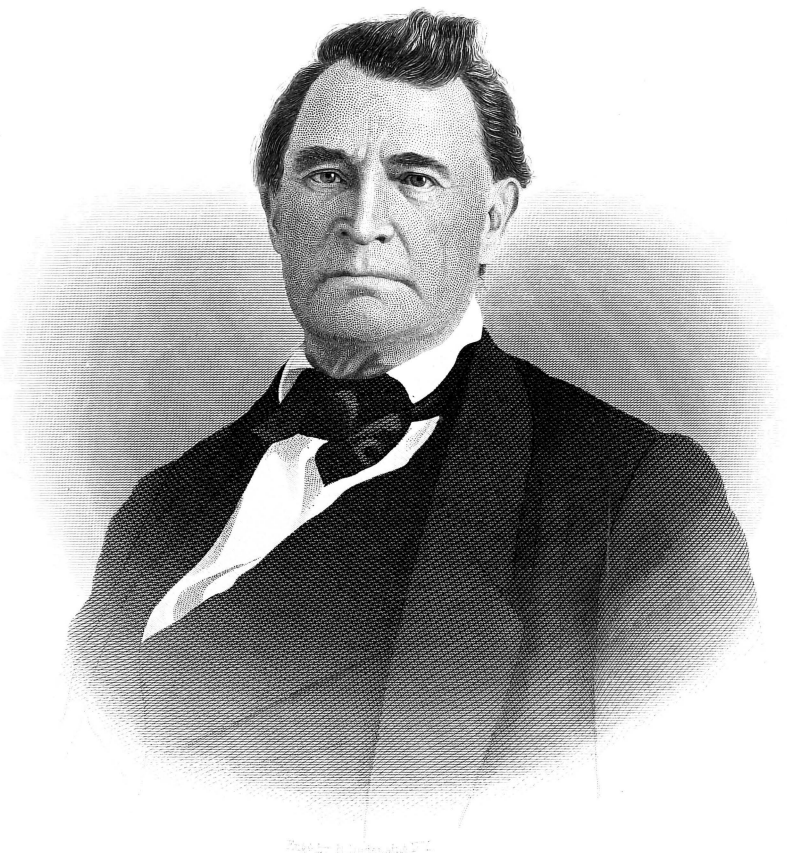
JUDGE JAMES T. V. THOMPSON was born in Lincoln county, North Carolina, May 26, 1797, and was the son of Gideon Thompson, of that county. Gideon Thompson was not old enough during the progress of the Revolutionary war for service in the Continental army, but several of his brothers, who were older, did serve therein. After his immigration to Kentucky, however, he served under General Andrew Jackson against the Indians. The Thompson family is of Scotch-Irish descent, and has been a great while settled in America. It is related to the Vance family of North Carolina, and Judge Thompson was a cousin of Governor Z. D. Vance, of that state. In 1798 Gideon Thompson removed with his family to Logan county, Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood.

In 1817 he was married in Kentucky to Miss Ruth Roberts, daughter of James Roberts, who subsequently removed to Clay county, Missouri and there died. She was a sister of the late David Roberts, of Clay county. She bore him two children, both of whom died when young. She died about the year 1820.

In the year 1822 he married in Kentucky Miss Margaret Mayburn, who died in 1849. She bore him nine children, all of whom are dead except Mrs. Sarah Baxter Lincoln, widow of the late Robert T. Lincoln, of Clay county, and Mrs. Minerva Gant, wife of Henry C. Gant, now of Hopkinsville, Kentucky. One of his daughters by that marriage, Eliza, married Stephen R. Shrader, now of Jefferson City, Missouri, and died, leaving five children; and another, Mary Jane, married the late T. W. W. De Courcy, (at his death a resident of Kentucky,) and died leaving a daughter.

On the 23d of April, 1850, he was married to Miss Emily W. Drew, of Clay county, by whom he had two children—John D. Thompson and Anna R. Thompson—who survive him. Miss Drew was a native of Todd county, Kentucky, and was a daughter of the late Francis Whiting Drew, who died in 1843, shortly after his immigration to Clay county, Missouri. He was a native of Berkley county, Virginia, and of English descent. Miss Drew's mother's maiden name was Mary Hogan, and she was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. Mrs. Mary Drew died in Clay county, Missouri, in 1864. Mary Hogan's mother was a Mauzy of the Mauzys of Virginia.

In 1826 Judge Thompson removed from Kentucky to Missouri, and settled on the farm in Clay county adjoining the town of Liberty, where he



J. V. Thompson

died February 15, 1872. At the time of his arrival in Clay county the town of Liberty contained but few over seventy-five inhabitants, and the county was sparsely settled. Within two years thereafter he knew every man in Clay county.

In 1830 he was elected a justice of the county court of Clay county, and served in that capacity four years.

In 1834 he was elected a member of the Missouri Senate and served in that body until 1838. In 1838 he was reëlected to the senate and served until 1842. In 1858 he was again elected to the senate and served until in the fall of 1861. The last time that he served in that body was in November, 1861, when the general assembly was convened at Neosho, Newton county, by proclamation of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. The members composing the two houses of the general assembly who convened there are frequently denominated Jackson's Legislature. Among his associates in the senate he always retained a particular affection for Miles Vernon, Nathaniel W. Watkins, Colonel Marmaduke, Colonel Bogy, Colonel Rozier, Benjamin Rives, A. B. Chambers, Benjamin J. Brown and James Chiles. Specially was this true of Colonel Marmaduke.

During life Judge Thompson was a Democrat, and he always called himself "an old-fashioned, states'-rights, Jackson Democrat."

He was a delegate to every Democratic state convention from 1826 to 1861. He was a member of every county convention held by the Democracy of Clay county during the same period. He was also a delegate to every Democratic congressional convention held in the districts of which Clay county formed a part during the same time—particularly the famous "Gallatin Convention" in 1852, when Hon. James H. Birch and Governor Austin A. King were rival candidates for the nomination. He was a Democratic presidential elector in 1844, 1848 and 1860. He approved the "Jackson Resolutions" passed by the general assembly of Missouri in 1849. He opposed Colonel Benton from 1848 until his, the latter's death. In 1860 he supported Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. After the election of Mr. Lincoln and the secession of South Carolina he deemed that a war between the states was inevitable, and thought that Missouri should espouse the cause of the South. He therefore supported in the senate every measure of preparation and defense passed by the 21st General Assembly of the state. By conviction and the associations of his life he was an ardent Southern man. After the commencement of hostilities in Missouri in May, 1861, he left his home and followed the fortunes of General Sterling Price in the campaign in Southwest Missouri, which ensued in that year. He was, of course, too old for service as a soldier, but his strong sympathy with the Southern cause carried him to the army. This was also a necessity to him because his activity in promoting the cause of the South as well as his great personal influence in Northwest Missouri had made him very obnoxious to the Federal authorities.

In the spring of 1862 he was captured at the battle of Pea Ridge, (frequently called Elkhorn,) taken to St. Louis and incarcerated in Gratiot street prison. After some weeks of imprisonment there he was released on parole by the Federal authorities and permitted to return home. On his arrival at home, in April of that year, he was required by Colonel Penick, commandant of the Federal post at Liberty, to address the people and counsel them to submission. The situation to him was not only trying but dangerous. The court house, where the address was delivered, was crowded with citizens and soldiers. He was loth to say anything that would offend his secession friends, or damp their ardor, but it was certain death to drop a word that might arouse the ire of the soldiers. His speech was a masterpiece of ingenuity, evasion and wit. Without in point of fact recanting any of his secession principles, he yet made it seem that he did, and frequently stirred the soldiers to loud expressions of merriment. After recounting in the most amusing and drollest manner the story of his adventures in Price's army, his capture by the Dutch (a detachment of soldiers who were Germans captured him,) alluding to his confinement in Gratiot street prison and meditations consequent thereon, he said: "Well, gentlemen, I found myself in Gratiot street prison, safe under lock and key, with a sentinel always fumbling with his bayonet at the door. I thought everything over. I considered my life and what I had done for the South. I had been honest in it. I thought the South had received many wrongs. May be the North had also received wrongs. There had been much talk and much complaint on both sides. The North might be right. The South might be right. But whether the South was right or the South was wrong, old Thompson in Gratiot street prison wasn't doing the South any good. A great light then broke on me, and—I played for out."

The summer of 1862 was a period of great dan-

ger as well as annoyance and unquiet to him. His social and political associations for forty years were in the throes of dissolution. The finger of death was upon slavery and he was rich in slaves. The fabric of his fortune—the accumulations of a life—was tottering. Although he was the owner of a vast estate, comprising six thousand acres of land, or more, the larger portion of it lying in Clay county, as well as large amounts of personal property, yet he was also greatly indebted. At the April term of the Clay circuit court, 1862, as well as at the two preceding terms, judgments of magnitude had been rendered against him. Yet, there he was at Liberty, as if chained to a rock, chafing in impotent anger, threatened alike by the sheriff and the bayonet. It was dangerous to leave and dangerous to stay. The circumstances surrounding precluded him from free and judicious action so that he might marshal his resources, satisfy his creditors, and yet save something for old age. The lion was in the toils, and the hunters were inexorable. Moreover, as intimated, he was at no time safe from the soldiers. Some of the men at Liberty that summer in garrison were the roughest and most sanguinary ever seen there or in the state. They were not known for any terror they inspired the armed enemy in the field, but they brought fear and dismay to the unarmed citizens. Judge Thompson was threatened by individuals of them and curses and denunciations hurled at him. The pressure and strain were too great. He succumbed. He was severely stricken by paralysis. His physical and mental powers were weakened. And though he lingered nearly ten years after, yet it was delay, with the coffin perpetually in sight.

Judge Thompson's chief occupation during life was farming, but in the period of thirty years preceding the Civil war, he frequently entered into contracts with the United States government to furnish supplies of horses, mules and provisions, and to transport government stores, whence he derived great gains.

He was an active advocate of every important enterprise in his county, calculated to increase its general prosperity, such as the founding of William Jewell College and its location at Liberty; the creation of other schools in the county; the building of the Kansas City & Cameron railroad; the organization of the Clay County Agricultural and Mechanical Association; the erection of the Presbyterian church at Liberty, &c.

In 1848 he and his friend, Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan, went to Boonville, Missouri, to attend the meeting of the Baptist General Association of Missouri, to use their influence in securing the location of William Jewell College at Liberty. He gave to the college corporation the beautiful grounds on which its college building is erected.

In 1848 he erected in Liberty the Thompson House—the largest hotel building at that time in the state outside of St. Louis. He was a great encourager of the youth, and whenever he saw a young man who gave evidence of possessing a special aptitude for business, or indicated that he had strong mental powers, he always stimulated him to application and encouraged his ambition.

He was large in person and of powerful *physique;* his features were regular and handsome; his complexion dark; his gait in walking slow, meditative and firm; his hair and eyebrows very dark, and the latter heavy; his eyes very black and piercing; and his whole expression one of intensity, wariness, and thought. To portray his characteristics of mind—to make a picture which can be readily seized by the mental eyes of any who never knew him—is, confessedly, a work of extreme difficulty. True, they were marked and decided, but their union was so eccentric and peculiar—they gave forth such a succession of flashes and surprises—that the combined effect will escape delineation by the pen, no matter how fine its point, or rapid and airy its movements, and mental photography has not been invented. Colonel Alexander W. Doniphan on the 5th of June, 1872, at the semi-centennial celebration, in Liberty, of the people of Clay county, in his address on that occasion, in speaking of Judge Thompson, after exhausting his own unrivalled powers of analysis, illustration and delineation in picturing him, was at last—to convey his idea—driven to the use of these sentences: "Judge Thompson was one of the most remarkable men I ever met. His hind-sight was as near on a level with his fore-sight as that of any man I have known. He could come as near distinguishing between the beginning and the end as anybody. There never was but one Thompson, and he was the first and last one."

He was unlettered—only knew how to read and write—but nature had been lavish in her favors to him. Few men were gifted with a more powerful intellect or a keener perception. At a glance he grasped any situation. His wit was sharp and his sarcasm as biting as *aqua fortis*. He was to be

dreaded under all circumstances of opposition. His sententiousness and brevity of expression were proverbial. By innuendo he could convey thought with as much certainty and precision as could most men by their utmost endeavors at directness. Many years ago a young man settled in Liberty. He was only known previously to Judge Thompson as being the son of an old acquaintance of his. Shortly after the young man's arrival Judge Thompson met one of his own intimate friends when he introduced the subject of the new aspirant to the favors of the people of Liberty, and the following colloquy ensued: "Well, do you know ———?" "Not personally much, but of him I do in a general way; what of him?" "Well, he just beats all of 'em—he knows how and he's willing."

Though, with very slight education, he would solve the most intricate matters of calculation in business with amazing quickness, his arithmetic was not based on any acquaintance with the principles of Daboll, Ray, Pike or Davies, but evolved, literally, out of his own inner consciousness. He estimated men with great precision. He divined their true characters as if by intuition. If he erred it was in not duly weighing moral forces. Probably he failed somewhat in poising those fine influences which act above lucre. He looked through men to the motive actuating them as if somewhere hidden in their bosoms was the desire of gain. He did not see that ethereal efflorescence of the soul—the delicate down upon the plum—which is the outgrowth of man's relationship to God This may have been for want of that early training—mental and moral culture—which widens the vision and allows us to look beyond the areas of business in judgments on human motives. All his qualities were strong and decided—none negative. Time, nor political rivalries could estrange him from his friends. Nor could the lapse of a generation remove prejudices which he once entertained against men. He was, therefore, extreme in affection as well as in hate.

During thirty years preceding the civil war his influence in the Democratic party throughout the state was extensive and in his own county very great. Probably in politics—the management of party and the manipulation of its forces—his genius shone preëminent. He loved the turmoil, the intrigue, the uncertainties of political conflict. It was his joy to lay the deep stratagem—weave the tangled web of policy –and slowly, cautiously unite the rivulets of influence into the irresistible tide He was a profound believer in the maxim that "to the victors belong the spoils" His strategy in political management was essentially his own. In this as in all else he was a man without a model. In it he had no predecessor, and certainly has no successor in Northwest Missouri. The central idea of it was secrecy deep as the grave. He gave no intimations of his plans. It was sapping, mining, and skirmishing rather than charging. He dispersed his workers far and wide over the field. Everywhere arose the smoke of action, but no untimely flames shot out. The electricity was incessantly flowing, but it was not followed by lurid flashes, or peals of thunder. The noisy manifestations, the cries, the shouts were reserved for the decisive moment. All was involved in mystery. There were uncertain sounds, but none could tell whence they came nor whither they went. The movement was progressing, the toils were being laid, and the adversary being lulled by the hidden thought and will. Suddenly the consummation came—the object was accomplished—and Hercules was known by his track. Still it was mystery. You saw that the blow had been delivered but could not tell how. Prestidigitation in politics.

HON. JAMES E. LINCOLN.

LIBERTY.

THERE is no more honored and venerated name in American history than that of Lincoln, and certainly none that is so intimately connected with the grandest and noblest accomplishment in our nation's records. Any man can well afford to feel honored by bearing the name and any book be much the more valuable by publishing it.

James Edwin Lincoln was born near Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, September 27, 1840. His father, George Lincoln, a son of Thomas Lincoln,

was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, April 15, 1792. Thomas Lincoln was a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was a brother of Abraham Lincoln, the grandfather of the late lamented President of the United States. George Lincoln was a blacksmith by trade, but moved with his family from Kentucky to Missouri, in 1822, and entered a tract of land near Liberty, on which his widow still resides. He had previously been a volunteer soldier in the war of 1812, participated in the battle of River Raisin and many other battles, was taken prisoner twice, besides suffering the hardships of the memorable Canada campaign. He erected one of the first grist-mills in Clay county, was an industrious business man in all his different undertakings, and hence was successful. His health having failed, in the spring of 1847 he made a trip to the Rocky mountains, hoping to be benefited thereby; but on his attempting to return could get no further than Council Bluffs, Iowa, where he died April 28, 1848, leaving his widow with thirteen children—eight sons and five daughters. His sons were John, Robert, Gatewood, William, Samuel, George, Charles, and James Edwin; his daughters were Ann, Fannie, Cordelia, Lucy and Julia.

Mrs. George Lincoln's maiden name was Julia Ann Gatewood. She was a daughter of Peter Gatewood, of Fayette county, Kentucky, who was a farmer and engaged in breeding and raising thoroughbred horses—many of which became celebrated on the turf. On the death of her husband, Mrs. Lincoln remained on the homestead and managed the affairs of the estate with rare business judgment. She reared and educated her large family with a solicitude and devotion that insured success and gave to the country some of its best citizens—all but one of her sons are married and are farmers in Clay and Clinton counties; her daughters are also all married: Anna T. to John A. Beaucham, a merchant; she died in Clay county in 1853; Fannie to Isaac N. Hockiday, a merchant and trader, of Liberty, who died at Plattsburg in April, 1874, where his widow and family now reside; Cordelia became the wife of Colonel John Lee Howard, of Clay county, formerly of Mason county, Kentucky, and died in 1858; Lucy Gatewood Lincoln married Thomas K. Bradley, a merchant, formerly of Liberty, but with his family now residing in Nebraska City. Julia is now the wife of Hon. John M. McMichaels, editor of the Plattsburg *Lever*.

James Edwin Lincoln, of whom we write this brief history, was educated in the private schools of Liberty, most of the time under his favorite tutor—Dr. Thomas S. Dabney—and subsequently graduated at William Jewell College, in Liberty, in 1860. He graduated in 1862 at the Law University at Louisville, Kentucky, and immediately returned to Liberty, where he began the practice of law.

Owing to the bitter feelings engendered by the civil war then in progress, civil proceedings were superseded by military authority, consequently all legal employment ceased, and Mr. Lincoln went to Colorado and Montana, where he engaged in trading. In 1864 he returned to his home and in 1865 resumed his practice, by entering into partnership with Colonel H. L. Routt. (To this gentleman Mr. Lincoln expresses himself as greatly indebted for valuable aid in obtaining a knowledge of the practice of the law, adding "for no man is more gratefully remembered than he who lends a helping hand to a young lawyer struggling for recognition at the bar; and to Colonel Routt most of the members of Liberty bar are under lasting obligations for his kindness and assistance at a time when they most needed it.") The partnership continued until the fall of 1867, when he became the partner of Colonel W. H. Woodson and practiced with him until 1872. Since that year Mr. Lincoln has been conducting his business alone, which has grown and become lucrative to a flattering degree.

The Lincoln family were Whigs until the demise of that party. Since then James E. has acted with the Democracy. In 1871 he was elected city attorney of Liberty, and in the fall of 1872 prosecuting attorney for Clay county, serving two years, after which he declined reëlection. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to represent his county in the 29th General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature. This being the first session under the new constitution, was one of the most important held for many years, as it involved a general change in the existing laws of the state and the enactment of many new ones. Mr. Lincoln took an active part in all its proceedings, serving on several committees, and was chairman of the special committee appointed to amend and conform the laws to the new constitution. The Journal of the House furnishes ample testimony that he was one of the most untiring workers of that body.

He has always been deeply interested in educational enterprises, doing all in his power to build up and foster schools and colleges; he is also an unfal-

tering friend of the temperance movement, and a member of the Christian church, having joined it while at college in his eighteenth year. He has been since 1862 a member of Liberty Lodge, No. 31, A. F. & A. M., and subsequently of Chapter No. 3, and since 1876 of the Liberty Commandery, No. 6—in all of which lodges he has filled different official positions. He is strongly identified with Clay county and is one of its most popular and prominent citizens.

James E. Lincoln was married to Miss Margaret Pixley Bird, of Liberty, December 7, 1865. She is the daughter of Greenup Bird, Sr., now a leading merchant of Kansas City, but formerly and for many years residing at Liberty—engaged in merchandising and banking—a gentleman widely known and highly esteemed. Mrs. Lincoln's mother was Catherine Bird, formerly Pixley, daughter of William Pixley, one of the pioneers of Clay county, a man of strong character and high standing in the community. Three children, now living, are the result of this marriage: An infant son, Katherine Bird, born in 1873, and a son named Gatewood Saunders, born in 1875.

COLONEL ALEXANDER J. CALHOUN.

LIBERTY.

ALEXANDER J. CALHOUN was born in Wilson county, Tennessee, November 10, 1814, and is a descendant of one of the old families of the Carolinas, and the son of a deeply revered and eminently pious gentleman. The first of the name emigrated from Ireland to America early in the history of the colonial settlement, and settled in South Carolina, where he reared a family.

One of his sons, Samuel, was the grandfather of our subject. He was born in that state about 1740, in manhood was a soldier of the Revolution; after the war he moved to North Carolina, thence to Tennessee in 1798, and settled in Wilson county, near the Big Springs, in 1801, where he died in 1823. His wife was Nancy Neely; she was born in Pennsylvania in 1755, was of Scotch descent, and died in Tennessee in 1825. They had the following children: Hannah—married Hugh Roane; John; Polly—married Flavel Garrison; Thomas; Jane—married John Provine; Nancy—married Montgomery McCorkle; Samuel and James.

Thomas Calhoun, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in North Carolina, May 31, 1782. He was educated in that state, and moved with his parents to Wilson county, Tennessee. He prepared himself for the ministry in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which religious body he was one of the first members and was intimately connected with its founding and organization, in 1810, under Revs. Finis Ewing, Samuel King and Samuel McAdow. He was ordained and preached for that church a full half century. In 1808 he was married to Miss Mary Robertson Johnston, who was born in 1787 in North Carolina. Her father, Alexander Johnston, was born in the same state about 1760, was of Welsh descent, and died in 1800. Her mother, whose maiden name was Nellie Robertson, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, about 1756, and died in 1839. The children of Alexander and Nellie Johnston were: John; Mary R.—married Thomas Calhoun; Robertson, William, Daniel and Jane—married Colonel Gabriel Barton.

There were born to Thomas Calhoun and his wife, Mary (Robertson) Calhoun, the following children: Ewing F., Nancy E., who married Blythe McMurray, and, after his death, John Forster, and died in Mississippi in 1844; Alexander J., Persis B., Jane—died in youth; Thomas P., Samuel L. and Mary R.—died in infancy.

Alexander J. Calhoun, their second son, was raised and educated in his native county. In 1837 he moved to Columbus, Lowndes county, Mississippi, where he engaged in merchandising. In 1845 he moved to Clay county, Missouri, where he farmed and taught school until 1853, when he was elected circuit clerk and held the position until 1865. He then returned to the farm and remained until 1874, when he was elected to his former clerkship in Clay county, which position he now holds.

Colonel Calhoun received his title in 1840, by commission from the governor of Mississippi as colonel of the state militia. He is a member of the

Masonic fraternity, in which order he has been Master, High Priest and District Deputy Grand Master. The Colonel is also a member of the Patrons of Husbandry and of the Good Templars.

He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, and since the death of that party has been acting with the Democracy.

Colonel Calhoun's first wife was Miss Susan E. Huddleston, who was born in Washington, Alabama, in 1819, and died in Clay county, Missouri, in 1874. Her father, John Huddleston, was born in Georgia about 1793, of Scotch-Irish parents, and died at Pass Christian, Mississippi, in 1863.

His second wife was Miss Bettie Alder, of Clay county, Missouri, a native of Virginia, born in 1841. Her father, David P. Alder, was born in Virginia, September 11, 1803, but moved to Clay county, Missouri, in 1850, and died there June 8, 1857. He had been county surveyor of Rockingham county, Virginia, and was deputy surveyor of Clay county after moving west. He was of English descent. He married Lydia A. Wall, of Kentucky, who was born in 1813 and died in Clay county in 1864. Their children were: Gardner; Bettie—married A. J. Calhoun; Maria—married James Grooms; Lurena—married Moses McCoy and, after his death, W. P. Lucas; Madison; Lydia—married David Thorp; Worthington, not dead, and John—died in 1874.

Colonel Calhoun had no children by his first wife. By his second wife he has one child, a son named Thomas Alexander, born May 4, 1876. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

JUDGE DAVID L. HAWKINS.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

DAVID L. HAWKINS was born in Springfield, Windsor county, Vermont, March 20, 1828. His father, Horatio Gates Hawkins, was a farmer, and also carried on house carpentering. He moved to Manchester, Vermont, in 1837, where his wife, (whose maiden name was Mary Bates) died, after which he returned to Springfield and died there about 1861. The grandparents of Judge Hawkins on both sides were English, who came to America with their families before the Revolutionary war. His paternal grandfather served as a captain in the Colonial army throughout that struggle. He named his four sons after the American generals under whom he served, viz.: Lewis, George Washington, Horatio Gates and Sullivan. The maternal grandparent had been a merchant sailor for many years, and served under the American flag during the Revolution as a privateersman.

David L. Hawkins received his primary education at the Manchester common schools, after which, at the age of twelve, he commenced a regular mathematical and classical course at Burr Seminary in that town. He afterwards spent one year at the Townshend Classical Academy in Windham county, Vermont, under Professor W. B. Burnell, a graduate from Union College, New York, and a fine educator. The professor went to Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont, to teach, and his Windham class (which had been organized for the regular collegiate course) followed him. In four years Mr. Hawkins graduated, and then went to Dartmouth College to pass the regular examination of that institution. He then returned to Ludlow and under his old professor pursued the studies as followed in the Freshman and Sophomore classes in Dartmouth College. He graduated in July 1846. During his fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth years he taught school through the winter months and pursued his studies in summer.

Having determined on the law as his profession, he made up his mind to seek a wider field in the great West. His brother, Horatio B. Hawkins, was then living in St. Louis, and in May, 1847, David started to join him, having only $50, borrowed money, of which he had one silver quarter left when he arrived in St. Louis. He first engaged in the office of the telegraph company, whose line was then just being constructed between St. Louis and Louisville, and worked as an operator, at $50 per month and expenses. He soon fully acquired the art and followed it in the former city until 1849, when he was elected superintendent of the St. Louis

Sincerely your friend

D. L. Hawkins

& New Orleans telegraph, his branch extending to Nashville. He held this position until 1854, when he resigned and resumed his studies for the legal profession in the office of General Thomas B. English, at Cape Girardeau, and read under him until admitted to the practice in 1857, in the 10th Judicial Circuit of Missouri. He practiced in that circuit about four years, when in 1861 the courts were practically suspended by the events incident to the war of the Rebellion. In 1863 he retired to his farm in Scott county, where he remained until the spring of 1865. In company with most of the members of that bar, he declined practicing until the excitement and bitter prejudices growing out of the war should wear away.

In the spring of 1865 he went to St. Louis and engaged in the wholesale grocery business with Mr. Sebastian Albert under the firm name of Hawkins, Albert & Co. In 1868, while thus engaged, the lawyers of the 10th Judicial District determined upon him as their choice for that judgeship, and the Democratic convention at Cape Girardeau nominated him. The Republicans nominated Hon. Albert Jackson for the same office; but Mr. Hawkins was elected for the term of six years. He then closed out his business in St. Louis and returned to his farm in Scott county. In 1874 Judge Hawkins was reëlected for another term and is now serving in that office. He has been a Mason since 1875, but has constantly declined holding any office in the lodge. The judge is a Protestant in his religious views, but not a member of any church. He has been a Democrat all his life.

On the 15th of April, 1869, Judge Hawkins married Miss Tippie S. Knott, a native of Cape Girardeau. Her father came originally from Maryland, and married a lady of an old Virginia family who settled in Cape Girardeau when Missouri was a territory. The judge has five living children: three girls and two boys. In 1873 he moved his family into Cape Girardeau in order that his children might enjoy better school facilities. His fine plantation of 1,000 acres, in Scott county, he has rented out to tenants.

Regarding his career on the bench, a worthy gentleman, long and intimately acquainted with Judge Hawkins, furnishes us the following: "In assuming the duties of the office he was confronted with a condition of affairs such as has no parallel in American jurisprudence. Although some time had elapsed since the war, society was yet a wreck in some of the counties of the district. Terrorism reigned triumphant; juries could not be found to perform their functions; the court was not safe, and it was the duty of the judge to meet the trouble and bring order out of chaos. He was equal to the task. His superior mind, positive manner, and high sense of moral duty, soon gave assurance to honorable people that they had the right man in the right place.

"In his domestic relations he is a kind husband and indulgent father; socially he is liberal and charitable, capable of a faithful and honorable friendship; being self-made and having undergone all the privations and reverses of isolation among strangers, he has learned to respect the honorable poor as well as the more wealthy."

HON. JOHN T. CHANDLER.

LIBERTY.

JOHN TEMPLE CHANDLER was born in Louisa county, Virginia, October 13, 1832. His father, Leroy Chandler, was born in Caroline county, Virginia, October 31, 1795, and was raised and educated there. Leroy was the son of Timothy and grandson of Richard Woolfolk Chandler, of the same county, who were of English descent. Leroy's mother was Miss Lucy Temple, daughter of Colonel Samuel Temple, of Caroline county, Virginia, and grand-daughter of Joseph Temple, of England, whose brothers — John and Peter Temple — were of the court which tried and condemned Charles I., and who signed the warrant that sent him to the scaffold. Though quite young at the time, he was a soldier of the war of 1812. He was a man of strong and unimpeachable integrity of character, and though inheriting an ample patrimony was very thriftless and improvident in the management of his business.

Sarah Ann Chandler, the mother of the subject

of this sketch, intermarried with Leroy Chandler April 21, 1825. She was the daughter of Charles and Ann Quarles, of Louisa county, Virginia, was born there April 20, 1804, and raised and educated there. Her mother, Ann Quarles, was a Miss Mills, whose mother was a Miss Swift, and were of English descent. She was a woman of fine natural endowments, of excellent education and a devoted mother.

In 1836 Leroy Chandler moved with his family to Missouri, and purchased and settled on a farm about twelve miles southeast of Boonville, Cooper county. Here the subject of this sketch was raised. He received his primary education from his mother, who educated her own children in the branches of study ordinarily taught in a grammar school. After this he was sent for a short time to the public schools of the neighborhood, which were just being established in that county, and next to Charles W. Todd's school for boys, in Boonville. After this he was educated by his own exertion, first teaching and then going to school. In 1851–2 he attended William Jewell College, at Liberty, Missouri, and then Kemper's Male Collegiate Institute, at Boonville. In 1855 he finished his education, and in the spring of 1856 opened a school in New Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, where he taught for three and a half years with eminent success.

In 1859 upon an examination before the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College, he was elected by it to a professorship in the faculty of the college, and taught a part of the course of Ancient Languages and part of the Mathematics. At the close of the first session of his teaching in the college the board conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

During his connection with the college as a teacher he occupied his spare time in the study of law with Frederick Gwinner, and afterwards with Captain Thomas McCurty, both of the Liberty bar, and was licensed in April 1861, upon an examination by Judge George W. Dunn, of the 5th Judicial Circuit.

The war between the states breaking out in the spring of 1861 the college closed in May of that year, and he returned to his old home in Cooper county. He deeply deprecated the war, and believed that the Union, as established by the founders of the government, ought to be perpetuated. But being a Southern man by birth, and believing that the coercion of the South was without warrant of authority under the Constitution, late in the fall of 1861 he accepted the inevitable and went with his brother, Major Timothy S. Chandler—then an officer of the Southern army—through the Federal lines and Home Guards and joined the army in Southern Missouri. He joined company "A," 2nd Missouri Cavalry, Missouri State Guards, as a private, where were his brother James H. Chandler, and many of his old neighbors and friends.

In February, 1862, at Springfield, Missouri, upon a call therefor, he and his brother James joined the regular Provisional army of the Confederate States for the war. He served on the west side of the Mississippi river till after the battle of Pea Ridge or Elkhorn, in March, 1862, and was shortly afterwards transferred with his command, under General Sterling Price, to Beauregard's army at Corinth, Mississippi.

In September, 1862, he was in the battle of Iuka, Mississippi, between the armies of General Sterling Price and General Rosecranz, and in October, 1862, was in the battle of Corinth, Mississippi, so disastrous to the Missouri troops.

In November of this year he was appointed Inspector on the staff of Colonel Robert McCulloch, commanding a brigade of Missouri, Texas and Mississippi cavalry. In the latter part of December, 1862, he was with his brigade, which led the expedition under General Van Dorn to the rear of General Grant's army, and which captured Holly Springs, Mississippi, and destroyed all the supplies of General Grant's large army, necessitating his retreat back to Memphis.

Upon the death of Captain Lucius Gaines—adjutant of McCullock's brigade—in the attack upon the Federal post at Moscow, Tennessee, in the spring of 1863, he succeeded Captain G. as Adjutant of the brigade. This position he held till June, 1864, when he was transferred to the staff of Colonel E. W. Rucker, commanding a brigade of West Tennessee Cavalry, Forrest's division, as the Adjutant thereof. In this position he served till the close of the war.

After his transfer to this brigade, he was charged with all the details of the business belonging to his office, during its continued and very active service at the front, and, except when wounded, took an active part in every battle in which his command was engaged—the chief of which were fought during the very eventful year of 1864. These were the capture of Fort Pillow, April 15, 1864, and (to the Confederate troops) the disastrous battle of Tupelo, or Old Harrisburg, Mississippi, July 14, 1864, and

the capture of the fort at Athens, Alabama, September 24, 1864, in which he was severely wounded. Of this wound he recovered in time to rejoin his command in General Hood's campaign to Nashville, in the latter part of November. His brigade led one of the advance columns of this expedition, and with it, he was in the continuous cavalry fighting along the line of march—the fight at Columbia, Tennessee, the bloody battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 29, 1864, the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 14, 1864, and in the continual and obstinate fighting between Wilson's Federal cavalry and Forrest's Confederate cavalry, which covered Hood's retreat to the south bank of the Tennessee river during the closing days of that eventful year. This closed his active service in the army. In May, 1865, he surrendered with his command, at Columbus, Mississippi, to General E. R. Dennis, of the Federal army.

After the close of the war he returned with his brother, James H. Chandler, from the South to his father's farm in Cooper county, Missouri, and engaged in farming during the enforcement of the Missouri test oath.

In June, 1867, at the solicitation of Captain Thomas McCarty, he returned to Liberty and commenced the practice of law in partnership with him. In 1868 this partnership was dissolved, and he continued at the law on his own account. In 1871, after the removal of the Missouri test oath disabilities, he was elected city attorney of the city of Liberty, and administered the office for one year.

In 1872 he made the canvass of his county for the 27th General Assembly, and was elected thereto by a very large majority. In this body he was a member of several general and special committees, was the Chairman of the committee on Education, and besides his efforts in behalf of a good school law, his labors were mainly conspicuous in the direction of retrenchment and reform, the repression of the too profligate expenditure of the public money, and securing the passage of the constitutional convention bill, under which the present state constitution was framed.

At the close of his term of office in the legislature, without his seeking, his name was put forward in 1874 as the candidate from Clay county before the Congressional convention for the 8th District, and he came within one-sixth of one vote of securing the nomination. He is now a member of the Board of Trustees of William Jewell College, and its Treasurer. In politics he is a Democrat, though descended from a family of old line Whigs.

In November, 1867, in Liberty, Missouri, he was married to Miss Maggie Berry, a young lady of high accomplishments and rare natural endowments. She was born in Kentucky, March 21, 1845. Her father, John Berry, was a native of Virginia, and her mother, a Miss Collier, of Kentucky. They have one child, a girl, named Susie, born February 16, 1870.

In personal description he is about five feet and seven inches high, weighs about one hundred and seventy pounds, with dark hair, blue eyes and fair complexion. He has a vigorous mind and body, of ardent temperament, and enjoys the unlimited confidence of the community in which he lives.

WILL. C. RANNEY.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

WILLIAM CATON RANNEY was born at White Hall, New York, on the 20th day of February, 1815; at that time that place was occupied by the United States forces, of which his father was an officer. The father, Colonel Stephen Ranney, was a native of Litchfield, Connecticut, who at the age of sixteen years ran away from home and joined the Revolutionary army as a volunteer; and in due time, for meritorious service, was promoted lieutenant and subsequently captain; remaining with the army until the close of the French troubles; and in 1812, as major, was in active command of the fort at Marble Head; and for bravery in action was promoted to lieutenant-colonel by President Madison, and placed in command of the 4th Infantry, who made the celebrated charge on the bridge, carrying every point, under the eyes of General Miller, who told his superior, when asked if he could take that bridge, "I'll try, sir," and then sent Colonel Ranney and the 4th to execute the undertaking. At

the close of the war of 1812, Lieutenant-Colonel Ranney moved to the state of Indiana, where he was appointed adjutant-general of that state. Remaining there but a short time, he removed to near Jackson, Missouri. Colonel Ranney's wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Hawthorne, daughter of Colonel John Hawthorne of Salem Neck, Massachusetts. She was first cousin to Nathaniel Hawthorne, who has acquired a wide reputation as author of the "Scarlet Letter" and other works of fiction. She was a highly educated lady.

Their son, our subject, received his early education at her hands, and afterward attended the old fashioned log school house of our fathers, where he showed such a love for study that his brother, who was his guardian, sent him to St. Mary's College. After leaving college he made his home principally with his oldest brother, Johnson Ranney, who was one of the most distinguished lawyers of Missouri. Having imbibed a desire to learn something of the law, he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri, at the age of fifteen years, by Henry Sanford, Esq., which place he filled creditably for two years, when he returned to the East on a visit to his grandparents, then residing in Massachusetts, with whom he remained nearly one year. Returning to Jackson, the county seat of Cape Girardeau county, he again entered the circuit clerk's office as deputy, where he remained until he was twenty-one years of age, except a short time that he was clerk for Colonel Frank J. Allen, register of land. On becoming of age he formed a partnership with Daniel Sanford, at Bloomfield, Missouri, in a general mercantile store; but that business being uncongenial to his feelings, after two years he gave it up, and returned to Jackson and entered the law office of his brother, with whom he studied for that profession, and in 1840 was admitted to the bar by Judges McGirk, Wash, and Thompkins, of the Supreme court of Missouri. He located at New Madrid, where he made many valued friends, among whom were Dr. Dawson, Colonel Waters, S. A. Allen, and Captain DeLaroderie. After a few years he removed to Benton, Scott county, then a flourishing and promising place.

After a few years his brother, with whom he studied for the bar, offered him a lucrative partnership, which he accepted and returned to Jackson; where he became acquainted with and, December 10, 1846, married Miss Elizabeth Giboney, daughter of Robert Giboney, Esq., one of the pioneers of Missouri, who settled in the county when it was under the Spanish government; Mr. Giboney was a gentleman of wealth and intelligence, and highly esteemed by all who knew him. Mr. Ranney and his wife live happily and peacefully together, and have established a home worthy of imitation by their children, and all who partake of its generous hospitality; of this marriage were born four sons: Stephen, the oldest, on whom was lavished the affections of his doting parents, died as he reached the age of maturity; Robert G., the second son, is now a promising lawyer, and a member of the law firm of Houck & Ranney; the other two, William A. and Herbert H., both graduates of the Southeast Missouri Normal school, are (1877) at home with their parents.

Mr. Ranney, shortly after his marriage, moved on a farm, where he has remained to the present time, attending to his practice up to within the past few years, but has now wholly retired. Mr. Ranney held the commission of captain during the Black Hawk war; and has held the commissions of lieutenant-colonel and colonel in the State militia. In 1851 he was appointed judge of the Cape Girardeau court of common pleas, until the ensuing election, when he was elected to the same office for four years, and again reëlected for a second four years, but did not serve the term out, having been prevented because of his refusing to take what was then known as the Gamble oath.

In 1872 he was elected state senator to fill the unexpired term caused by the death of Judge G. H. Greene. In 1874 he was elected representative in the legislature from Cape Girardeau county, where he served with honor and credit to the county.

Mr. Ranney is a man of quiet, retiring habits, never entering the arena of political turmoil to seek for office; and those he has filled has been forced on him by the people, unsolicited by him. He has been a strong advocate of gravel and macadamized roads; filling the office of president of the Cape Girardeau and Whitewater gravel road; also of the Cape Girardeau and Scott county gravel road. He also filled the office of president of the Cape Girardeau, Pilot Knob & Belmont railroad.

In religion he is liberal and tolerant, leaning toward Unitarianism. Politically he was an ardent Henry Clay Whig; and in 1860 voted for Bell and Everett. Conservative in his views, he deprecated the secession movement, and took no part in the civil war on either side; and is now, and since the

close of the war, a prominent Democrat. The Judge is an upright, honest, conscientious man, domestic and very temperate in his habits, loves home, and is a true patron of husbandry; having taken an active part in organizing that body in this county.

On the 28th day of October, 1847, he was made a Mason, and became and is now a member of St. Mark's Lodge, No. 93, A. F. & A. M., at Cape Girardeau, and is loved and highly respected by the members of the fraternity.

The Judge has many warm friends and some enemies; but on the whole, he is a true friend, a kind and obliging neighbor; in fact one of our most substantial citizens, and one that would be greatly missed from the community in which he resides.

NAT. G. BARTER.

NEVADA.

NOAH BARTER was a soldier in the British army eleven years, immigrated to this country in the early part of this century, settled in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1837, removing in 1842 to Steubenville, where he died September 22, 1850. His wife's name was Nancy Woods. She was the mother of his five children, of whom Nathaniel G. was the youngest but one. Nathaniel was born at Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, May 5, 1839, and at the age of three years removed from Cadiz to Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, where, with the exception of one year spent in the family of a minister in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, he attended the public school, until much against his inclinations he was apprenticed to the tailor's trade when yet but a mere boy. Being determined not to learn the uncongenial trade to which he was apprenticed, he took no interest in the work and was taken from the business. He was now placed in the office of the *Steubenville Daily Union* to learn the trade of a printer. Here he remained eleven months until the abuse of the foreman drove him from the office and he ran away to Wheeling, Virginia, where he found employment in a candy factory for one year. Returning to Steubenville he entered the job printing office of P. B. Conn, with whom he worked a year, at the expiration of which time he entered the office of the *True American* as an apprentice, continuing with that paper until the year 1857. In this year he took service on one of the Ohio river steamboats, which employment he left in June, 1857, and traveled into Illinois, locating at Griggsville, Pike county, where he found work in the office of the *Pike County Union*. He soon after accepted the position of foreman on the *Griggsville Independent;* removed with the office to Pittsfield, the same county, and continued with the paper until 1858.

In 1859, at the age of twenty years, he removed to Bourbon county, Kansas. His stay in Kansas was brief. During his residence he took a case for a short time in the office of the *Paola Chief*, at Paola; then early in 1860 returned to Griggsville. In the fall of that year he came back to Kansas, and July 22, 1861, enlisted in Company D, 3rd Regiment Kansas Infantry, United States Volunteers, serving under General James Lane, against Price, Coffey and Jackson, in Missouri. In the spring of 1862 the 3rd and 4th Kansas regiments were consolidated and private Barter became a member of Company E, and the regiment was numbered the 10th Kansas Infantry. Until May, 1862, the regiment was in service along the Kansas and Missouri borders, was then ordered to Humboldt, Kansas, and went into the Indian Nation with General Blunt; returning to Missouri took part in the campaign against Hindman, was at the battles of Newtonia, Lone Jack, Maysville, Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, was then ordered into Kansas; from Kansas to Rolla and St. Louis, Missouri—doing provost duty in these places. Returned to Kansas when Quantrell raided the state, from thence to Alton, Illinois, to St. Louis, and Leavenworth, where in August 21 the regiment was mustered out of service.

Returning to his old business he was in the printing office of the *Fort Scott Monitor* eleven months, foreman of the *Border Sentinel*, Mound City, Linn county, Kansas, two years and a half, after which he purchased the paper and continued its publication until 1874, when he removed it to Ft. Scott, publishing a weekly and tri-weekly for two months, when he sold out his interest and entered the office of the

state printer at Topeka. He soon returned, however, and resumed control of his old paper, which he managed until September, 1875, when he formed a partnership in the job printing line under the name of Barter & Scott. His interest in this firm he sold out in May, 1876, and took charge as superintendent of the *Fort Scott Monitor* for three months. August, 1876, he purchased the *Nevada Ledger* and commenced its publication. He has now a large circulation in Vernon and adjoining counties.

Politically he is a Liberal Republican, taking an active part in political matters, has no connection with any religious denomination, is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. Barter was married September 8, 1864, near Mound City, Kansas, to Miss Mary T., daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Harrington. Mrs. Harrington was a member of the Harding family from Providence, Rhode Island. Nathaniel and Mary T. Barter have had three children, of whom two survive.

As seen from this biography Mr. Barter has given his life time to the business in which he is now engaged, and has so mastered all the practical details of his profession as to be justly recorded an efficient and competent editor. He is a man of integrity in his business, of fine social qualities, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of a large circle of acquaintances in the western part of the state.

ROBERT H. DRENNON.

KANSAS CITY.

FROM the biography of every man there may be gleaned some lessons of genuine worth; for it is here that we discover the secret of his success or failure. In the history of Robert H. Drennon, one of Kansas City's active business men, we find much to commend. He was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, August 27, 1840, and was the son of George W. and Sarah (Williams) Drennon, of Kentucky.

When Robert was nine years old his mother died, and his father from grief at his loss gave up the farm and lived a wandering life for many years. This left Robert without a home and without parents at the age he most needed the influence of both. This desolate condition was in a measure relieved by a friend of his father, William C. Duval, who kindly offered young Drennon a home and all the advantages enjoyed by his own family, quite large already. From the day of his entrance into this new relation there was a growing love and confidence between Mr. and Mrs. Duval and the poor homeless child, until he found a place in their hearts as warm as that of their own children. Robert attended the common schools and made good use of his time.

When fifteen years old his benefactor sent him to take charge of some land belonging to him, near Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri. He proved faithful to this trust, as he always had been to every confidence reposed in him. One year from the time of his leaving home, he was notified of the death of Mr. Duval, and hastened home to sympathize with his bereaved friends. He now felt that it was his duty as well as his pleasure to do for himself; accordingly he took a contract for carrying the United States mail from Georgetown to Frankfort at a salary of $10 per month. While making his trip he traded in country produce, by which he made more money than by his contract. He was thus engaged for two years, and had amassed quite a little fortune. He determined to educate himself, and entered a Roman Catholic school at White Sulphur, Kentucky, where he remained one year taking the ordinary English course of study. Upon leaving school he renewed his contract for carrying the mail between the same points at $20 per month. At the end of one year he was worth seven hundred dollars, and wishing to engage in a more lucrative business, he invested his earnings in partnership with M. A. Dehoney (his present partner in the Metropolitan Hotel, Kansas City) in mules and horses and took them south. In this speculation he lost his entire capital; but, with his usual stock of perseverance, tried another speculation of the same kind and recovered what they had lost and added to their original capital.

In 1861 Mr. Drennon made shipments of lard and bacon from Louisville, Kentucky, to Atlanta,

Engd by R. Dudensing, N.Y.

R. H. Brennow

Yours Respectfully
George W. Dunn.

Eng^d by H.B. Hall & Sons, 33 Bar clay St. N.Y.

Georgia. This promised to be a profitable business, but the derangement of business occasioned by the rebellion caused him to abandon his project. Upon his return to Kentucky, he joined the Confederate ranks, and after a year's service was pronounced by the surgeon unfit for field duty, and was transferred to the quartermaster's department, where he was employed in buying horses and feed in the southwest.

In the spring of 1863 he returned to Kentucky, and led to the altar Miss Marcia Duval, daughter of William C. and Eveline Duval, his old friends who were so kind to him in his boyhood. Mrs. Drennon was born May 16, 1842, and raised in Kentucky, as was also her father; her mother was a native of Virginia, and daughter of James and Rebecca (Thomason) Perry. This union has been a most happy one, and they have been blest with five interesting children, three of whom are living, viz: William Mullins, born October 1, 1866; Mary Foster, July 26, 1868, and Laura Belle, November 6, 1873.

In 1865 Mr. Drennon removed to Fayette county, Kentucky, and in a short time located in Covington, engaging in the stock trade and commission business, in connection with which he opened a grocery store. In the latter business he continued but a short time. He then opened a hotel, and purchased an interest in the stock yards, and had large profits from his many sources of income. While in Covington he served one term in the city council. In 1869 he visited a sister in Missouri, whom he had not seen since he was a child. He was very much pleased with Kansas City, and determined to make it his future home, and in June of the same year he sold his interests in Covington and removed to Kansas City. Mr. Drennon has speculated largely in real estate and owns property in different parts of Kansas and Kansas City. He is also largely interested in the lead mines of Joplin, Missouri, and is a wholesale dealer in liquors, under the firm name of R. H. Drennon & Werk, they having become the sole proprietors in May, 1878, by purchasing the interest of G. W. Jones, a former partner.

In 1868 Mr. Drennon was made a Mason in Lodge No. 159, Covington, Kentucky. His parents were Baptists and he was reared in that faith. He is a member of the Presbyterian church, but is quite liberal in his views, and accords to all the right of private opinion which he enjoys. Politically he is a Democrat, and was elected by that party, in 1877, alderman of the second ward of Kansas City. Mr. Drennon is very energetic, and has excellent business qualifications. He has a genial disposition, and consequently many friends. He is kind hearted and generous to a fault, and has won the respect and confidence of the community by his unflinching integrity; and through his own abilities and tireless energy has plodded his way up from a poor, friendless boy, to a man of wealth and position.

HON. GEORGE W. DUNN.

RICHMOND.

GEORGE WASHINGTON DUNN, the present judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, was born near Harrodsburg, Mercer county, Kentucky, October 15, 1815 His father, Major Lemuel Dunn, a pioneer farmer of Kentucky, was the son of Michael Dunn, of Irish parentage, but a native of Virginia, and a noble defender of his country in the war for the freedom of the American Colonies. The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose maiden name was Sarah Read Campbell, was also a native Virginian and of Irish descent. Her father, John Campbell, was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Major Dunn died in 1828, leaving his family in limited circumstances, on a farm, when George was only thirteen years old. Young as he was, he worked diligently during summer, and attended school through the winter. He finished what schooling the family's finances would permit at Cane Run Academy, Mercer county, excelling in mathematics. Although unable to take the full course at one of the regular colleges, his unquenchable thirst for knowledge led him to eschew the usual pastimes of youth, and to devote every spare hour to study, so his ardor made up for what his poverty disallowed. His mental tastes were beyond the ordinary of young men, leading him into the higher classics, law, and also into the flowery fields of poetry.

At nineteen he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store in Nicholasville, Jessamine county, Kentucky; but he carried with him and used his books At twenty he began the regular study of law and continued it industriously three years, only interrupted by regular intervals of school teaching, which he was compelled to follow for a support. In that time he attended the law department of Transylvania University, and was a member of the class of 1836 and 1837. Among his classmates were Beriah McGoffin, afterward governor of Kentucky; Richard Yates, afterward governor of Illinois; the present Hon. Otho R. Singleton, of Mississippi; Rev. Jonathan E. Spillman, of Kentucky, and the present Hon. Samuel H. Woodson, of Missouri. At the close of the term he was licensed to practice law by Judges Robertson and Marshall.

In the spring of 1839 Mr. Dunn settled in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, and there opening an office, practiced in all the counties of the 5th Judicial Circuit. In the spring of 1841 he was appointed circuit attorney of the circuit to fill a vacancy, and in 1844 was elected to that office without opposition, and filled it until 1848. During those seven years, besides prosecuting the criminals in the circuit, he gave satisfactory attention to a large practice in civil cases. As his contemporaries at the bar, were Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Hon. David R. Atchison, Hon. William T. Wood, Governor Peter H. Burnett, Hon. James H. Birch, Governor Williard P. Hall, Hon. Robert D. Ray, General B. F. Stringfellow, and others of the most distinguished lawyers of the state. In 1848 Mr. Dunn was appointed judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit as successor of Hon. Austin A. King, who was that year elected governor of the state. He was elected to the same position in 1851 and again in 1857.

In 1861 Judge Dunn retired from office, declining to take the test oath required of officers by the state convention of that year, and resumed the practice of law. In 1863 he was again elected judge of his old circuit by a large majority, and remained on the bench until 1865, when he with others, was thrown out of office by the "vacating ordinance" of the state convention. He again returned to the practice of his profession and followed it until 1874, when he was elected without opposition to his old position as judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit, which he now holds.

Whether as lawyer or judge, few jurists of this country hold higher rank than does Judge Dunn. The prime of his life has been spent at the bar and on the bench, his contests have been with the legal giants of the West; his success is attested by his long continuance in office, in the affection of his fellow-attorneys, and in the universal confidence reposed in him by the people of his district. A late writer said of him: "He only sought the honors of the law;" the compliment is only half true; while no true lawyer is insensible to the "honors of the law," Judge Dunn has striven to honor the law more than to seek its honors. As a judge, he comprehends at once the law and facts of the case; and his analytical powers enable him to develop the points with such clearness and force, that his decisions commend themselves alike to the bar and to the people, being always fortified by the law and the facts. Juries are seldom called for when he is on the bench.

Judge Dunn has always been a Democrat in politics; but never a candidate for any political office. He was a member of the state convention of 1861, called to consider the Federal relations of Missouri. In that body he voted against secession and all radical measures. He has ever exhibited a deep interest in the cause of Education, and has been a warm friend of all educational institutions. He took an active part in establishing Richmond College, which has become a flourishing institution. When a young lawyer he became a member of Richmond Lodge, No. 57, A F. & A. M., and at different times has held various important offices in that body. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

On the 19th of May, 1841, at Nicholasville, Kentucky, George W. Dunn was married to Miss Susan Martha Henderson, daughter of Bennet Henderson and grand-daughter of Colonel Joseph Crockett, an officer in the Revolutionary war. They have had five children, only one of whom, John Henderson Dunn, is now living.

Judge Dunn has always evinced a taste for literature, which he has cultivated to a high degree. He has divided his affections between the goddess of justice and the fair nymph of poesy, and without slighting either, shows that he has worshipped both. He has given to the public many poetical effusions, gems of rare beauty and acknowledged merit. He is the only poet who has found in the prosy proceedings of a court of justice themes for poetical song. "The Temple of Justice," written by him a few years ago and dedicated to the bench and bar, has

been widely published and admired. We close his sketch with one of his gems, showing that the robe of ermine fits him no more gracefully than does the chaplet of poesy.

THE ERMINE AND THE HARP.

The Ermine's hue of spotless white
Invokes the wearer's earnest ken,
As law and equity unite
To shield and bless the sons of men;
For heaven-born Truth by right prevails
And baffles every crafty scheme,
When Justice holds the impartial scales
And Mercy's tears bedew the beam.

Fraud writhes beneath the Jurist's feet,
And Falsehood from his presence flies,
Twin sisters these that dare not meet
The piercing glances of his eyes;
And fetters that the strong apply
To feeble limbs are snapped in twain,
And wrong's foul emblems scattered lie
Around the bondman's broken chain.

O bring my Harp! Its chords shall send
Exultant notes to greet all ears,
Notes whose harmonies will blend
With music sounding from the spheres;
For right has triumphed over wrong,
And Justice holds unbroken sway;
The victory demands a song,
A sweet song that will live for aye.

COLONEL GEORGE H. ENGLISH.

KANSAS CITY.

THE paternal ancestors of Colonel English, as far back as his great-grandfather's time, were native Virginians — members of the Society of Friends, warmly attached to their country and patriotically devoted to her interests. His father, Joseph English, and his uncle, Samuel English, both served in the army during the war of 1812–14—his uncle as an officer. His father removed from Virginia to Ohio at an early day. His mother, Mary, descended from an old Dutch family by the name of Hupp on the paternal side, was of Scotch extraction in the maternal line. Her father, Samuel Hupp, a man of recognized ability, was at one time a distinguished member of the Ohio Senate. Her parents were both members of the Baptist church. Their son, George H. English, was born near Newark, Ohio, January 21, 1836; graduated from Illinois College, at Jacksonville, Illinois, in the year 1857; entered the law office of Hon. Cyrus Epler and was admitted to the bar two years later, 1859. In 1860 he opened a law office in Greenfield, Greene county, Illinois; but the old blood was strong in his young life, and the memory of his patriotic father, at nineteen years of age a volunteer in the ranks of the old army, was not without its influence. Leaving his law office in August, 1861, he enlisted a company of volunteers for the three years' service, was elected its captain, and with his company entered the 32d Regiment of Illinois Infantry. He acted as commander of his company, "D," until just after the battle of Pittsburg Landing, when he was promoted to the majority of the regiment, for "gallantry in action." Continuing to serve with distinction, after the fall of Vicksburg, he was again promoted and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel, and in February, 1865, was once more promoted and became colonel. He never left his old command, but served faithfully with his regiment from its organization until it was mustered out of service in October, 1865, rising steadily, step by step, till he stood at the head of the gallant 32d.

Colonel English participated in the battles of Pittsburg Landing, Hatchie, the great Mississippi raid, the siege of Vicksburg, and in all the battles connected with and in which the 4th Division of the 17th Army Corps had a part; was in the Meridian raid, in Sherman's army when it "marched to the Sea," and in many other engagements of minor note; was three times wounded—once very severely—and has fairly earned his honors as veteran colonel of his old regiment.

Honorably mustered out of service, the war at an end, Colonel English resumed the practice of his profession, and in 1866 opened a law office in Leavenworth, Kansas. Here he remained actively engaged in his professional duties for eight years,

when he removed to Wichita, Kansas, in 1874. After four years spent in the practice of law at Wichita, during which time he was nominated as a candidate for presidential elector by the Democratic state convention, and made a canvass for his party. He removed to Kansas City, Missouri, in April of this year (1878), where he now resides, engaged in his usual professional duties. He has always been a Democrat, and is an honorable and influential member of the party. He was made a master of the order of A. F. & A. M., at Greenfield, Illinois, and as such is cordially accepted in the fraternity.

Colonel English was married in Kansas City, November 13, 1873, to Miss Maggie M. Stonestreet, an accomplished and highhly esteemed young lady, daughter of Jacob Stonestreet, of Kentucky, a representative of one of the most distinguished families of that state, her mother being a daughter of Major McClanahon, of Richmond, Ky. One son, George Harrison English, heirs their honors and their hopes.

If there is anything in blood, Colonel English has a rare combination of the life of the best nationalities flowing through his veins. His Quaker lineage, tempering the aristocratic pride of the old Virginian; the canny Scotch cautiousness, married to the solid Holland heartiness, all annealed in the white heat of the most notable decade of American history, must have given a self-pure, a fervor, a sense of reliance, a consciousness of power, a grasp of the great world's movement that tides out from the shallows of littleness into the great deeps of noble thoughts and things. Much as Colonel English's experiences have enriched and helped others, they have enriched his own nature infinitely more.

BENJAMIN DOUGLASS RAGLAND, M. D.

WELLINGTON.

THE Ragland family emigrated from Wales to Hanover county, Virginia, about the middle of the last century. Dr. Ragland's great-grandfather, Samuel, was the first of the name that came to America. Three generations of his descendants were born in Hanover county: his son Evan Owen, May, 1753; his grandson Evan Owen, August 17, 1779, and his great-grandson, Benjamin Douglass, November 3, 1825. Benjamin's father, Evan O., was educated, grew up to manhood and was married in the place of his nativity. Benjamin's mother was also a native of Hanover county, born January 9, 1809. Her grandfather, Thomas Hope, emigrated to America from Edinburg, Scotland, settled in Hanover county, Virginia, where his son Benjamin Burton was born, and married Elizabeth Anderson, a lady of Scotch descent, a native of Louisa county, Virginia. From this marriage was born a daughter, Calvary, who became, as before said, the wife of Evan O. Ragland, and to them was born Benjamin Douglass, November 3, 1825. Benjamin's parents removed to Wilson county, Tennessee, in 1833. His literary course was taken at Irving College, Warren county, Tennessee. In April, 1845, he commenced to study medicine with Dr. C. W. Hazzard, at Saulsburg, Warren county, Tennessee, graduated in his profession from Jefferson Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky, in the spring of 1847, and located at Cairo, Tennessee, on the Cumberland river. He continued his medical practice in Cairo until November, 1851, when he removed to Lafayette county, Missouri, where he remained eight years, and thence to his present home, Wellington, Missouri, November 5, 1860.

Dr. Ragland was married in Sumner county, Tennessee, November 17, 1847, to Miss Laura Ann Beeler, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, November 9, 1829. Of their ten children, five only reached their majority. These are: Horace Evan, born November 15, 1848; Charles Dryden, October 30, 1850; John Edwin, October 13, 1856; Beauregard Davis, June 25, 1861; Cora, June 26, 1867. Mrs. Laura Ann Ragland died April 29, 1869. She was the daughter of Charles C. Beeler, who was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, in 1808; her paternal grandfather, John C. Beeler, was a native of Virginia. Mrs. Ragland's mother, Mary R. Bledsoe, was born in Summit county, Tennessee, in 1807; her maternal grandfather was a wealthy farmer whose ancestors were from North Carolina.

Miss White Embree, Dr. Ragland's second wife, to whom he was married March 14, 1871, was born

in Cooper county, Missouri, May 20, 1857. She was the daughter of George W. and Elizabeth Embree; her mother's maiden name was Littsworth. Dr. Ragland and wife have only one child, Georgia Hope, born July 8, 1876. The Raglands are members of the Christian Church.

In April, 1861, Dr. Ragland was commissioned as surgeon and attached to General Sterling Price's command; was left as hospital surgeon at Lexington, Missouri, in September, 1861. As soon as his sick became convalescent, Surgeon Ragland returned home and resumed the practice of his profession. His political faith is that of a Democrat, and he sacredly cherishes it as an inheritance from his father.

The leading physician of his neighborhood, Dr. Ragland has a large and lucrative practice, is deeply interested in all questions of county, state and national politics, and is a leading man in his locality.

EDWARD D. ENGELMANN.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

IT has been said "Germans never get tired." Certain it is they can perform incredibly long tasks and appear to be tireless in their mental activity. But as a race they are proverbially thinkers, and this native talent is so early applied as to inure them to almost ceaseless brain work. Take, for instance, the subject of this sketch: He has hardly had an hour's respite since he started to school in Germany over thirty years ago, and his busy brain is still at work. In the short limits of a biographical sketch we can only mention his employments, and the bare recital will corroborate what we have said above.

Edward D. Engelmann was born in the town of Northeim, Kingdom of Hanover, Germany, August 1, 1830. His parents, August D. and Frederika Engelmann, immigrated to this country from Northeim in 1845. In the Faderland he had been a successful merchant tailor and taught his son the trade. He was also engaged in agricultural pursuits. Edward was educated at the high school of his native town, receiving a full classical course. When his father arrived in this country, he bought a farm in that part of Cape Girardeau county which is now Bolinger county, on which he lived until his death, which occurred in September following (1846.) He left his widow with seven children, of whom our subject was the eldest, and on him devolved their whole support. He followed farming and carried on tailoring in the country village. He also taught school in the neighborhood for some months. He afterward conducted a tailoring establishment in Jackson, the county seat of Gape Girardeau, until failing health compelled him to abandon it. He then clerked in that town for eighteen months in a mercantile house, to familiarize himself with that business. Then he and his brother-in-law in co-partnership opened a store in Arensburg which they continued two years. Mr. Engelmann then formed a partnership with Henry Kurre and engaged in general merchandising about eleven miles from Jackson. They did a successful business until 1862, when a marauding squad of soldiers robbed their store. During his residence at this point he was also road overseer and justice of the peace, and was the only one in Applecreek township for about six months, so that all the official duties fell upon him, but after three years he resigned.

In the spring of 1863 Mr. Engelmann was elected clerk of the court of common pleas of Cape Girardeau county to fill a vacancy. In addition to the labors of this office he was elected in 1863 city clerk, the duties of which office he performed for nine years. In 1866 he was reëlected clerk of the court of common pleas, and again reëlected in 1870 and again in 1874, and still holds the office—making fifteen consecutive years in service, during nine of which he performed the additional duties of city clerk already referred to.

Nor was this all: In 1873 he was elected councilman from one of the wards of the city; but after serving a short time, was elected mayor for two years; was reëlected mayor in 1875, and refused to serve again in 1877. One would suppose this was enough for one man to attend to; but in 1866 Governor Fletcher appointed him a notary public. In addition to this, he was agent for two German lines of ocean steamers, and was general adviser of his

countrymen in their correspondence with friends on the other side, receiving and remitting their money for them. At the same time he was his people's counselor in their settlements with the United States government, and negotiated their pensions for them arising out of the late war with the Confederate States. Amidst all these varied and pressing employments he found time to perform the functions of trustee and secretary of the Evangelical Lutheran church for a number of years.

And in every office he has held, perfect system, care and thorough performance have characterized his work, and general satisfaction been his reward, as we are informed by old citizens of the city. Nine years consecutively in office under different men and parties and amidst the shifting opinions and friendships of that stormy period, is evidence enough that he could not be spared. Fifteen years as clerk of the court of common pleas, under the supremacy of different parties, attest the universal satisfaction he had given. The two last terms to which he has been elected, the county gave overwhelming Democratic majorities, while Mr. Engelmann has been a life long Republican—showing that he was a general favorite.

The secret of his popularity lies in two facts: He never permitted his party allegiance to interfere in the least with his official duties. Secondly, he inaugurated and maintained in every office he took hold of a thorough system of performance. In some, where everything was in confusion and papers and records in chaotic labyrinths, he soon reduced to order and indexed, labelled and boxed his papers so that the minutest record could be found in a moment.

In the spring of 1877 Mr. Engelmann opened a store in Cape Girardeau for the transaction of a general mercantile business. While the duties of his office prevent his attendance in this establishment, all its operations are under his personal supervision, although directly under the superintendence of his son-in-law, Mr. William H. Willer. The venture so far is a success.

On the 24th of July, 1851, Mr. Engelmann married Miss Adeline B. M. Weiss, daughter of John and Augusta Weiss, of Cape Girardeau county. They have eight living children—one boy, Edward H., and seven girls. The son is now nearly at majority and is deputy clerk under his father, besides assisting in the store. The oldest daughter, Helene, married Mr. Willer, above referred to; another, Sarah, married Mr. Charles Allers, of Cape Girardeau. The rest are minors and are at home.

Most men would mentally fail under this accumulation of clerical and other duties: but Mr. Engelmann has had the happy faculty of systematizing all his work; and what would generally confuse and entangle other men, is to him the simple routine of service in a given hour at a certain business. His office may be, and often is, crowded with men, champing with impatience to have their business attended to. But cool, pleasant and ready, he waits upon all, rich and poor, high and low alike, and then resumes his customary duties as though he had all time to perform his many responsibilities. It is that German habit of precise thought, systematic arrangement, division of time and attention to business that enables him to get through with these multitudinous calls upon him, and, as we were informed by a gentleman who knows, "does all well." He deserves a place in our book of eminent self-made men, as one who has wrought out honor and credit and competence by his own exertions, and because his sketch will be an encouragement and a lesson to young men hereafter.

COLONEL GEORGE C. THILENIUS.

CAPE GIRARDEAU.

GEORGE C. THILENIUS was born August 10, 1829, in the Kingdom of Hanover, Germany. His father, who was also named George C., gave his son all the advantages that the common and private schools of his native country afforded. Under the pastor of the church of which his parents were members, he received that careful and thorough intellectual culture for which the German system of education is so celebrated. After this he was apprenticed in the city of Gottingen, Hanover, for four years to learn merchandising. In Germany, this does not mean simply to learn the art of judg-

G. C. Thilenius

ing and selling goods, but everything is taught that is enwrapped in commercial economy and in the laws of trade.

His mother's maiden name was Charlotte Stuhldrehen, who, with her husband and family, immigrated to America in 1848. In the following year, George C., Jr., with his father, commenced the mercantile business in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at which they continued until the year 1843, when he was engaged by W. H. Belcher, sugar refiner of St. Louis, to go to Matanza, Cuba, as clerk of the branch refinery at that city, at which station he remained for three years. Returning to St. Louis, he engaged in wholesale business until 1857, when he removed to Cape Girardeau, his present home, and entered into partnership with William Bierwirth in a general mercantile business, which they carried on until 1858, when he bought out the interest of his partner, increased his stock, and continued a prosperous merchant until 1863.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Thilenius was a staunch Republican and an unconditional Union man; he took an active part in organizing the first troops that were raised at Cape Girardeau for the defense of the nation.

In 1862 he was commissioned captain by Governor Gamble; in the fall of the same year he was promoted and commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Militia and placed in command of the 4th Military sub-district of Missouri by Governor Fletcher, who gave him a colonel's commission.

In 1865 he was elected by the counties of Bollinger, Cape Girardeau and Perry, to the constitutional convention which abolished slavery in the State of Missouri.

Having acquired a thorough knowledge of the milling business, and being satisfied that the quality of the wheat raised in the vicinity of Cape Girardeau would make a superior quality of flour, he in 1865 commenced the erection of the far-famed Cape City Mills, which of late years has done so much to bring honor to our nation and state. His success in the new venture was apparent from the first; the fame of the flour made by him spread, orders poured in on him so fast that he had to increase the productive capacity of the mill from time to time to meet the demand; and his agents at the cities of St. Louis, Memphis New Orleans, Mobile and Galveston placed his flour on competition at the several state fairs, in each case carrying off the first premium; and in 1873, at the earnest request of his numerous friends in Cape Girardeau, he was induced to send some flour to the World's Exposition at Vienna, Austria. There, in competition with the finest brands from all parts of the world, he was awarded the medal of merit, and diploma, "for the best flour." And again in 1876, at the Exposition held at Philadelphia, he was awarded the medal and diploma for the best flour; thus showing clearly that his system of milling is the best that has been adopted up to the present time for soft winter wheat, such as is raised in his section of Missouri. But not content with his unequaled success, he has remodeled his mill in the past year and imported some of the finest machinery that can be found in Europe. Among others are three sets of porcelain rolling mills from Zurich, Switzerland, which are now in constant use in his mill.

In the year 1857 he was married to Miss Margaret Frommann, of St. Louis, Missouri, a native of Coburg, Germany. They have a family of three daughters and one son living. His estimable lady, like her husband, is practical; domestic in her habits, a dear lover of all that beautifies and refines a home; a true helpmate to her husband, and a kind, indulgent mother, teaching her children by precept and practice the active, temperate habits of their father, and thus she has built up a home that for peace and contentment is almost unrivaled.

In the year 1867 Colonel Thilenius was elected mayor of the city of Cape Girardeau for a term of two years and reëlected to the same office in 1869, also in 1871, serving six years, and nothing but his moving without the city limits prevented his reëlection in 1873.

As a friend of education, he is uncompromising in his devotion to our present system of public education, and would favor any plan that would compel all parents to send their children to school. At the time of the establishment of public education in Cape Girardeau a bitter contest arose on the subject, and the measure would have been defeated but for the determined course followed by its friends, among whom was the subject of this sketch.

In addition to his qualifications as a first-class miller, Colonel Thilenius is one of our most successful wine growers. On his farm of sixty acres in the suburbs of the city he has extensive vineyards of the choicest cuttings, and large orchards of the most select varieties of fruit, covering in all forty acres of ground, in the center of which stands a three story brick building, containing mills, presses, casks,

steamers and other utensils necessary for the manufacture of wines and cider, and storing the same in the vault underneath.

On the top of a beautiful eminence in the midst of his orchard, stands his residence, one of the finest in Southeast Missouri, surrounded and furnished with all the comforts and conveniences that modern science has invented—the doors of which are always open to his numerous friends, who often partake of the choice vintage stored in his cellar.

The Colonel, being a practical, laboring man, thoroughly acquainted with every detail of his vast business, maintains perfect system in operations, both at his mill and on the farm, and instills into his employés his own vim and order, and they on their part love, honor and respect him.

In personal appearance Colonel Thilenius is of medium height, straight, wiry and active, quick and nervous in speech and action, has large dark brown eyes, dark hair slightly silvered with gray, straightforward in conversation, social and agreeable in manners, polite, affable and kind to all, generous to a fault, always ready to help a friend or foe if in real need, ready and quick to move in his enterprises, doing with all his might whatever he undertakes. Altogether he is just such a man as is calculated to succeed, and he has by his own unaided exertions entitled himself to a place among the self-made and successful men of Missouri.

FREDERICK ROWLAND.

MACON CITY.

FREDERICK, son of Young W. and Rachael Rowland, was born March 2, 1805, in Chatham county, North Carolina; and, like his father, has made farming the business of his life. Mr. Rowland, Sen., was a native of Virginia, and settled in Chariton county, Missouri, in 1823; died at Kirksville, Adair county, in 1848. His wife was a native of Chatham county, North Carolina, a daughter of Benjamin Hindsley farmer, who lived and died in that state. Their son Frederick was brought up on the farm in Chatham county until he was ten years of age, when he removed with his parents to Dixon county, Tennessee, where he remained four years. He then in 1823 removed with his parents to Chariton county, Missouri.

In 1824 he married Annie Kirby, a native of Warren county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Solomon Kirby, a prominent agriculturist, who lived and died in the blue grass state. Mr. Rowland, the same year of his marriage, settled in Randolph county, Missouri, and lived there until 1833, when he entered a farm in Macon county, where he has since continued to reside. He has taken a very active part in the legislation of this state. His first office was that of justice of the peace, to which he was elected in 1837; which office he filled so acceptably that in 1838 he was elected county judge of Macon county, but resigned the office before the expiration of his term. In 1850 he was elected to the state legislature, where he so discharged his duties to the satisfaction of his constituency that he was reëlected in 1852. His second term having expired as member of the lower house, he was returned in 1854 to the state senate, representing the distict composed of Macon, Chariton and Linn counties.

The duties devolving upon him during these years of continuous service at the state capital were faithfully discharged, and when the rebellion of 1861 threw all Missouri into a perfect tempest of strife, his acknowledged fitness for the responsible duties of a state counselor was openly conceded; and he was elected to that memorable convention in whose hands were placed the destinies of the state. Mr. Rowland took a most decided and patriotic stand in that convention, and the entire weight of his personal and politcal influence was thrown on the scale against the secession movement. During the war Mr. Rowland was a firm and consistent Unionist, although he took no part as a soldier in that conflict.

His first wife died in 1829, during his residence in Randolph county, and the following year he married Miss Elizabeth P. Holley, native of Clark county, Kentucky, with whom he lived forty-three years, until her death in 1873. She was a daughter of Henry Holley, a Kentucky farmer, who settled in Macon county, Missouri. He was married in 1874

to Mrs. Fannie Lowen, of Kirksville, Adair county, daughter of Thomas Bounda, of Shelby county. Mr. Rowland united with the Christian Church in 1833, and remains a member of her communion.

In politics Mr. Rowland is and always has been a Democrat, and it is safe to say that he will never change; his first vote was cast for Andrew Jackson, and in 1860 his vote was cast for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Rowland's distinguishing characteristic is his manly public spirit; strictly temperate in his habits, a man of thorough integrity of character, he is a worthy representative of a large constituency—the independent, intelligent agriculturists of the West.

JOEL THOMAS.

KANSAS CITY.

JOEL THOMAS, third son of Nathan and Martha Thomas, was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, May 22, 1831. He was named Joel after his maternal grandfather, Joel Roundtree, a major in the war of 1776, who participated in many of the important battles of that conflict. Joel's father was a fife-major attached to General Jackson's headquarters during the war of 1812. The date of his marriage with Martha Roundtree is not recorded. They were both active and influential members of the Baptist church. Nathan Thomas was a breeder of thoroughbred horses. In company with Messrs. Davenport, Pendleton and other Kentucky gentlemen, he imported the first "blooded" horses from England that were brought into the blue grass region.

Nathan Thomas removed from Kentucky and settled in Indiana, near Centerville, Wayne county, in 1835, when Joel was four years old. Joel was brought up on his father's stock farm, his education being limited to such knowledge as he could acquire in the common schools of that day. But book knowledge is not always education, and in the schools of experience one may acquire a very liberal education, while comparatively unacquainted with books. It has been largely so with Mr. Joel Thomas. In his intercourse with the great world of business and politics, he has acquired a large fund of information, on matters of trade and public affairs, which has been very materially increased by his reading, so that he is not only thoroughly fitted for business, but quite creditably prepared to pass an intelligent criticism upon the conduct of public men, and take his place in all the associations of an active business life. On leaving home, a young man, he went to work as a farm hand for wages, and after the first year his experience and capacity secured him the management of a large farm, which he conducted for a one-fifth interest for five years, marrying the daughter of his employer at the expiration of his contract. After farming one year in Indiana on his own occount, he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, in 1856, where he opened a livery stable and engaged in freighting. He soon purchased a claim of one hundred and sixty acres near Lawrence, which he preëmpted and farmed from 1857 to 1859, when he resumed the livery business and opened an extensive trade in horses and mules, in which he is now actively engaged. There have been few men in Kansas, perhaps no one man, who has bought and sold as many horses and mules as Joel Thomas. During the war of 1861–5 he was a large contractor in furnishing stock for the United States army, selling Uncle Sam as many as one thousand head in a single year. Within the last fifteen years his sales have amounted to many thousands.

In January, 1878, he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and purchased the old Planters' sale stables, changing the name to Great Western, where he now carries on a very extensive trade in horses and mules, buying principally in the St. Louis market, and shipping to Pueblo, Denver, San Francisco, and to all the principal points in the great wheat region of Kansas, along the line of the Santa Fé and Kansas Pacific Railroads. In the six weeks ending April 5, 1878, he shipped two hundred and fifty-one head. His heaviest trade was during the seasons of 1871–2, in which time he sold over five thousand head. Contrast this immense trade, the growth of sixteen years, with that small beginning in Lawrence, in the old sod stables of the St. Nicholas Free State Hotel. Mr. Thomas' outfit at that time consisted of two hacks, running between Lawrence and Leavenworth,

one open side-spring buggy, eight saddle horses, two two-horse teams and some ox teams employed in freighting. During Quantrell's raid his stables, accommodating one hundred and fifty head of stock, were burned, but without loss to him of stock as the stables were rented.

Mr. Thomas is a man of remarkable decision; quick as thought in his business judgments, he buys a car-load of stock almost on sight—completes the business and is gone while other dealers are beginning to get ready to commence. It is no unusual thing for him to leave Kansas City on the evening express for St. Louis, arriving there in the morning; buy three car-loads of stock and ship them that day, leave St. Louis the same night and reach home next morning.

Mr. Thomas has never been an aspirant for public office, though taking quite an active interest in political movements. In Kansas, before the war, he was an outspoken, energetic Free Soiler; since then, a staunch Republican, participating freely in campaign struggles, frequently representing his party in the conventions, and exercising no inconsiderable influence upon the elections. He is a member of the I. O. of O. F.; belongs to no denomination, but is a believer in a religion of the liberal type. He was married in Tippecanoe county, Indiana, December 11, 1854, to Miss Hannah, daughter of Baker Guest, afterward a prominent pioneer free soil man in Kansas, now deceased. Mrs. Thomas is a lady of good address, well educated and much esteemed. They have one daughter—Emma Gertrude—a very agreeable young lady who is giving especial attention to the cultivation of music.

Mr. Thomas is a man of fine personal appearance; tall, erect, active in his movements, industrious, persevering, full of grit and knows no such word as "fail." Social, generous, genial in his companionships, liberal in his charities, yet in the prime of life, he has a promising future of usefulness to himself, his family and community yet before him.

MATTHEW G. ROSEBERRY.

MARYVILLE.

MATTHEW G. ROSEBERRY is an extensive real estate dealer and land agent residing at Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri. He was formerly a prominent attorney of that place, but relinquished the practice of his profession some years since, in order to devote his time exclusively to real estate business. William Roseberry, father of Matthew G., was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, removed to Kentucky and engaged in farming, a pursuit he followed successfully through life. While living in Kentucky he made the acquaintance of Esther, daughter of Matthew Reaugh, a well-to-do agriculturist of Jefferson county, whom he married, and with whom he removed to Adams county, Illinois, in 1832, where he continued to live until his death in 1872.

The year following the removal to Illinois, Matthew G. was born—January 11, 1833. He was the second of a family of nine children. His early life was spent on the home farm, where he received such instructions as the locality afforded until he was of an age to leave home and enjoy the advantages of the liberal culture that his parents bestowed upon him. His education was acquired at Illinois College, Jacksonville, Illinois. Leaving college in 1855, he entered upon his legal studies in the office of C. A. Warren, a prominent attorney of Quincy, Illinois. His winters were spent in teaching, his spare hours were devoted to his law books, and in 1857 he was admitted to the bar, receiving his parchments from the hands of Judge Skinner, of the Supreme Court of Illinois. In the fall of the same year he came to Nodaway county, Missouri, located at Maryville and entered at once upon the practice of law. He followed his profession assiduously for twelve years, and built up an extensive practice at the bar of the county and state courts. This practice he relinquished in 1869, and has since that time devoted himself exclusively to land office business.

Mr. Roseberry was elected attorney of Nodaway

county, which office he held for two years, was school commissioner for his county for a like term, was appointed provost marshal of Nodaway county in 1863 and served for eight months, was again appointed assistant provost marshal in 1864-5 under the provisions of the law providing for and regulating the army draft during the last years of the civil war. He was elected State senator and served in that capacity for four years—1868–72.

Politically Mr. Roseberry was bred a Democrat, and remained one until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, since which time he has acted and voted with the Republican party, and has accepted office at their hands. His last vote for a Democratic President was cast for Stephen A. Douglas. He holds his membership with the Christian church. In 1858 he was married to Miss Phœbe E. Beal, of Clay county, Missouri, daughter of Charles Beal, Esq., one of the pioneers of Clay county, formerly of Marion county, Kentucky.

A man of liberal culture, and of fair minded honorable judgment; shrewd and careful in his business arrangements, and above suspicion in his dealings; a patron of education and deeply interested in all that concerns the intellectual and moral life of his fellow townsmen; such is Mr. Roseberry's record during the twenty-one years of his residence in Nodaway county.

HAMLINE E. ROBINSON.

MARYVILLE.

IT is peculiarly refreshing to find, in the very center of this continent, two and a half centuries after that heroic landing on Plymouth Rock, some descendant of that Pilgrim band, preserving not only the name that meets us at the threshold of American civilization, but typical in some more generic and individual form the mental or moral characteristics of that immortal Mayflower crew. Such a man we find in Hamline E. Robinson, son of Rev. Elijah Robinson, formerly of Vermont, now of the West, and a lineal descendant of the original Rev. John Robinson, of Pilgrim celebrity. Rev. Elijah Robinson left Vermont when Hamline E. was a lad ten years old, settling first in Illinois and afterwards in Wisconsin. Young Robinson's education was quite liberal. He was born in Brattleboro, Vermont, April 22, 1845; the rudiments of his education were acquired in the stimulating atmosphere of his Green Mountain home. He entered the Evansville Seminary, Rock county, Wisconsin, at an early age, and graduated from that institution in 1863, when only eighteen years of age. Upon leaving college he enlisted as a private in company F, 16th Wisconsin Volunteers, and served with the army about nineteen months, in Tennessee, Mississippi and Georgia, was with Sherman's army on its march to the sea, receiving a slight shell wound at the battle of Jonesboro, and returned to Wisconsin in 1865. He taught school during the winter sessions of 1865–6, devoting the summer of 1866 to surveying along the line of the northwest branch of the Pacific Railroad in Iowa In the spring of 1867 he went to Boston and commenced the study of dentistry, occupying his leisure hours with newspaper correspondence. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Robinson returned to the West, and selecting Maryville, Nodaway county, as his home, entered upon the practice of his profession as a dentist. In 1872 he became editor and proprietor of the "*Nodaway County Republican*, which he conducted with great ability for three years, when he sold his paper in the spring of 1875, in order to devote himself more exclusively to some special literary publications which he contemplates issuing.

Mr. Robinson is a gentleman of liberal culture, of extensive literary acquirements, with a broad and comprehensive knowledge of general literature. He possesses a very valuable, well selected and exceedingly rare collection of works on the history of his own State and the West. He will soon publish his history of Nodaway county, in one octavo volume of four hundred pages. His collection of works on metaphysics alone numbers five hundred; his whole library catalogues thirty-five hundred volumes,

many of them exceedingly rare. United in marriage to Miss Florence A. Donaldson, of Schoharie county, New York, in 1872, a life of literary activity and domestic felicity seems happily begun.

Thought bridges the two hundred and fifty-eight years since Mr. Robinson's Pilgrim ancestor landed on the bleak shores of New England, where civilization had as yet no foothold, and traces no real connection between that wintry desolation and the literary leisure enjoyed so many hundred leagues westward in the depths of that then impenetrable forest, save such bond as is found in that love of culture and that thirst for education which was a distinguishing characteristic of the Puritan mind.

CAPTAIN JOHN COWDON.

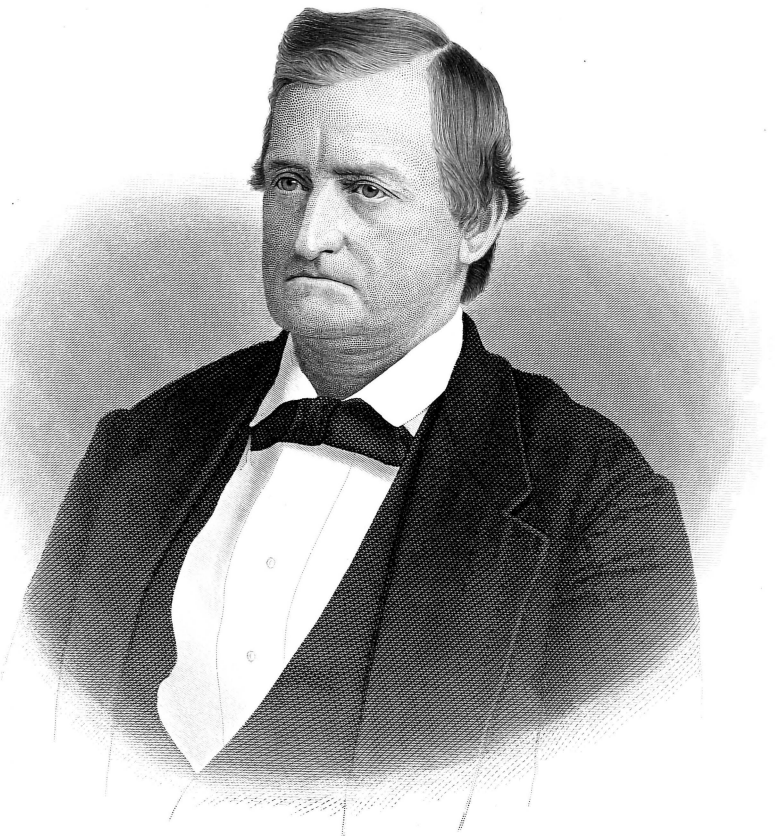
CAPE GIRARDEAU.

CAPTAIN JOHN COWDON — who will be known in history as the originator and projector of the "Barataria Ship Canal" of Louisiana —was born February 24, 1824, on Little Red river, in White county, Arkansas territory, and is the son of John Cowdon and grandson of James Cowdon—a native of Londonderry, Ireland, who in the year 1777, in company with a brother, James Cowdon, emigrated to America and settled, the former in Richmond, Virginia, and the latter in New York. John Cowdon, the father of our subject, removed in the year 1816 to French Broad river, North Carolina, and afterwards to Muscle Shoals, Tennessee, where he remained several years. In 1820, with his family, he descended the Tennessee and Mississippi rivers to the mouth of the Arkansas river, which he ascended as far as Arkansas Post—then the capital of the territory—the voyage being made in two pirogues lashed together. This place was then a wilderness, with but a few scattered inhabitants. Here he remained a short time, examining the country with a view to a permanent settlement; but becoming dissatisfied, he returned and ascended the White river, to what was then known as the Magness settlement, where our subject was born. In 1825 he removed to Mississippi and settled upon the bank of the river opposite Milliken's Bend, which at that time contained but four families—the nearest settlement being about twenty-five miles distant and the next fifty miles. At this period there were but six settlements between the mouth of the Arkansas and Vicksburg, which then had but two stores, nor were there over a dozen steamboats on the entire Mississippi river.

The mother of our subject was Miss Elizabeth Peeler, a native of North Carolina, in which state she married Mr. Cowdon in 1812. She was aunt to Mr. Richmond Peeler, whom she adopted, raised and educated. (He was afterwards well known throughout the South in connection with his improved varieties of cotton seed.) She was a woman of superior mental endowments, an earnest Christian—a member of the Methodist Church—of great force of character and of indomitable perseverance. She was left a widow, by the death of her husband in 1832, with a family of six children, three sons and three daughters, to raise and educate in this wild, unsettled country. By great economy and self-denial she placed two of her sons—our subject and his brother James—in Professor Freeman G. Carey's celebrated academy, now known as "Farmer's College," near Cincinnati, Ohio. (Professor Carey is a brother to the Hon. Samuel Carey, of Greenback notoriety.) Here he received a fair English and mathematical education, but his excellent mother dying in 1844, he was thrown upon his own resources and commenced his career in life as a river steamboat clerk, holding besides other positions of trust and responsibility, upon the old "Sultana," "Concordia," "Sam Dale," and several other boats engaged in the lower Mississippi trade. He continued in this occupation for ten years, being frequently in command as captain.

In 1853 he married Miss Sarah Shastid, of Pike county, Illinois, by whom he has had three children, two of whom survive—James and Emma—the latter being the first graduate of the State Normal School at Cape Girardeau, and a young lady of great promise.

While Captain Cowdon was engaged in steam



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John Cowdon

boating, he made his home in New Orleans, Louisiana, where he became quite popular, making many warm friends, whose esteem and confidence he still retains. Being of an inventive turn of mind, he devoted five years of his life, together with the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to the perfecting of a steam earth-moving machine, for building levees and excavating canals. With this machine he has cut a ditch four feet wide and three feet deep, advancing at the rate of six feet per minute, with an eight-horse power engine, doing the work of two hundred and fifty men. It was also tested as a dredger, and proved that with an engine of twenty-horse power it would raise from a depth of forty feet under water, at the rate of one thousand cubic yards per hour. On this invention he obtained a patent, and would have brought it extensively into use, but at this time the war between the North and South commenced and for the time being, completely paralyzed all peaceful industries, and his machine, which was lying on the plantation of Dr. F. H. Knapp, ten miles south of New Orleans, became a total wreck. Being financially ruined by the civil war, he has never been able to rebuild his machine. Captain Cowdon was also the original inventor of the plan for building the celebrated iron-clad "rams," which did such effective service on the Confederate side during the war.

After the cessation of hostilities, he removed with his family to Memphis, Tennessee, and engaged with the Little Rock Packet Company, of which John D. Adams was president, in what is known as the "wrecking" business, on the Mississippi, Arkansas and White rivers, in which they recovered a vast amount of cotton, steamboat machinery, railroad iron and other property, besides raising from the bed of the Arkansas river the locomotive "Pulaski" and tender and seventeen cars, which had been sunk on a barge while in transit to Little Rock. This great work was accomplished in fifteen days with rude appliances and an undisciplined crew—an illustration of the vast executive ability of the man.

As above intimated, however, the great work of his life is the "Barataria canal," affording an outlet for river and ocean steamships from New Orleans to the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Barataria bay. During the fifteen or sixteen years while he had been engaged in navigating the Mississippi river, the subject of this great internal improvement had occupied his mind, and he conceived the plan, not only of providing a permanent outlet for the "Father of Waters" to the Gulf, but the reclamation of the low lands of the whole valley from overflow, by a system of outlets—not levees—which should effectively drain the whole section. His writings on this subject, although cogent and fraught with wisdom, were not at first generally accepted by those interested, but during the past few years they have been gradually making their way to the public confidence, and are now generally accepted and endorsed. On June 18, 1878, through Senator Harris of Tennessee, he introduced a bill in the United States Senate for that purpose. In 1867 his first article upon the subject appeared in the Memphis *Bulletin*, under the caption of "The Great Valley," and attracted considerable attention from those interested in the carrying trade of this great highway. We submit the following extract from the article alluded to, not only because it tends to illustrate the character of the writer, but on account of its important statistical information:

"Let us contemplate this vast inland sea, stretching forth from its mouth 4,000 miles into the interior, with tributaries of 10,000 miles more, passing through, watering and draining, in whole or in part, fourteen magnificent states with an area of 859,000 square miles (over one-fourth of the whole United States, including territories), and containing a population in 1850 of 12,000,000—as large as France, Spain, Italy, Austria and the British Islands, which have a population of 150,000,000.

"Here there are states not named and territories yet unoccupied sufficient to make as many more such states, which in all will be sufficient to maintain a population of 300,000,000 when these vast regions are settled up by an energetic people, the face of the earth checkered and striated with a net-work of railroads and canals, and the iron horse comes from the East and from the mighty West too, and feeds the majestic river, drawing its numerous trains filled with the valuable products of these vast regions, and its millions of human beings. I ask, where is all this vast wealth and commerce to find a direct, deep, permanent and unfettered road to the markets of the world? Not over protected and monopolized railroads and frozen canals to the East. Not down this great river, to cross over a mud dam eighty feet in height at its ever-changing mouth, to pass on in ships of twenty feet draft to other countries. But this vast commerce must pass on the bosom of this great river down to New Orleans, in great barge lines and steam floating granaries, and from there on in bulk, in vessels such as the Great Eastern; and to aid this we must flank the river's mud-lumpy mouth by completing Nature's bayou, the Barataria canal."

Believing that all attempts, whether made by the government or by private corporations, to open the

Mississippi at the mouth must prove abortive, as all previous attempts had done, he applied to a few of the leading citizens of Memphis and New Orleans, who furnished the necessary means with which to make the preliminary surveys, maps, &c., of his proposed canal route, These reports—"The Gateway to the Sea" and other papers—have been published in pamphlet form, and contain many historical, scientific and statistical facts, upon the subject of internal navigation and upon the rates and routes of transportation generally. In the language of Professor Forshay, the celebrated engineer, "These works should render immortal the name of their author." Although Captain Cowdon does not claim to be a professional engineer, yet his report, maps and surveys, verified by two of the most distinguished engineers of the country, viz: Professor C. J. Forshay and J. J. Williams—the latter being the surveyor of the Tehuantepec canal—demonstrate him to be a man of the very highest scientific attainments, and most thoroughly practical in all his plans and projects. Since the above named surveys were made, Captain Cowdon has organized a company consisting of some of the most substantial and successful business men of Memphis, New Orleans, and other large cities of the Mississippi Valley, and secured a charter from the state of Louisiana and also from the 45th Congress of the United States, and the work of constructing the canal will be carried to completion with the promptness and energy which characterize all the enterprises with which Captain Cowdon has any connection.

We shall conclude our sketch of this very remarkable man—whose more complete history will be written generations hence, when the fuller fruits of his great achievements shall be realized by a grateful people—by a quotation from his pamphlet on the subject of "The Barataria Canal":

"Build this canal, and the construction of the Florida and Tehuantepec ship canals will as surely follow as does water seek its level or light give forth heat. The first will not only cut off all that dangerous part of the Florida coast, but shorten the round trip fully 700 miles over the present route from New Orleans to eastern and European ports, while the other will shorten the distance from the same ports fully 8,000 miles more over the Panama route to the Pacific ports, China and India, and back, thus placing New Orleans only one hundred and fifty miles north from the direct line of this, the world's future road of commerce. This will bring the trade of Central and South America, the East and West Indies, China and Europe, to your doors, and at the same time make New Orleans the commercial world's great supply, watering and coaling depot. It will also be the only port accessible for the great naval ships of the world, which, when not in actual service, can rest from the rust, worms and barnacles of the sea. The building of this canal will so cheapen freights that the agricultural products of this valley will soon be more than doubled, giving constant and remunerative employment to millions now unemployed. This will give us ships, steamboats, barges and barge lines without number, furnishing employment to the 500,000 skilled mechanics now unemployed throughout the cities of this country. This will start operations in the coal and iron mines—the lighting of 100,000 furnace fires, and the humming of a million spindles in this valley, that without this canal never will be seen or heard of. There will be no more strikes in the coal mines or riots along the lines of our great railways, for all will have plenty to do. Tramps will be of the past, destitution and crime will be diminished in proportion as people can find employment. The railroads, in becoming the feeders of the great water lines, will have more than they can do. Local rates will consequently be cheapened; they will make more money than ever before. Thus giving new life to every branch of our industry, we will prosper as never did any people. The population of each city in this valley will double every few years, for it will be seen that what enriches a part enriches the whole. The effects from the opening of the Barataria canal on the commerce of the valley of the Mississippi will be like the breaking of a dam that obstructed the outflow of the waters of the great river, or like the opening of the safety-valve to prevent the explosion of the steam boiler. It will prevent another bloody revolution. It is the solution to the great problem of cheap transportation and labor. It will not only give us free and direct trade, but will soon fill the South and Southwest with a most industrious and thrifty people from France, England, Germany and other European countries. This will give us strength; only with strength comes respect, then follows commercial and political freedom. It will stretch the sinews of commerce from north to south across this continent, which will be more potent than bayonets and more binding than bands of treble steel. Any other remedy for our troubles is a mere hallucination. The remedy is with ourselves. The electrical voice of M. du Girardin awakes the Old World with: 'The new policy, the great policy, the policy of maritime expansion, the policy of reciprocity, the policy of peace, the policy of Christopher Columbus and of Ferdinand de Lesseps, is summed up in these words—The Sea.' Let us respond with not only the Barataria, but the Florida and Tehuantepec ship canals. The wings of commerce, the voice of Christianity and the march of civilization demand it. Can we longer stupidly afford to sit still and see ourselves and children made vassals to a more sagacious people?"

Of this great work, that distinguished and venerable engineer, C. J. Forshay, said:

"The summing up of the cost of this public work looks like the accomplishment of a prodigious enterprise, adequate to the movement of a realm of fertility, such as are the dependencies of the Mississippi Valley. With a depth of twenty-four feet of a channel and a harbor and roadstead of forty feet, an expenditure of $6,000,000 and an additional expenditure of $4,000,000 more for a thirty-six foot channel, it will cost only four-tenths of the New York line of canals. The Erie canal alone cost $43,000,000, with a width of only seventy feet and a depth of seven feet, and three hundred and sixty-three miles in length, or over six times the length of the Barataria canal, which at the same time will have fully six times the capacity of the Erie canal. Its locks will connect the river with the tide level at a mean of the year of only seven and four-tenths feet lift, while the Erie canal has a lift or descent of five hundred and sixty-five feet, requiring forty-eight locks of twelve feet to pass its commerce in boats of only two hundred and fifty tons capacity, whilst our canal would pass vessels of ten thousand tons capacity, and when we add to these considerations the closure of the Erie canal from the 1st of September to the 15th of April, or one hundred and thirty-five days, it is obvious that the balance is largely in favor of the Barataria ship canal. The Erie canal has yielded a handsome revenue during its whole history, before and since its enlargement. In 1875 it produced one million above its earnings, though intended to be utilized for the people of the state, and run at a minimum cost.

"What, then, shall we say of a canal having 1,300,000 square miles of territory against an area of 500,000 square miles? It may divide the tonnage equally with other outlets, and still it will be a profitable enterprise, for in a few years it will have a greater amount of tonnage than there is now in all the ports of the United States. But a comparison with the Suez canal is more rational and appropriate."

We quote from Captain Cowdon's "Gateway to the Sea":

Ferdinand de Lesseps had the difficulties of thirty centuries before him. The sand-drifts of the desert from thirty to one hundred feet in height, and lakes to dredge out and wall up, and he still had what seemed unsurmountable difficulties to overcome. The colossal features of the whole plan consisted of artificial harbors to be constructed at both ends of the canal.

Whereas, the Barataria ship canal has the Mississippi river at one end, with one hundred and fifty feet depth, and at the other the Gulf and Bay, of seventy feet depth, which is the deepest and best locked harbor on the Gulf or Atlantic coasts.

In order to reach twenty-three feet at Port Said, the guard walls had to be extended 8,100 feet out to sea, on account of the enormous quantity of sand and mud—30,000,000 cubic yards—brought down annually by the Nile, which the prevalent winds drove along the coast toward Palestine.

The dimensions of these walls are as follows: seventy-eight feet wide at base, eighteen feet wide at top, thirty-six feet high, and consuming from two to three millions of cubic yards of stone, which were manufactured out of sand and cement on the spot.

The distance between the respective ends of these walls was 1,300 feet, forming an artificial basin of five acres for harbor purposes.

The Engineer continues: These stupendous difficulties are chiefly avoided in the Barataria canal. The dredging, which is the chief cost in our project, amounts to but 19,600,000 cubic yards for twenty-four feet depth of water, nearly all of which is beneath the surface and without a rock or obstacle to dredging the whole distance, and once dredged we shall never have to resume the operation. The tides will keep the canal free, and rather deepen it in all time to come, for there is a daily inflow and outflow of gulf water of over 8,000,000,000 cubic feet.

The Suez canal, which is nearly double the length of the Barataria canal, had to move nearly 46,000,000 cubic yards, chiefly above the water, at a distance from supplies, in a desert country, without fresh water even to drink, or harbor at either end, and the endless dredging which the sands of the desert, drifted by the winds, render necessary; these are formidable difficulties indeed. * * *

The Suez canal cost $60,000,000 and ten years of struggle for completion. The stupendous work was accomplished by the single efforts of one enthusiastic man, and marks an epoch in modern civilization. It links the Occident with the Orient, flanks a continent, abridges 12,000 miles of navigation and sixty-five days of time, into 3,000 miles and twelve days of transit.

We expect not such a revolution in the saving of distance traveled, or in time of transit. But we do expect for the sum of about $6,000,000, or one-tenth the cost of the Suez canal, in three years, or one-third of the time required for that work, to cut the pent-up barriers that hoard and rot the corn of an empire of fertility, and to disgorge it upon the starving millions and crowded populations of the earth.

We expect to render needless, for the purposes of traffic, the further cutting across a continent for railroads through mountains of rock and ice, from west to east, and to turn the drift of commerce in the direction that God designed, where he made the greatest water course on earth to converge an hundred other seas to flow across the latitude south.

We expect to people this garden of the world in fifty years with 100,000,000 population, and to furnish breadstuffs for half the earth, and reciprocate the commerce we shall beget, and set in motion through an easy outlet to the seas, and by a depth for vessels of the largest class, we expect to attract the commerce of civilization.

This is what the Suez canal will never do, which never has been done by man, and because there never yet has been opened to man such an area for population and for unlimited production. The way, we believe, is before us for such an era; and the route for its accomplishment is through the Mississippi river, the Barataria canal and the Gulf of Mexico.

We have before said that New Orleans would prove the Byzantium and the Gulf of Mexico the Mediterranean—of the Western World.

The Barataria canal is now to become the Bosphorus and the Hellespont, to link the new civilization of the Western Hemisphere with the South Seas, across the tropics, and with the Oriental World.

GENERAL FIRMAN A. ROZIER.

STE. GENEVIEVE.

FIRMAN A. ROZIER, son of Ferdinand and Constance Rozier, was born in Ste. Genevieve July 31, 1820. He was educated at St. Mary's College, Perry county, Missouri, since removed to Cape Girardeau; at that time it was the oldest and then the leading college in the West, having large delegations of students from Louisiana and other Southern States. At the age of seventeen he gave himself a few months' recreation by clerking on the steamboat Vandalia, Captain Small—a St. Louis and New Orleans packet; after which he returned to school to complete his course.

In 1841 he engaged in commercial business in St. Louis; but the financial crisis coming on, he abandoned it and entered the law office of Bogy & Hunter, where he remained one year. He then went to Bardstown, Kentucky, to finish his classical course, and from there to Transylvania Law School at Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated in 1848, under the professorship of Chief Justice Robertson, Judge Marshall, Judge Wooley and other distinguished jurists. Mr. Rozier was admitted to the practice of law in 1848 and opened an office in Ste. Genevieve.

His military career may be summed up in this: In 1846, through the efforts of Thomas H. Benton, he was appointed captain of the South Missouri Guards, numbering one hundred and fifteen picked men, and with his company started to join Fremont in his California expedition. They got as far as Fort Leavenworth, where they were detained by the severe winter weather and were finally compelled to abandon the attempt to cross the plains. Subsequently Captain Rozier was appointed major-general of the Southeast Missouri Militia and served four years. By his title of General he is best known throughout the state.

His political record dates back to 1845, when he he was an active member of the Democratic party. In that year he was elected a delegate to the Southwest Convention, at Memphis, of which John C. Calhoun was president. In that body General Rozier made a report accompanied by a topographical map of the submerged lands of South Missouri, which paper was approved by the convention and attracted considerable attention. Those were the days of Clay, Benton, Hardin, Breckenridge and other giants—whose places are now occupied by pigmies, mice playing in elephants' beds. The General is proud of his intimacy with those great statesmen, with some of whom he was on terms of warm personal friendship. In 1850 he was the warm advocate of Mr. Benton in his celebrated appeal to the people of Missouri, during which period the thirty-years-senator was frequently a visitor at the general's office and home. It is probable that the troubles of the Democratic party at that time, and General Rozier's warm espousal of and gallant fight for Mr. Benton—taken together with the fact that there were three candidates (John F. Darby, Judge Bowlin and himself) in the field—defeated him for Congress.

In 1851 he was elected mayor of Ste. Genevieve, which city at that time controlled the vast mineral trade of that section of the state. In 1856 he was elected from Ste. Genevieve to the lower house of the Missouri Legislature and served two years. In 1872 he was elected without opposition to the state senate from the 23d District—in which body he was chairman of the committee on Mines

and Mining. During the service of Hon. Lewis V. Bogy in the United States Senate, General Rozier's name was prominently spoken of as his successor. By the way, the honor of United States Senator has already been conferred upon no less than five distinguished gentlemen, citizens by birth or adoption to this same city: Lewis F. Linn—called the Chesterfield of the senate—and Lewis V. Bogy, from Missouri, Augustus Dodge and George W. Jones, from Iowa, and Henry Dodge, (father of Augustus) from Wisconsin.

In 1858 Senator Rozier was elected president of the Ste. Genevieve branch of the Merchants' Bank of St. Louis. Besides this he has filled many official positions of less importance in the county and in various enterprises. He was engaged for many years in mining operations in Jefferson, St. Francois and other counties in his section of the state—now an owner of the Vallé and other mines.

One of the noblest enterprises in which the General has ever taken part was his establishment, near his residence in Ste. Genevieve, of an academy for the education of boys. His money, his time and his talents were fully given to this institution, and he continued his interest in it until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion closed it.

On the 22d of January, 1850, Firman A. Rozier was married to Miss Mary Vallé, daughter of Jean Bapt. Vallé, Jr., and Pelagie (Jannis) Vallé, of whom a sketch will be found in this volume. Six children are the result of this union.

Senator Rozier is six feet two inches and straight as an Indian, weighs one hundred and sixty-five pounds, with keen sparkling eyes peering from beneath heavy brows looking through you, but with a merry twinkle occasionally revealing a fondness for mirth. His manners are affable and easy, his conversation straight and to the point—in business nearly bluntly so. His popularity is attested by the confidence reposed in him by his constituency, and his ability by the frequent repetitions of trust. As a professional gentleman he stands high in the esteem of the bar and the people; as a speaker he is cool, clear, calculating and exhaustive. His speech before the senate of Missouri, March 2, 1875, was applauded in a manner not then frequent in that dignified body. It was on the occasion of the question to abolish the geological survey of the state—for which the senator offered a substitue providing, among other things, for the appropriation of $10,000 to support the institution and encourage science in Missouri. In that effort he showed himself perfectly master of the mining and mineral interests of Missouri, and his speech is spoken of as elaborate and conclusive.

CAPTAIN THOMAS B. REED.

HUNTSVILLE.

CAPTAIN REED may justly claim his honors as a son of one of America's patriotic families, his grandfather, Henry Reed, serving in the Revolutionary war, his father, John D., serving in the war of 1812–14, and himself in the war of 1861–65. Henry Reed was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this country at an early day and settled in South Carolina, but removed to Guilford county, North Carolina, where his son John D. was born, grew into manhood and was married. His wife was Elizabeth Jenkins, also of Guilford county, daughter of a prominent Methodist clergyman of that locality. Their son, Thomas B., was born in Guilford county, July 20, 1819. In the fall of that year his parents removed to Missouri, settling first in Howard county, where they lived till 1822, when they located in Randolph county, where the father died in 1869. Thomas Reed was brought up on the farm in Randolph county. He received the rudiments of a liberal education in the common schools of his section, which was completed at the State University, from which institution he graduated with the highest honors of his class, in 1847, delivering the valedictory. On leaving college he went to Huntsville, and entered upon his duties as teacher, which he followed for two years, reading law in his leisure hours. He was admitted to the bar in 1851, and immediately entered upon the practice of law in Huntsville, where he has resided until the present time.

In April, 1862, he entered the Union army with the

rank of captain, commanding company G, 9th Missouri Cavalry, United States Volunteers. He was in the army three years, seeing service only in his own state. As provost marshal of the Rolla district, and also at Macon, Missouri; then as judge-advocate of a military commission held at Macon City, he was constantly on detached service during 1863–4. Retiring from the army at the close of the war, Captain Reed resumed the practice of his profession at Huntsville. In 1866 he was elected to the Missouri Senate for the two years' term, and in 1868 was reëlected for the four years' term. The senatorial district at that time comprised the counties of Randolph, Howard and Monroe. In politics Captain Reed is a Conservative; was a Whig prior to the dissolution of that party; voted for Bell and Everett in 1860 and for George B. McClellan in 1864. He is a member of the Christian denomination. November 28, 1855, he was married to Miss Rachel E. Denny, of Howard county, Missouri. He is in good repute as an old and well known resident of Randolph county, an able attorney, conservative in his cast of thought and cautious in the expression of his judgment.

HENRY SEYMOUR CHASE, M. D., D. D. S.

ST. LOUIS.

HENRY SEYMOUR CHASE was born March 6, 1820, at Bellows Falls, Vermont. His father was a physician of note, and of English descent. His mother was a Campbell, and of Scotch descent. They were persons of good education and high culture.

His boyhood was passed in his native state, among whose green hills he acquired a taste for the beautiful in poetry and art. He had a studious and romantic turn of mind as some attempts at versification show about his twentieth year. His school studies never amounted to much, but he was an inveterate reader, and at twenty years of age had become well versed in history, geography, and the English classics generally. Scientific works gradually became of great interest to him, and at the age of twenty-two he had determined to study medicine. This his father opposed, telling his son that a physician's life was a "dog's life," and that he would not take him as a pupil. This did not deter young Chase from his purpose. He therefore took instruction under another physician and paid his tuition from his own earnings. At the end of six months the father took his son into his own office where he finished his studies, during which time he attended medical lectures in Boston and finally in Woodstock, Vermont, at which place he took his degree of M. D.

While studying in this beautiful village he became acquainted with Sarah Haskell, a highly cultivated, amiable and beautiful young lady whom he married in 1844.

Dr. Chase had formerly studied dentistry in New Bedford, Massachusetts, and on graduating at the Vermont Medical College commenced the practice of both medicine and dentistry at Woodstock. At this time there were only about five resident dentists in the whole state. The demands upon his time as a dentist soon induced him to give up the general practice of medicine. He had, when married, no intention of remaining in Woodstock more than a few months, yet his dental practice increased so rapidly that he was induced to prolong his stay to the extent of fourteen years.

Dr. Chase had a passion for both agriculture and horticulture. He had no particular knowledge of the former, but the latter served to employ many hours snatched from professional cares. In the fall of 1857 he resolved to remove to the state of Iowa to engage in farming. He thought it would be a good place in which to raise his five sons. These with one daughter had been born in Woodstock. The daughter died when two years old. He settled beside a lovely grove on an undulating prairie in Iowa in 1857. Here he satisfied his passion for a farmer's life in five years of hard toil for himself, his wife and his sons. But he was so good an agriculturist that he was made president of the county agricultural society several times. At the end of five years he resumed the practice of his profession at Independence, Iowa, near which growing town his farm was located. Wishing to give his children the advantages of the State University, he removed, in 1865, to Iowa City.

While in Iowa he was instrumental in forming the Iowa State Dental Society, and was elected its first president. While here his writings in the dental journals of the country attracted attention, and he was in consequence invited to remove to St. Louis, Missouri, and take a professorship in the Missouri Dental College. To this city he removed in 1867, and the following year entered upon the duties of his position. About this time the *Missouri Dental Journal* was established, of which he became one of the editors. With this journal he has been connected as sole or associate editor most of the time to the present (November, 1877).

The Western College of Dental Surgeons was established in St. Louis in October, 1877, in which Dr. Chase holds the position of professor of Histology, Microscopy and Dental Physiology. In November of the same year the *St. Louis Dental Quarterly* was established with Dr. Chase as one of the two editors. He is or has been connected with several dental societies to which he has contributed many important and interesting papers. Among these are the American Dental Association, the Iowa State Dental Society, the Northern Ohio Dental Society, the Illinois State Dental Society, the Missouri State Dental Society, the Southern Dental Association, the New York Odontological Society, the Boston Academy of Dental Science, the Vermont Dental Society, and the St. Louis Dental Society. He is also a member of some other scientific societies. During his whole professional career he has written at times for magazines and newspapers on the subject of Dental Hygiene. A few years since he published a small work called "Familiar Lectures About the Teeth," which passed through two editions and was highly extolled by the press.

He has an inquiring mind, which has led him to spend much time in original experiments in physiology. When quite a young man (fifteen years old), he tried the experiment of living without drink. This was successful. He took no drink or fluid of any kind for three weeks in the month of July, 1835. His diet was vegetables, without salt, pepper or other condiments, and ripe fruit. No inconvenience at all was felt during the time, and he thinks it could have been prolonged to any length of time under the same diet.

He has a methodical mind. While a farmer he knew the exact cost of raising each crop. In his profession he has kept records of cases and made tables of statistics in order to show results with exactness. When he has doubted authorities he has made original investigations himself to determine the truth. His love of truth in all serious matters is proverbial; but his love of fun and jokes sometimes causes his friends to say that they don't know when he is telling the truth.

In his religious views Dr. Chase is hopeful and liberal. He believes in a continued conscious existence after death, and thinks that each individual is responsible for his own actions and must suffer the consequences of his own sins. Also that after death there is an opportunity for improvement in character, even for the most degraded and sinful.

He has a family of six sons and three daughters. Two daughters and one son have died. Harry Chase, the well known and talented marine painter is a son of the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Chase is still a resident of St. Louis, and in respectable practice. He enjoys a high degree of health, and although fifty-seven years of age looks as though he might live for twenty years to come.

EDWARD BULER.

LAMAR.

EDWARD BULER was born September 25, 1842, at Coburg, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada. The family record is too meager to afford us more than a bare outline of his ancestry. His father, Charles G. Buler, was born in England early in the present century; emigrated to America, and settled in Ontario, then Upper Canada, in 1835, where he married Elizabeth Boucher, a lady of French extraction, and the mother of his eight children, of whom Edward was the fourth. In 1856 Mr. Buler removed to Iowa, but not liking his new home, returned to Ontario at the close of the war and settled at Campbellford where he now resides.

Edward, the subject of this sketch, was fourteen

years of age at the time his father came to Iowa. These early years were spent upon the home farm, where his only opportunities for education were such as the simple instructions of his parents afforded him. These, with a term of three months at the Fayette Academy, Fayette county, Iowa, filled up the measure of his educational advantages, until his father returned to Canada. In the fall of this year (1865), young Buler, being then twenty-three years of age, entered the law department of Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Michigan, from which institution he graduated in the spring of 1867, and soon afterward commenced the practice of his profession at Dover, Arkansas. The climate proving detrimental to his health, and his business prospects not being sufficiently encouraging, he removed the following year to his present home in Lamar, Barton county, Missouri. His first law partnership was formed with Hon. Charles H. Morgan, present member of Congress for the 6th congressional district.

In 1876 Mr. Morgan being in Congress, and Mr. Buler in the State Legislature, Lee Chiswell was admitted as a third partner; the firm name now standing as Morgan, Buler & Chiswell. Though comparatively a young man, Mr. Buler is a prominent member of the Democratic party, and an influential director of its movements. He was chosen a delegate to the state conventions of 1872 and 1876, as also to the Congressional convention of 1874. Elected a member of the 29th General Assembly, he was made a member of its judiciary committee, and took an active part in shaping the legislation of that session. A bold and independent thinker, he has held himself aloof from all denominational organizations, and is a pronounced liberal in his religious sentiments. As master of Lamar lodge, No. 292, A. F. and A. M., Mr. Buler enjoys the confidence and respect of the fraternity. He is also a member of Greenfield Chapter Royal Arch Masons.

Still several years on the sunny side of forty, almost without any early literary advantages, without scholastic training, by perseverance, pluck and indomitable energy he has made a place for himself not only at the bar of the several state courts, but before the bar of the state legislature, where his ability, his calm discriminating judgment, and his knowledge of political movements, have won for him the confidence of his associates, the respect of his opponents, and an honorable place upon the legislative committee. Chairman of the committee on congressional districts, member of the committee on federal relations, no member of Barton county bar has a more enviable record in the past, or a brighter prospect of accumulating honors in the future. Endeared to his hosts of friends by his many social qualities, the coming days dawn most auspiciously upon him, and added years give hopeful promise of added responsibilities and increasing usefulness.

HIRAM MILTON NORTHRUP.

WYANDOTTE, KANSAS.

THE Northrups were an English family who settled in Connecticut, removing to New York state early in the last century. Andruss Bishop Northrup, Hiram's father, was born in Sherburne Falls, Chenango county, that state, in 1793. He came to Olean, Cattaraugus county, when quite a young man, and was one of the first who settled in that place, where he followed the mercantile and lumber business for several years. In 1822 he moved to Coosada, Autaugua county, Alabama, where he opened a general merchandising establishment. Remaining there a few years, he removed to Wetumpka, in the same county, where he purchased a large real estate property, and continued his general merchandising business. At one time he owned a valuable property, but becoming security for very considerable sums of money, which he was obliged to pay, his property was sacrificed and his business entirely broken up. He was a very upright man, of generous disposition and fine business qualifications, characterized by unusual enterprise and great force of character. He died in 1846. His wife, Martha McHenry, was the daughter of "Widow Perry," the first settler in Chautauqua county, New York. Mrs. Perry had been twice married. She owned a farm in the county where she settled, and for many years kept a hotel between Jamestown and Westfield. She was a capable business woman. Her daughter,

Respectfully Yours
W. M. Vorhees

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Hiram's mother, was a lady of good education, possessed of much more than an ordinary share of intelligence and strength of character. The date of her marriage with Andruss B. Northrup is not recorded.

Their only son, Hiram Milton, was born at Olean, Cattaraugus county, June 4, 1818. His mother dying when he was two years old, he was adopted by his aunt Sarah Lockwood, his mother's sister, whose home was in Olean. For her he formed a strong attachment, and still tenderly cherishes her memory. Mrs. Lockwood was a lady of generous disposition, intelligent and cultivated; a member of the Episcopal church, and foremost in every charitable work. She took unusual pains with her nephew's early training until he was fourteen years of age, at which time she died. Hiram had now obtained a good common school education. Just before his aunt's death he had secured a clerkship in the store of Rumsey & Day, at Olean, which he retained one year. At the age of fifteen he went into Pennsylvania and taught a district school in McKean county, for which he received eight dollars per month, taking his pay in shingles—the people were very poor, and no money in the country. Young as he was, he gave excellent satisfaction and had an attendance of sixty pupils.

Before he was quite seventeen years of age, in 1835, he rafted down the Ohio river to Cincinnati, where he was employed in the ship-yard of Archie Gordon, a well-known boat-builder, with whom he remained until fall, when he joined his father in Wetumpka, Alabama. In 1839 he was given the management of his father's store, and soon afterwards a share in the business, the firm becoming Northrup & Son. When his father became involved, Hiram lost all he had accumulated.

In 1844 he came to that little group of huts and shanties called Westport landing, now Kansas City, and formed a partnership with four others for the purpose of trading with the Comanche Indians in Texas and Mexico. They went as far as the Verdigris river, where one of the company died, others were taken sick, and the Osages robbed them of nearly all their goods and stock. Mr. Northrup had a very narrow escape for his life, and returned to Westport, where he entered into partnership with E. P. Hart in the Indian trade at that place. Proceeding to St. Louis, an entire stranger without capital, he made the acquaintance of several heavy dealers, from whom he purchased, upon credit, goods to the amount of three thousand five hundred dollars, which were immediately shipped to his order. Mr. Hart sold out the following year. Mr. P. M. Chouteau purchased an interest in the business, which he held twelve months and sold to Mr. Northrup, who continued the establishment alone for many years. His trade continually increased, until it included the Wyandotte, Shawnee, Delaware, Peoria, Pian-ke-shaw, Pottawotomie, Osage, Kansas, Seneca, Sac and Fox and Cherokee tribes, from whom he bought furs, robes, peltries, wool, horses and cattle, which were shipped to eastern markets. After a few seasons he united his interests with Silas Armstrong and Joel Walker, half-breeds of the Wyandotte tribe. On the dissolution of this partnership he formed another with J. S. Chick—under the name of Northrup & Chick—which soon controlled a large share of the Santa Fé trade.

The first bill of goods sold wholesale in Kansas City was sold by Hiram M. Northrup. His firm sold the first goods that went to Lawrence, Topeka, Manhattan, Emporia, Humboldt and Osage Mission. Their trading posts were established all over the Indian Territory, their trade extending to New Mexico, Arizona and the immense tract now included in Colorado, Utah, Kansas, Western Missouri and the Cherokee nation—their sales at the various posts amounting to upward of $300,000 annually.

Mr. Northrup was for many years a member of the Wyandotte tribe by adoption, and was elected one of the legislative committee of that nation. He always took a deep personal interest in their affairs, defended their rights, labored to correct the abuses practiced upon them and other tribes, and his counsels were usually followed. In his dealings with them he proved himself their friend; his whole frontier life was characterized by integrity, honesty and generosity, by virtue of which he obtained their absolute confidence and was able to exert a salutary influence over all their councils. A few years before the war he was sent by the "Nation" to Washington as their agent to collect about $53,000 due them from the government, no bond being required. The amount was collected and paid over, to the entire satisfaction of the "Nation," the agent making no charge for his services.

In 1857 the firm of Northrup & Chick established in Kansas City the first bank west of Lexington, south of the Missouri river, and at one time their business houses were the headquarters of trade for the western country. Kansas City was fast

becoming a center of trade. Mr. Northrup was one of its earliest settlers, has always been confident of her future, and advocated her advantages in several able articles in the St. Louis and other prominent journals. He has been foremost in devising for her interests; took an active part in securing her first railway communication; in establishing a steam ferry across the Missouri; and, in connection with Mr. W. H. Chick, mutually established the first postoffice, by becoming responsible to the government for all deficiencies in the receipts to meet the expenses of the mail service. At a time when Kansas City credit was worth almost nothing, Northrup & Chick, then in New York city, loaned the corporation $60,000, which was expended in public improvements.

Mr. Northrup built the first house on Main street erected after the town was laid out—it stood opposite the present court house. In 1847 he built a log house on the corner of Main and Fourth streets, paying one hundred and fifteen dollars for two lots, and here he resided for a number of years; a lot on Delaware street, between Fourth and Fifth, now the very center of the hardware trade of the city, he bought for fifteen dollars. He was part owner of the steamer Lizzie, which attempted the navigation of the Kansas river.

When the Union Bank of Missouri at St. Louis established a branch at Kansas City, Mr. Northrup was made its president—a position which he was obliged to resign in 1860, when the Missouri Legislature passed a law prohibiting any private banker from holding office in any state bank. Just after the breaking out of the war a party of fifteen Jayhawkers entered and robbed the bank of Northrup & Co. while Mr. Northrup was at his dinner.

Owing to the insecurity of life and property at this time, they determined to remove their banking-house to New York city. Arrangements to this effect were soon completed, their mercantile interests in Kansas City disposed of, and the bank established at No. 33 Nassau street, New York. After conducting business on Nassau street for some years they removed their bank to Wall street. Here their usual prosperity attended them and their business rapidly increased, until the panic of 1873, when they met with heavy losses. They had been dealing largely in Western securities, particularly in Kansas bonds, and handled at that time nearly three-fourths of all the securities from the state. They were now compelled to suspend business, but in four months' time settled with their creditors and liquidated every claim against them. The losses they had sustained were not only immense, but their failure was very humiliating to men either of whose names had alone been good for $1,000,000. While in New York Mr. Northrup was a director of the Hanover National Bank, a member of the New York Stock Exchange and of the Gold Exchange, and favorably known to all the leading merchants and bankers of the city. He was justly regarded as a safe and able financier, who had had much experience and possessed unusual business sagacity.

But their business was practically closed. The failure, though only partial and temporary, prevented their resuming the extensive operations in which they had been engaged so many years, and they resolved to return to the West. Mr. Northrup came to Wyandotte, Kansas, where his real estate interests were considerable and in which state he owned numerous tracts of land. Here he established the banking-house of Northrup & Son, where he still continues business, having built up a successful banking institution ranking at this date (1878) with the most reliable houses of the West.

Mr. Northrup is a Democrat; was a very strong Unionist during the war; belongs to no church; is quite benevolent, tolerant of others' opinions, liberal in his sentiments, holding character and conduct the essential things in matters of religion.

He was married in Wyandotte, at the Methodist Mission, November 27, 1845, to Margaret, daughter of Thomas Clark, one of the chiefs of the Canada branch of the Wyandotte nation, who died in Wyandotte in 1843. Margaret was born on Wyandotte Reserve, near Lower Sandusky, Ohio, August 28, 1828. At the time of her marriage she was a most beautiful and attractive girl, and has always been a favorite in any society in which she has moved. In New York, where she lived in splendid style, she dispensed an elegant hospitality, and was noted for her self-possession and the quiet, unassuming dignity of her manner. For thirty-five years she has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church—a devout Christian, earnest in all good works. She is an affectionate wife and mother, a woman of much natural grace and refinement of manner, remarked for her exquisite taste, at the same time a capable housekeeper, thoroughly domestic in all her tastes. She is the idol of her husband and children, of whom she has had four, two only of whom are living: Milton C., born October 5, 1846, now in St.

Louis; Andruss B., born April 27, 1849, now in the bank with his father at Wyandotte; Thomas P., born December 27, 1851, and died October 8, 1876, who at his death was a partner in the bank at Wyandotte; and McHenry, born November 5, 1854, died December 1, 1857.

In such a career, of which we have given the meager outline, how much there must have been of stirring incident and thrilling adventure which we leave the imagination to supply. The influences and lessons of such a life cannot be summed up in a paragraph. The strength of character, firmness of will, unfaltering courage, rare presence of mind, consummate knowledge of men and keen insight into motives, which were indispensable to success in such vast operations among the aborigines and half-breeds of the frontier, and also in the commercial metropolis of the New World, testify as words cannot, to the innate greatness, the real nobleness of mind, and all those qualities of square manhood which make up the character of H. M. Northrup.

GARLAND HURT, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

GARLAND HURT was born, December 27, 1819, in Russell county, Virginia. His father, William D. Hurt, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, was a farmer and for some years a minister of the Methodist church. He was an officer in the war of 1812. His wife, Elizabeth Crabtree, was a native of Kentucky.

Garland Hurt was reared in the county of his nativity. He was educated at Emory and Henry College, near Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia. In 1842 he began teaching school in Russell county, Virginia, and continued teaching there and in Tazewell county for three years. His leisure hours were devoted to the study of medicine. In 1845 he began the practice as a physician in Johnson county, Kentucky, afterward removing to Floyd county, in the same state, where he remained till 1855. In the autumn of 1851 he was elected to the General Assembly of Kentucky. In 1854 he was commissioned by President Pierce, Indian agent for the Territory of Utah, and discharged the duties of that position for about five years. He removed to St. Louis and resumed the practice of his profession in 1861, and in 1863 graduated at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1868 he was elected to the Missouri General Assembly, to represent St. Louis county He was physician in charge of the city hospital in 1875 and 1876. In 1874 he was elected president of the St. Louis Medical Society.

Dr. Hurt is a member of the Democratic party. He has been for many years associated with the Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

WILLIAM H. WALKER.

WINDSOR.

NOTHING is known of Mr. Walker's ancestors any farther back than the next generation. His father, Wyat Walker, was born in North Carolina, where he resided until 1856, in which year he moved to Pittsylvania county, Virginia, where he remained until 1870, working at his trade of wagon-making. In 1870 he settled in Henry county, Missouri, where he still resides, carrying on his old business. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and a local minister of that denomination.

William H., youngest of the eight children of Wyatt and Pamelia Walker, was born in Yanceyville, North Carolina, March 25, 1855. His mother was a Gilchrist of North Carolina, a name quite common in that section of the state. William received his

education in the common schools of Virginia and Missouri until his sixteenth year, when he entered a hardware store in Windsor, Missouri, as clerk, and remained there two years. His tastes inclining him to journalism, he entered the office of the *Windsor Helmet* as an apprentice. When that paper moved to Tuscumbia, Miller county, young Walker followed the fortunes of the paper, remaining in the office altogether about eighteen months. Leaving the office he was employed on the various papers in Southwestern Missouri until 1876, when he returned to Windsor and established the *Windsor Review*, a family paper devoted to building up the material industries of that section of Henry county, and advancing its educational interests, rather than to any party aggrandizement.

With this object in view he has carefully avoided committing his paper to the support of any political organization. Owing to his ability as a writer and his practical sagacity as a business man, he has succeeded in building up a successful newspaper business where older and more experienced journalists have failed; his paper at the present time, 1878, having one of the largest circulations of any paper in the Southwestern part of the state. Though holding aloof from party politics, Editor Walker is outspoken and decided on all questions of general interest; gives free expression to his judgment of public men and measures, and proves the independence of his journal. Politically, his personal affiliations are with the Democrats; but in his editorial capacity he knows no party, advocating such measures and supporting such candidates as in his honest judgment will advance the interests of the community at large.

Though but a young man, only twenty-three years of age, Mr. Walker has made an enviable reputation for himself at home, and is becoming favorably known abroad. His word is sacredly regarded as his bond, his sterling honesty and business integrity fully conceded wherever he is known, giving bright promise of a useful and honorable life. A man of good presence, large perceptive faculties, sound judgment, a ready writer and a practical printer, William H. Walker bids fair to obtain distinction for himself in the editorial chair.

COLONEL WARNER LEWIS.

MT. OLIVE.

WARNER LEWIS was born January 5, 1834, in St. Louis county, Missouri. The Lewis family is of English origin and immigrated to Virginia in the early history of the colonial settlements. The members of the family then living were identified with the Rebels in their struggle for independence and took an active part in the military transactions of the Revolution. Warner Lewis, grandfather of Colonel Lewis, emigrated from Goochland county, Virginia, in 1819, and settled in St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, Missouri, bringing his family with him. The father of Colonel Lewis, Robert Lewis, was born in Goochland county, Virginia, and came to Missouri with his father. He married Miss Lucy B. Bacon, a native of St. Louis county, daughter of Ludwell Bacon, who moved to Missouri in 1808, and grand-daughter of Lawrence Long, who settled in that county in 1797. The Bacon family is of English descent, and settled in Virginia at an early day in its history, inhabiting the country now known as Albemarle county. They, too, were participators in the war of 1776, the war of 1812, and the Indian wars preceding and following the Revolution.

Warner Lewis was reared on the farm ceded by the Spanish government to his grandfather, Lawrence Long, in 1797. It lies in Bonhomme township and has been tilled for over eighty years. His education was obtained in the country schools, and in the Missouri State University, where he graduated in 1854. For several years before the rebellion he resided in Cass county, Missouri, and pursued the avocation of an agriculturist and stock-breeder.

In 1861 he entered the Confederate service on General Raines' staff, as paymaster of the 8th Missouri Division, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1862 he was commissioned by President Davis a colonel in the Ranger service. He was in the service during the entire war, in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Louisiana and Texas. He

was severely wounded in the shoulder in 1862, during a battle in the Indian Territory between the Rangers, and the Indians belonging to the Federal army. He is the only survivor of twenty Confederate soldiers, engaged in this conflict against three hundred Indians. At the close of the late war he went with General Shelby into Mexico, and after the fall of the Maximilian Government, returned to the United States of America.

In 1866 he became a farmer in Montgomery county, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar as a practicing attorney in 1868. He practiced in the courts of Hermann, Gasconade county, and Danville, Montgomery county.

In 1873 he removed to Fulton, Callaway county, and practiced his profession until 1878, when he located at Mt. Olive, the county seat of the new county of St. Louis. Colonel Lewis is in politics a Democrat, and in religious sentiment he embraces the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and is a member of that denomination.

He was married, in 1855, to Miss Sarah Griffith, a native of Alleghany county, Virginia, and daughter of Robert Griffith, a pioneer who settled in Cass county, Missouri, in 1840.

Colonel Lewis is a gentleman of cultivated tastes, nice discernment, sound judgment, and unquestioned probity.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ELIAS PARROTT.

OSBORN.

ELIAS PARROTT was born in Campbell county, East Tennessee, November 15, 1805. All the schooling that he received was in that county, and did not aggregate more than six months. His real education was gained in the great university of experience, where he acquired a varied and practical knowledge of men and things. He was brought up a farmer and teamster, in which latter occupation he took great delight. He followed these occupations in Tennessee for nearly twenty-five years.

In 1824 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John McSpadden, a Tennessee farmer. Three of their children, Sarah, William F., and Susan B., were born in Tennessee; two others, John M., and Herber T., were born in Indiana; to which state the family removed in 1830. Leaving Indiana in 1836 they came to Polk county, now Dallas, Missouri, where Margaret G. and Nancy J. were born. All the children are now living except William, who was murdered during the war. At the age of twenty-two Elias Parrott was elected captain of a militia company in Tennessee, and served as such for five years. In 1832, while living in Indiana, he served in the same capacity for four years. During his residence in Polk county, some four years, he served as constable two years, and was sergeant-major of a company of State militia.

In the fall of 1840 he moved into Ray county; then, January, 1841, into Buchanan county, where his son, Elias, was born, who was killed in the Federal service in Missouri, at the age of twenty-one. Here his wife died August 1, 1842. August 10, 1843, he married Louisa, daughter of Stewart McCord, a farmer of Clinton county. Of their four children, three are now living, all in DeKalb county: James K. Polk, Austin A. and Joseph H.

In March, 1845, he moved to DeKalb county, and settled three miles northwest of Maysville, the county seat, which he assisted in laying out. The same month, March, 1845, he was elected judge of the county court of DeKalb county; was reëlected in 1847, for four years, and served out his full term. He was again elected for the two years' term in 1859. From 1851 to 1855 he was deputy sheriff under Simeon Dalton. In October, 1861, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Regiment "six month's" State militia, and served out his time. In August, 1862, he was elected captain of the "Enrolled militia," but being elected member of the state legislature, from DeKalb county, November, 1862, he was temporarily relieved from military duty. On the adjournment of the legislature, in the spring of 1863, he resumed command of his company, then stationed at Maysville, Missouri. He was almost immediately promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the 81st Regiment State militia, popularly known as the "Paw-paw" militia, John Scott, of St. Joseph, colonel commanding, and did efficient service with his regi-

ment in quelling the disturbances of that period. His last military service was as inspector-general upon the staff of General Craig, of St. Joseph, with the pay of his original rank as lieutenant-colonel. The war closing, he was permanently relieved from duty. About this time he was attacked with inflammatory rhuematism, from which he has suffered more or less ever since, and which finally caused his death—March 4, 1878.

Elias Parrott was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he united in his youth. On the division of the denomination in 1844 into Methodist Episcopal Church (North), and Methodist Episcopal Church (South), he adhered to the Southern branch, of which he was, at the time of his death, an honored and consistent member. A loyal Democrat, by all the teachings and associations of his youth, he was strongly attached to the party, and was one of its warmest supporters. In 1846 he was initiated, passed and raised in the Masonic lodge at Savannah, Andrew county, the nearest Masonic body at that time; was active in the work of the order, and assisting in the institution of several lodges in different counties in the state, and was a deputy district grand master for several years, holding that office in various districts; exalted in Savannah Chapter Royal Arch Masons in 1847, and was, at the time of his death, a member of Cameron Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, in Clinton county. Of late years he has resided in Osborn, though owning one of the finest farms in the county.

After a two months' illness, Colonel Parrott died, March 4, 1878, of inflammatory rheumatism, at his residence in Osborn. He was buried with Masonic honors, and accompanied to his last resting place by an immense concourse of frends and neighbors, in DeKalb county, of which he had been a constant resident for a little over thirty-three years. In all the relations of life, as husband, father, citizen, soldier, judge, in the church, in the state, in business and in social life, as well as in the ancient and honorable fraternity who bore him to his silent rest, in whose memories his virtues are engraven as upon a new white stone, in all, he has proved himself a man, and no more highly respected citizen has ever passed away from DeKalb county than Colonel Elias Parrott.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH TRUEX.

OSBORN.

JOSEPH TRUEX was the fifth child of a large family, eight sons and four daughters, born to Benjamin Truex and his wife Eleanor (Cramer) Truex, of whom ten are now living. His father was born in Pennsylvania in 1800; his mother was also a native of that state. They were married there, their first children were born there, and from there they removed to Vermillion county, Illinois, a little while before the birth of their son Joseph, May 20, 1832. Benjamin Truex afterward came to Missouri, removed from there to Kansas, where he died in 1872. His wife still resides in that state. Joseph Truex received in Knox county, Illinois, the advantages of a good English and commercial education, attending school until he was twenty years old. At the age of twenty-one he came to Davis county, Missouri, and the following year to De Kalb county, where he learned the carpenter's trade which he followed for about ten years, during three years of which his winters were given to teaching school. He bought one hundred and twenty acres of land in De Kalb county, improved it into a good, well cultivated farm, which he sold in 1868.

February 22, 1853, he married Nancy J., daughter of Elias Parrott, a prominent citizen of De Kalb county, Missouri, a sketch of whose life also appears in this volume. Of their nine children, five sons and two daughters are living.

In 1862 Joseph Truex joined the De Kalb battalion, composed of three companies of militia, commanded by Lieut-Col. Parrott, his father-in-law. The following year he was elected captain of his company, a position which he held till the battalion was mustered out of service in 1865. His military career was confined principally to Northwest Missouri.

On being mustered out of service in 1865, he sold his farm and entered into a mercantile partnership at Maysville, county seat of De Kalb county. The firm was Pritchard & Truex, their capital three thousand dollars. They continued in business one year,

when they removed to Osborn, on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, and bought out the firm of Hitt & Duncan. In 1867 he bought out his partner's interest and Levi Pritchard retired from the firm. Since then Mr. Truex has conducted his business alone. In 1872, at an expense of seven thousand dollars, he erected the best building in Osborn, a spacious block three stories high, the greater portion of which he occupies with his own large stock of goods in the general trade. As a business man he has been remarkably successful. In twelve years, from a capital of fifteen hundred dollars he has accumulated a property worth considerably over fifty thousand dollars. His investments in real estate have been extensive. He owns some of the finest farms in Clinton and De Kalb counties, and is largely engaged in the purchase and shipment of grain. Though he never allows politics to interfere with his business, he is deeply interested in political matters and is a staunch Democrat, which political faith he received from his father. Himself and wife and two eldest children are members of the Missionary Baptist church of Osborn, of which he is a deacon. In 1866 he was made a Master in Stewartsville lodge A. F. & A. M., in 1868 a Royal Arch Mason in Cameron Chapter, a member of St. Joseph's Council of Royal Select Masters in 1872, and in the same year was dubbed and created Knight Templar in Kandesh Commandery, Hamilton, Missouri, and is now a member of St. Joseph Commandery, No. 4. In 1870, at the organization of Osborn Lodge, No. 317, A. F. & A. M., he became its first W. M., an office which he continues to hold to this date—1878. In 1869 he joined the I. O. of G. T., of which he was a prominent member and District Deputy until the lodge became disorganized in 1872.

Mr. Truex stands exactly six feet high, weighs 238 pounds, of florid complexion, and is emphatically one of the solid men of his county. His successes are the result of his own personal exertions. The position he occupies in the church, in the business community, and in the various benevolent orders of which he it so prominent a member, all testify to the universal respect in which he is held. While his increasing business demonstrates how closely the laws of honesty, integrity, correct judgment and square dealing run parallel with the lines of commercial prosperity.

JOHN GILMORE COWAN.

HOLT COUNTY.

THE Cowan family are of Scotch-Irish extraction —a race combining industry, energy and grit, with honesty, hatred of oppression and a genuine passion for learning. John G. Cowan's ancestors settled in Virginia before the American Revolution, in which some of them were actively engaged. His father, William G. Cowan, was married some time early in this century, and with his wife removed from Virginia to Tennessee, settling on Ducks river. The climate of their new home was so malarial that after a residence of a few months they left the state for Pulaski county, Kentucky, where Mrs. Cowan died, leaving her husband with six children. His second wife was Miss Sarah Gilmore, and John Gilmore Cowan, born July 21, 1820, was the eldest of her seven children.

When John was fourteen years old his father died. For the next six years he remained with his mother on the farm, improving such meager educational advantages as the winter terms of the country schools at that time afforded. Leaving Kentucky at twenty-two years of age, he came to Andrew county, Missouri, and entered a farm ten miles north of Savannah, upon which he located in 1843, when the territory was opened for settlement. Here he married Mary E. daughter of William and Elizabeth Gersham, the mother of his large family of eleven children, of whom seven still survive.

He lived upon his Andrew county farm until 1858, when he sold it and bought another in Nodaway county. This he made his home until March, 1866, when he moved to Holt county and purchased his present property of six hundred and twenty acres, which he has improved into one of the most desirable homesteads in the West.

Mr. Cowan has been remarkably successful all through life. His business enterprises have been managed with that practical sagacity so characteristic

of the man. He has already accumulated property until he now owns eighteen hundred acres of as valuable farming land as can be found in Holt county.

He has made the raising of thoroughbred cattle a specialty, and is recognized throughout Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, as the pioneer breeder of short horns in this region. In 1868 he brought from Paris and Lexington, Kentucky, the first herd of pure thoroughbred cattle that ever set foot within the boundaries of the Platte purchase. Since that time he has been very successfully engaged in breeding this class of stock, and is owner of one of the finest and largest herds in the State. His cattle have been frequently exhibited at the Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska state fairs, and have been always regarded by competent judges as genuine, gilt-edged stock, inferior to none.

Charles, the eldest son, is a farmer; Bryant O., now a young man of twenty-six, a graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey, had partially completed his law course when he turned his footsteps in his father's tracks and engaged in the breeding of fine cattle, for which his thorough collegiate training will additionally qualify him.

Presbyterianism runs in the Scotch-Irish blood. Mr. Cowan is no exception. For twenty-five years, like his parents before him, he has been a member of that denomination. In politics, originally an old-line Whig, when that party became extinct he cast in his lot with the Democracy; but his friends say that for ten years he has voted the "short horn ticket." During the late war he was a staunch Union man. He takes a hearty and intelligent interest in all educational matters. Keeping pace with the ideas of the more advanced educators, he recognizes the necessity of raising the standard of instruction in the state schools, and has been wisely provident in affording his own family every facility for a thorough and liberal culture.

In personal appearance, tall, slender, standing one inch over six feet in height, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds, strong, wiry and keen, incisive in his perceptions, decisive in his judgments and actions, John G. Cowan is without question one of the representative men of Northwestern Missouri.

Endowed with the characteristics of his race, the indomitable will, perseverence and courage of generations of ancestors are behind him, their sterling qualities are to be added to the very best results of the new world development. Such are the influences that have determined the character, given direction to the energies, and stamped themselves into the very grain of John G. Cowan and his household.

The lessons of such lives are just such lessons as this age of paint, putty, varnish and veneer must have; lessons teaching the value of a life preëminently successful because it is solid clear through. To withhold these lessons through modesty, reticence or aught else, is to refuse to teach. The influence of such a man, with his enlarged conceptions of the dignity of labor, his intelligent recognition of the educational demands of to-day, his moral sensibility, together with the stimulus of his personal and family example, are invaluable to any community, a perpetual inspiration to better things in themselves and others.

CAPTAIN E. W. GOULD.

ST. LOUIS.

E. W. GOULD was born in Massachusetts, in the eleventh year of the present century. A district school of two months in summer and the same in winter was the only opportunity children at that time and place had of receiving an education. At the age of fifteen years he was placed as an apprentice in a carriage manufactory, and worked in various departments, but principally in that of painting and ornamenting. Having become master of that branch of the business, in 1835 he emigrated to St. Louis and resumed the occupation of carriage painting. At that time the city contained only about 8,000 inhabitants, and of course had but few manufactories, among which there were three carriage shops only, and they principally engaged in repairing. So little demand was there for carriage painting that one hand was sufficient to do all the work required at the three shops, and then not be kept employed all the time.

Emigration to the West soon set in, and thousands of emigrants from the Eastern States and from Europe created an unprecedented demand for river

J. W. Gould

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transportation. Many abandoned their more legitimate business and embarked on the river. The unwholesome effect of confinement in a paint shop rendered a change imperatively necessary, and the subject of this sketch, in common with many others, embarked in steamboating on the Mississippi river and its tributaries. Steamboats at that early date were comparatively of small dimensions and equally small pretentions. The first boat he became interested in was the Friendship, valued at $8,000, then running from St. Louis to the Illinois river. She was what was then known as a "lower cabin boat," single engine, and side wheels. Up to that time (1836) there had been but few upper cabin boats built, and no double engines, although there were some stern wheel boats with two engines similar to those now in use.

Steamboating then being in its infancy, of course many changes were being made and new inventions introduced. In nothing, perhaps, has there been more improvement, both in appearance and comfort, than in the cabin. The old fashioned lower cabin boat was built with the ladies cabin in the hold, near the stern; while the gentleman's cabin was on the main deck, immediately over the ladies—there being but little boiler deck, or hurricane deck then built. With the increase of business and competition, the size and capacity of boats have been increased. While but little improvement has been made in the steam engine or in the speed of boats since 1835.

After an experience of several years, with varied success in several different boats, Captain Gould, in 1840, removed from St. Louis to Warsaw, Illinois, and embarked in mercantile pursuits and the manufacturing of flour. After a residence of some five years at Warsaw—not having satisfactory success in business—he resolved to reëmbark on the river and in the spring of 1847 built the St. Louis and upper Mississippi river steamer "Time and Tide."

As forming an important event in the history of every man's life the following notice taken from the Warsaw *Signal*, a journal published at Warsaw at that time, should not be omitted in this connection: "Married in Warsaw, December 2, 1846, by the Rev. Jonathan Grout, at the residence of the bride's father, Dr. Wm. B. Chipley, Captain E. W. Gould to Miss E. A. Chipley."

Resuming his residence at St. Louis in 1847, Captain Gould has continued his citizenship there to the present time, 1878. During the last thirty years he has been intimately connected with the steam commerce of western rivers. Having built and navigated some of the largest and finest boats on the waters; among which may be mentioned the Cataract, Imperial, James E. Woodruff, Belle Gould, City of Pekin, Schuyler, Nellie Rogers, Post Boy, 1st and 2d, Clara, Belle of Pike, Capital City, Wm. J. Lewis, Fannie Keener, Fannie Lewis, Belle St. Louis, Lilly, Calhoun, Gold Dust, and some others. To no one, perhaps, is the public more indebted for the many improvements in steamboat building than to him.

Seeing the great neglect of the government in making the necessary appropriations for the improvement of western waters, he has taken a lively interest in awakening the representatives in Congress from the West to a sense of their duty in this respect, and also to the great necessity for the amendment of what is known as the "inspection" or "steamboat law." He has spent gratuitously much time and money in Washington, to accomplish these objects, besides contributing many articles for publication, to show the injustice done by neglecting to foster this great commercial interest. In politics, an Old Line Whig, always conservative, voting for Bell and Everett in 1860, and opposing the radicals both North and South, but siding with the South when the final issues were made, he is also conservative in religion, accepting the Unitarian theory from childhood, although raised by orthordox parents, with orthodox surroundings. After the development of the spiritual philosophy, he accepted the evidence of spirit communion, and is still an ardent supporter of that theory.

Among his many communications published in the newspapers of the day upon subjects connected with the great marine interests of the Mississippi Valley, Captain Gould published a series of letters in the New York *Nautical Gazette*, in 1874 and 1875, which would prove interesting in this connection, had we the space to reproduce them, as they give a desultory sketch of the introduction, progress and decline of steamboating of the western waters. He has for many years been a close observer and faithful guardian of the river interests of the entire Mississippi Valley. His articles on "River Improvements, "Congressional Appropriations for Western Rivers," and his suggestions for appropriations and navigation laws suited to different localities, and on other subjects, evidence a literary ability of fine order. In the long-talked of barge line for the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, Captain Gould has ever taken a deep interest, having furnished many valua-

ble articles for publication on the subject. He has constantly maintained that barges were impractichble on the Missouri River at the present time; but that liberal river improvements, and properly constructed steamers, could and would afford constant and as cheap transportation as the proposed barge line. He projected a new freight steamer which he intended should supersede barges. The boat is calculated to carry bulk grain or any kind of freight at rates lower than has ever been approximated on the Mississippi. Its capacity is 3,500 tons, on nine feet of water, and can be manipulated by a very small crew at comparatively light expense, as her fuel bill will be very small. The dimensions of the proposed steamer are as follows: Length, 275 feet; beam, 50 feet; hold, 10 feet; cylinders, 8 feet stroke by 2 feet in diameter; 4 boilers, 30 feet long by 40 inches in diameter; wheels, 29 feet in diameter, with 16 feet length of bucket. The recommendations of this steamer are: First, she carries the cargo of an average tow without the barge encumbrance; second, she costs no more than a tow boat, and therefore saves the cost of the barges; third, she saves the expense of towing the barges back against the current, which is the most serious objections to the barge system. The new boat will cost $60,000.

As indicative of the esteem in which the Captain is held in St. Louis, we quote from one of the daily papers of that city: "Next to J. B. Eads we have no gentleman connected with the river interests of more experience or greater ability, than E. W. Gould." Although sixty-six years of age, he is still (1878) in vigorous health, and actively engaged in the position of commander of the steamboat Gold Dust, navigating the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, and is acting president of the Missouri River Packet Company of St. Louis.

COLONEL CHARLES GORHAM COMSTOCK.

ALBANY.

THERE are few older family names in this country than that of Comstock. Thirty-four years after the landing on Plymouth Rock, one Christopher Comstock left England, and, following in the wake of that May Flower crew whose coming to these shores has marked an era in human liberty, cast in his fortunes with the colonists of Connecticut. Colonel Comstock is a lineal descendant of that early pioneer. His father, William Comstock, a native of Connecticut, married Maria Falconer, by whom he had two children.

The older, and only son, Charles G. was born in Putnam county, New York, October 8, 1836. He was educated at College Hill, Poughkeepsie, New York, where he pursued a general course of English literature, and secured a special training in the mercantile and business departments. On leaving this institution, he entered Fowler's Law School, in the same city, from which, having completed his regular course, he graduated in 1857, a little before he attained his majority; and immediately removing to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, entered upon the practice of his profession. After a residence of nearly two years in Milwaukee, he left that city, located in Albany, his present residence, and resumed his legal practice. Absorbed in his profession, laying the foundations for future wealth and an increasing practice by strict attention to business, two years passed rapidly away.

On the breaking out of the late war 1861, he organized a company of State militia, was chosen captain, and tendered the services of his company to the Governor. This company, of which he retained command until the spring of 1865, was enrolled in the 31st Regiment of infantry, Colonel Cranor commanding, and served in Northwest Missouri. Early in 1865 Captain Comstock was commissioned colonel of the 34th Regiment State militia. Discharging at the same time the duties of a soldier and a civilian, in 1862, as nominee of the Republican party for Probate Judge of Gentry county, he was elected to that office. In the fall of 1864 he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he filled most acceptably for two years. Chosen a delegate to the National Republican Convention in 1876, he represented the 9th Congressional District of this state in that convention, in which, after a hard fight, Rutherford B. Hayes received his nomination to the Presidency of the United States.

As might be inferred from his ancestry, Colonel Comstock has always been a Republican in his political creed and affiliations, and shows no disposition to form any new party alliances. Though reared in the faith of the Protestant Episcopal Church, he has never become a member of her communion nor united himself with any religious denomination.

By prudence, judicious investments and diligent attention to his business, he has amassed a handsome fortune, and is one of the leading citizens of his section. He is a large stockholder in the Gentry County Bank, and at present (1878) is vice president of that corporation.

A Mason of twenty years standing, having taken his Master's degree in Milwaukee, he affiliates with Athens Lodge A. F. & A. M., Albany, Missouri. He is also an active member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of the same place.

Just before the close of the war, December 5, 1864, he married Miss Lizzie Miller, daughter of Finis Miller, of Breckenridge, Caldwell county, Missouri. Two children have blessed this union. Claude, the older, is a fine, bright boy of ten years; Lizzie, the household pet, is two years younger.

Colonel Comstock is a man of medium height, without any superfluous flesh—all nerve and muscle; his height, about five feet ten inches; his weight, one hundred and fifty pounds. He is a man of standing and character, best appreciated by those to whom he is best known.

CAPTAIN ISAAC M. MASON

ST. LOUIS.

ISAAC M. MASON was born in Brownsville, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, on the 4th day of March, 1831. His parents' names were Morgan and Parmelia S. Mason. They were both natives of Pennsylvania. His mother died at the age of forty-six; his father is still living and is now in his seventieth year. His grandfather emigrated from near Winchester, Virginia, in 1794, and settled in Washington county, Pennsylvania, while that country was inhabited by Indians, and lived there and in Fayette county until his death, which occurred at Morgan Mason's, in his seventy-sixth year, with four generations of his progeny around his death-bed.

Isaac M. Mason enjoyed all the facilities afforded by the public schools in Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and received a fair English education. From early life he exhibited a particular fondness for machinery and spent most of his leisure time in his father's flouring mill; but his great and growing desire was a life on the river. After leaving school he clerked in a dry goods store for more than a year; but the life proved too monotonous and slow for his active spirit. Accordingly, having gained his father's consent, he went on the river, serving first on the steamboat Consul, then running from Brownsville to Pittsburg. This life suited him, and by close application to his business and fidelity to the trusts reposed in him, he rapidly gained favor and speedy promotion. At the early age of nineteen he was made captain of the steamboat Summit, and remained in that position fourteen years. He continued on the river, and in the spring of 1851 first came to St. Louis. Being pleased with the city and the West, and feeling assured of the brilliant future for that city, he determined to make it his home; but he did not bring his family to St. Louis until the spring of 1862.

Captain Mason has served on the following steamers: Consul, Atlantic, Summit, Editor, Australia, Honduras, Alma, Belle Golden, Vixen, Denmark, Fred Lorentz, Savannah, Hawkeye State. During the war of the rebellion, his boats, Fred Lorentz and the Savannah, were employed in transporting supplies to the United States army at Nashville, Tennessee, and at Young's Point, above Vicksburg.

In 1865 he retired from active steamboat service, although still connected with river business, being agent for the Northern line packet company for eleven years, and has always taken an active part in every feasible enterprise for increasing the commerce of St. Louis by improving the navigation of the Mississippi and other rivers, and building railroads to the future great railway center.

Captain Mason was made president of the Board of Trade of St. Louis and served as such during the years 1874–5. He has been a member of the Merchants' Exchange, of St. Louis, for many years, and

has ever taken an active part in its deliberations. He joined the Masons in 1854, the Odd Fellows in 1853 and the Knights of Honor in 1877, and is now treasurer of three Masonic bodies.

He was a Whig in politics until that party ceased to exist, and, since then, has been a Republican. By that party he was elected county marshal of St. Louis county, November 7, 1876, and on the 2nd of April, 1877, was elected city marshal, for a term of four years, for the city of St. Louis.

In the time of his river profession, Captain Mason has traveled over fourteen states in the Union—mostly those along the rivers, and his careful observations have given him a fund of information extremly valuable in the various counsels held and to be held for the improvement of the navigable streams of the West.

His parents were Baptists and reared him in that church, but after marriage, his wife being an Episcopalian, he joined that church and has since been a member thereof, being now vestryman in St. George's church, of St. Louis

On the 16th of November, 1852, Captain Isaac M. Mason was married to Miss Mary Ann Tiernan, who was born in Brownsville, February 22, 1832. Six children have blessed the union, five of whom are still living. The oldest son, Charles P., was first clerk on the steamer Lake Superior, and is now first clerk on steamer Alex. Mitchell, of the Northern line packet company's steamers. Willie is collector of Northern line packet company. The rest are at home and attending school.

He is still in the prime and vigor of manhood, and regularly fulfills the onerous duties of his office to the satisfaction of all who come in contact with him. Indeed, it has been the rule of his life to treat every person kindly and politely, as he says, "deeming it the best capital for a business man to treat every one politely under all circumstances." The writer has, on several occasions, seen the Captain fairly tested on this question in his office as city marshal, and whether it was officer or prisoner, lawyer, or citizen, gentleman or rascal, each one met with polite treatment and never any unnecessary hauteur or incivility. It is probably due to this characteristic in all his intercourse that has made Captain Mason so universally popular. And that its practice requires an unusually well balanced mind, as well as a completely governed temper, any visitor to the marshal's office, in the Four Courts at St. Louis, will readily discover.

Those who know Captain Mason best, speak of him most highly, and men of all parties in St. Louis, in speaking of him to the writer of this sketch, accord to him a meed of praise that is highly complimentary. One of the quietest and most unassuming of gentlemen, his constant successes from youth to now constitute one more argument for earnest self-endeavor and faithful discharge of duties as a sure means to exalted and honorable position.

REV. MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER, D. D.

ST. LOUIS.

MONTGOMERY SCHUYLER was born in the city of New York on the 9th of January, 1814. His father, Anthony D. Schuyler, was born in Burlington, New Jersey. For many years he was engaged in business in New York City as an importer of dry goods and broadcloths. He afterward moved to Western New York, and settled in the town of Ovid, Seneca county, where he was extensively employed in farming. He married Miss Sarah A. Ridg, of Philadelphia. They had twelve children, ten of whom lived to adult age—four sons and six daughters. The original Schuyler family settled in Albany, New York, and were connected by marriage with the Van Rensselaers and the Livingstons. General Philip Schuyler was a relative, though the branch from which Anthony D. Schuyler sprung was settled in New Jersey.

Montgomery Schuyler was educated in his primary studies at the academy in Ovid. In 1830 he was admitted as a Freshman in Geneva College, where he remained for three years. He then entered Union College and graduated in 1834. He was naturally fond of study and his father designed him for a profession. During his college course his father died and he returned home, where he remained a year, while his elder brother was completing his education

at the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, New York. This year was spent in active farm work, and he then acquired a taste for the garden and farm which he has never lost. After leaving college, he assisted his old preceptor for one year in the academy at Ithaca, New York, and entered his name at the same time as a law student in the office of Ben Johnson, Esq.

In the autumn of 1835, in company with a college friend, now the Hon. James C. Smith, of Canandaigua, he started for the West, then a very indefinite term. They had no particular state in view, but were led by providential circumstances to Michigan, and at last settled in Marshall, Calhoun county. A law office was opened here by the two young men though neither of them had been in the practice. In process of time, they became interested as proprietors in the new town.

In the fall of 1836 Mr. Schuyler was married to Miss Sarah Sandford, daughter of Dr. Jared Sandford, of Ovid, New York. Having been led by the fever of speculation to abandon his profession, he at one time was engaged in the hardware business, and also in the management of two saw mills, in company with James Gordon, Esq., who was afterward a prominent lawyer and lieutenant-governor of the state. He was at the same time employed in the editorship of the weekly Whig paper of the town of Marshall. He continued in business for some four years, when he determined to give up secular pursuits and commence preparation for the ministry in the Episcopal church. He left Marshall with his family and was absent for the space of about fourteen months, when he returned to Michigan and was ordained deacon in St. Andrew's church at Ann Arbor, May 17, 1841, by Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, D. D. It was rather remarkable that, though receiving calls to other places, he determined, at the earnest solicitation of the congregation, to begin his ministry where he had been known as a business man and where he had been one of the first wardens of the church, and one of its earliest supporters as a layman. Here his ministry was blessed. The congregation greatly increased and the church building was enlarged. On the 19th of February, 1842, he was ordained to the priesthood by Bishop McCoskry in St. Paul's church, Detroit. During his ministry in Marshall he was called to pass through the deep waters of affliction. His wife died September 18, 1841, and three children preceded her to the tomb. Her memory is dearly cherished and she sleeps by the side of her children in the lovely cemetery of the city. He remained in charge of the church for more than two years after this. On the 10th of October, 1843, he married Miss Lydia E. Roosevelt, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Roosevelt, of Skeneateles, New York. In the summer of 1844 he was called to the rectorship of Grace church at Lyons, New York. Here he had a short but most pleasant ministry, meeting with many congenial friends. Among them was the greatest of American jurists, Hon. Ambrose Spencer, judge of the supreme court of the state of New York. This friendship was continued in a delightful correspondence until the day of his death. When Judge Spencer died, he left Dr. Schuyler, as a memorial of his friendship, his walking cane, which was conveyed to him with a very pleasant letter from Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of the Navy.

In 1845 he was called as the first rector of the newly organized congregation of St. John's church, Buffalo, New York. During his ministry there the magnificent stone church was built. At this time he wrote a story founded upon incidents in the the life of a little child in his congregation, entitled "Cameron Masten; or the Testament in the Little Coffin," which was published by the Episcopal Sunday School Union. He also preached a series of sermons which were published, at the request of his brethren of the clergy in the city, under the title of "The Church—its Ministry and Worship," making a duodecimo volume of over two hundred pages.

On the 10th of October, 1852, Mrs. Schuyler died, a little son having preceded her, and leaving two sons, one of them five years old and the other ten months. A mural monument in St. John's church, erected by the ladies of the church, bears witness to their love and esteem for her many virtues. His ministry continued in St. John's church for a little over nine years. The church was consecrated by Right Rev. William H. Delaney, D. D., in the month of February, 1848. On the 29th of May, 1854, he was married in St. John's church to Miss Sophia E. Norton, daughter of Captain Walter Norton, of Buffalo. He resigned the rectorship of St. John's church September 1, 1854. During his ministry there four hundred and seventy were baptized, one hundred and sixty-two confirmed, one hundred and eighty-five married and two hundred and two buried. He entered upon his duties as rector of Christ's church, St. Louis, October 1, 1854, and has continued in this relation for nearly twenty-four years. He has been for several successive years president of the standing committee of the diocese

and delegate to the general convention. He presided at the Diocesan Convention at Kirkwood, in May, 1868, when Right Rev. Daniel S. Tuttle, D. D., of Montana, was elected Bishop of Missouri, and also upon his declining to accept, at the convention of the same year in St. Louis, when the present Bishop, Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, was elected.

In 1867 he published a duodecimo volume of over two hundred pages, entitled "The Pioneer Church," which has passed through two editions and a third is immediately contemplated.

On All Saint's day, 1869, Dr. Schuyler delivered an historical discourse at the semi-centennial celebration of Christ's church, St. Louis. A notice had been given on the Sunday previous in all the Episcopal churches. A large number of the various congregations were present and many of the oldest citizens of the different denominations; of the clergy, the Right Rev. C. F. Robertson, Drs. Hutchinson and Berkley, and the Rev. Messrs. Spencer, Ingraham, Githens, Robert and Woodruff. This eloquent discourse was published, and with it biographical sketches of the former rectors, together with much valuable information in regard to the early history of the church. In 1870 he wrote a sequel to the "Pioneer Church," entitled the "Young Deacon," which was published in the *Church Register*, a monthly journal printed at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in a series of numbers running over a year. It has not as yet appeared in a separate volume. During his rectorship in St. Louis there have been one thousand four hundred and seven baptized, seven hundred and sixty-one confirmed, four hundred and thirty married, seven hundred and thirty-one buried, and about one thousand have been added to holy communion.

Dr. Schuyler has two children living, the fruits of the second marriage. The older son, Montgomery Schuyler, is married and living in New York City. The younger son, Louis S. Schuyler, is a clergyman in the church and is at present in charge of Holy Innocents Parish, St. Louis. There are eight children by the present wife. The eldest is a graduate of Washington University, and expects to devote himself to literary pursuits. Three sons and four daughters are at home with their parents, one son being away at school.

EDWARD MONTGOMERY, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

EDWARD MONTGOMERY was born in Ballymena, near Belfast, County Antrim, Ireland, December 20, 1816. His parents were Robert and Mary (Cathcart) Montgomery—both natives of that county, as were several generations of their ancestors before them.

His parents were very pious and early designed Edward for the church; but he, being fully aware of his natural diffidence and retiring disposition, and being sparingly gifted with the qualities so essential to the public speaker, finally prevailed on them to allow him to prepare himself for the medical profession, for which he had from early boyhood evinced the greatest predilection.

His elementary education was obtained at the grammar school of his native town; his classical and collegiate course at the Belfast Academical Institute, since merged into one of the Queen's Colleges of Ireland. From 1836 to 1838 he studied medicine at the Royal College of Edinburgh, where he obtained his degree in August, 1838. He immediately commenced the practice of medicine and surgery in the same premises where his grandfather had practiced many years before, and where he continued to practice until the fall of 1842, with a success belying the scriptural saying, "A prophet is not without honor, save in his own country." His professional career in his native place was eminently popular and successful. But at the time above stated, symptoms of pulmonary consumption (hereditary in the family) made their appearance in his physical system and he concluded to leave the dark, damp, raw and chilly atmosphere of his native land and seek a more congenial clime. Accordingly he emigrated to the United States and landed in New Orleans after a tedious voyage of sixty-three days.

For nearly seven years he pursued a lucrative and laborious practice in New Orleans, Jackson and

in the Big Black and Yazoo counties in Mississippi. But the long night rides, and the fatiguing duties of the plantation practice, became both irksome and wearing upon his physical health to such an extent as to alarm him, and he determined to move again.

In January, 1849, he removed to St. Louis and began practice. The fearful cholera epidemic of that year afforded him a prolific field for the exercise of his energy, ambition and medical research. During its prevalence, he was indefatigable in his attentions to the sick and dying, to rich and poor alike, under city regulations and upon private calls. For two long, weary months, the trial upon physicians and nurses was a sore one, but by their watchful care and the sanitary measures of the Board of Health, the dread scourge was finally overpowered, and the city assumed its wonted healthful status.

From the commencement of his professional career in 1838 to the present time (1877), Dr. Montgomery has devoted all his energies, with untiring industry and persevering research, to the requirements and duties of his calling. Only excepting about six months spent in recuperating his health, he has been constantly engaged in an extensive practice—eschewing all other business and devoting all his mental and physical powers to the chief work of his life, studying the cause, nature and treatment of diseases. That it has not been without avail is testified by his extremely large and remunerative practice. Not alone among relieved sufferers has Dr. Montgomery been appreciated and highly esteemed, but his professional brethren have honored him with every token of respect and esteem which was in their power to confer. The St. Louis Medical College and the Medical College of Missouri, each conferred upon him an honorary degree. He has been vice-president and president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and also president of the State Medical Association of Missouri; is a member of the Academy of Science and of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of St. Louis, also of the American Medical Association, by whom he was honored as one of their delegates to the British Medical Association, convened in London in 1873. Governor Woodson appointed him one of the commissioners from Missouri to the Vienna Exposition of 1873, which he attended in July of that year.

Dr. Montgomery has also contributed many valuable papers on different branches of medicine to the professional journals of the country—among which may be mentioned his articles on Typhoid Fever, Cholera, Puerperal Fever, Diphtheria, Croup, Postpartum Inflammations, Chorea, Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, Ileo-Collites, Infantile Convulsions, Intestinal Obstructions, Uterine Hemorrhage, The Antephlogistic Treatment of Diseases, etc., etc.

In July, 1830, he married Miss Hannah French, of French-park, near Belfast, by whom he had eight children—five sons and three daughters—six of whom are now living, and have arrived at the age of their majority. The life of the subject of this sketch has been so very practical, his labors so well known throughout the State, and his literary efforts so universally been read in the medical world, that he needs no eulogy in these pages. His life is his history, written in living lines in the hearts and minds of his patients and professional brethren.

THOMAS THRUSTON JANUARY.

MT. OLIVE.

THOMAS THRUSTON JANUARY was born May 31, 1809, in Fayette county, Kentucky. His father, Thomas January, was a native of Virginia, descended from a French refugee, who took up his residence in Virginia at an early period. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits through life and located at Lexington when young. He died there in 1825, at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife, mother of Thomas T. January, Mary B. Thruston, was a Virginian by birth, the daughter of a prominent planter of that state, who emigrated to Louisville, Kentucky, in the infancy of that city. The Thrustons were prominently engaged on the side of the patriots in the war for independence.

Thomas T. January was reared in Fayette county. His education was liberal, being an alumnus of Transylvania University. In 1828 he began a mercantile career as clerk in a store of general merchandise in Cynthiana, Kentucky. In 1832 he removed to Jacksonville, Illinois, and began the sale of dry

goods, residing there as a merchant for six years. In 1837–8 he built the Meredosia & Springfield railroad —the first railroad built in the state of Illinois. In 1840 he removed to St. Louis and entered upon a wholesale grocery business, which he conducted about two years. In 1844 he located on a fine farm in St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, where he has since resided, engaged in agriculture and the breeding of blooded stock. His stables have produced some of the most celebrated turf horses of the West, and his cattle are of the highest and purest strains.

He was elected treasurer of St. Louis county in 1877, and is thus the first treasurer of that county under the separate organization. In politics he is, and has been from his early manhood, a Democrat. At the presidential election in 1860, he voted for Stephen A. Douglas. During the civil war he took no active part, but was a Southern sympathiser and warm friend of the Southern Confederacy. He is a member of no religious order, and, while respecting religious duties and principles, is liberal in his views.

He was married, in 1834, to Miss Maria Machir, a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Henry Machir, of Maysville.

No man in St. Louis county occupies a higher position for energy, enterprise, public spirit, integrity and business rectitude than Thomas T. January. His home is the abode of hospitality, and all the comforts, if not the luxuries, of life are found at his house.

MANNING S. COWLES.

BUTLER.

MANNING S. COWLES was born December 22, 1837, in North Newbury, Geauga county, Ohio, and is the second of four children born to his parents. His family is of Welch extraction, a paternal ancester having emigrated to and settled in Connecticut early in the history of that colony. His grandfather, Asa Cowles, Sr., was born in Connecticut, whence he emigrated to Geauga county, Ohio, traveling by means of ox teams along the lake shore, when the country between Buffalo, New York, and Cleveland, Ohio, was an unbroken forest. He settled on a large tract of land and built a commodious log house, which became a noted stopping place for emigrants seeking homes in the West. He became afterward a judge of the county court of Geauga county, and was a leading farmer and citizen until his death. His father, Asa Cowles, Jr., moved to Ohio with his parents when but three years old. He remained with his father till manhood, and engaged in mercantile pursuits in Geauga county until 1841, when he embarked in the business of hotel keeping. In 1850 he emigrated to Wisconsin, where he pursued the business of farming and lumbering. In 1866 he removed to Butler, Bates county, Missouri, where he resided till his death, October 12, 1872. His mother, Sophia Kellogg, a daughter of Cotton Kellogg, formerly of Connecticut, was a lady of high religious principles, which she sought to instill into her children. She died in 1845, aged thirty-two years.

M. S. Cowles was educated in the common schools of Ohio and Wisconsin, with an occasional session in the academy of Geauga county. In 1859, in Wisconsin, he entered a house of general merchandise as clerk, reserving for himself the right to ship apples and cheese to the pineries in Wisconsin. In 1861 he enlisted in the 3rd Wisconsin Battery as a private, and joined the Army of the Cumberland. He took part in the different campaigns of that army, and participated in the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga and other minor engagements. In 1864 he was detailed as acting quartermaster, a position he held until the expiration of his term of enlistment. After being mustered out of service, he attended the commercial college of H. G. Eastman, at Poughkeepsie, New York, and graduated in the fall of 1865. Soon after he removed to Kansas City, Missouri, and became one of the firm of Fisk, Slater & Cowles, wholesale and retail boot and shoe dealers. At the end of four months he severed his connection with the firm and removed to Butler, Bates county, where he engaged, with a capital of $1,000, in general mercantile business. In the following year his father became associated with him, forming the firm of M. S. Cowles & Co. This partnership was dissolved

Engd by R. Dudenaing, N.Y.

H. J. Cowles

by the death of his father in 1872, since which time he has conducted the business alone. His success in Butler has been very gratifying, his stock steadily increasing from $1,000 of capital, till he now caries more goods than any other house in the 22d Judicial circuit. He has no specialties, but deals in general merchandise, embracing all departments.

In 1876 he established a branch store at Hartford, Kansas, which is transacting a large and paying business. He is also a dealer in real estate, and has acquired considerable property in Butler, a town which he has contributed largely to build up and improve. He was one of the original stockholders and directors, and for one year cashier of the Bates County Savings Bank, which built up a fine banking house, and after a few years sold out to the Bates County National Bank. He was instrumental in building the Butler Woolen Mills, and also the Butler Academy. He is a man of great liberality, and has contributed largely to every public enterprise for the improvement of Butler and Bates county.

In politics he is a Republican, but looks more to the fitness of the candidate than to his party pretentions. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church. He is also associated with the Odd Fellows fraternity. He was married April 6, 1869, to Miss Maggie Louisa McKibben, daughter of John C. and Eliza J. (McCune) McKibben, of Butler, formerly of Pittsfield, Illinois. He has had by this marriage three children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Cowles died February 17, 1878. Mr. Cowles is a man highly esteemed in business circles; of large benevolence, strict honor and great industry, with public spirit and enterprise; he is one of Butler's most honored citizens.

CAPTAIN JAMES WARD.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES WARD was born at Southerly, Norfolk county, England, on the 22d of December, 1814. His father, Henry Ward, was a boatman in the native place of the subject of this sketch. His mother's maiden name was Hannah Porter. The early life of James presented but few advantages, and to his own exertions, his habits of industry, economy and strict integrity may be attributed his success in life. To-day one of the prosperous merchants of St. Louis, honored and respected by his acquaintances, he stands deservedly high as a self-made man. He had but a small share of school advantages, and at the age of twelve was put to work in the ship yard in Southerly to learn boat-building with his elder brother. Here he remained nine years, when he immigrated to America, landing in New York May 1, 1836. He went to Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and worked in the ship yard until September, 1837, when he shipped on the steamboat Fayette as first carpenter, and continued on her in the Pittsburg and Louisville trade until the middle of the next summer, when he went to Wheeling, Virginia. Viewing the lower trade as better suited to his business and as offering better facilities for rising in the world, Mr. Ward moved to St. Louis in November, 1838, and settled there. He first worked in the ship yard at his trade and afterward shipped on the steamer Ione as carpenter. He subsequently worked in the same capacity on the steamer Amaranth until the fall of 1843.

In the spring of 1844, in company with Hiram Birzia, William Cupp and James Meagen, he built the steamer St. Croix, and ran her in the Galena trade until 1847, serving all the time as mate. He then sold his interest in her, and with two others built the steamer St. Peters and ran her in the Galena and Dubuque trade. After the first year he served on her as captain, and built up considerable reputation as an officer of first-class administrative abilities. This steamer was burned at the levee in St. Louis in the memorable steamboat conflagration of the 19th of May, 1849. That fall he filled the place of his burned steamer by purchasing the Financier, and that winter bought and commanded the steamer Excelsior in the St. Louis and St. Paul trade until the fall of 1855. Selling her, he was captain on the York State the same season; but traded her for the steamer Coneriago for the same trade in 1857. The same summer he built two steamers, the Canada and Pembina, at Pittsburg, himself filling the captain's

place on the Canada. These steamers he put in the same trade, in 1858, and thus made the beginning of the Northern Line Packet Company, whose boats ran from St. Louis to St. Paul. For the immense trade that has sprung up from this beginning and which has so materially added to the commercial prosperity of St. Louis, that city is indebted to Captain Ward. Being now one of the most important lines of steamers on the Mississippi, its history, with that of competing lines, will be interesting. The first company consisted of Captain James Ward as 1st president, with himself, Thomas H. Griffith, Davius Hunkins, R. C. Gray, John B. Rhodes, Thomas Gordon and Joshua W. Parker as directors—all being owners in the line of packets; they now owned the steamers Denmark, Henry Clay, Metropolitan, Minnesota Belle, William L. Ewing, Hawkeye State and Sucker State—all entirely new—and ran but three boats a week. The company adopted articles of association on the 14th day of February, 1860, and organized under the name of the Northern Line Packet Company, with a capital stock of $300,000, with its principal office at Illinoistown, St. Clair county, Illinois. Thus legally chartered and with printed by-laws and regulations, the first company in this well known trade began operations. In 1860 the company purchased and added to their lines enough steamers to make daily trips. Captain Ward was chosen president of the company for the first three years, and was afterward superintendent of the line. In 1868–9 he was again president and then sold out his entire interest. The Northern Line Packet Company still lives, but has had a checkered career—its history comprising a long period of years and comprehending much of the commercial history of St. Louis river traffic. There have at times arisen competing lines, and severe has been the struggle for supremacy; but the original plans and sagacious counsels of Captain Ward laid broad and deep the basis upon which the company has built so great a success.

Upon selling out his interest in the line of packets, Captain Ward retired from active river life and went ashore to spend his remaining days with his family. He engaged in the ship chandlery business in St. Louis, and in company with his son and another gentleman still carries on an extensive establishment in that line. He can say, what very few can say, that in his long career as administrative officer on board, there was never lost a life entrusted to his care, nor did he ever lose a steamer, save the one burned in the terrible steamboat fire at St. Louis in 1849. For twenty-five years Captain Ward has been a Mason, and for the last twenty years a Knight Templar. He is a member of the Episcopal church, having been raised therein.

In politics he is no partisan, leaving himself untrammeled to vote for the best man offering for public position. He has never asked for nor served in public office, and has of late years acted with the Democratic party.

On the 6th of July, 1847, James Ward married Miss Annie Johnson, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Johnson, of St. Louis—whose family were from Ireland. Five children have been born to them—all now living: Hannah, now Mrs. William H. Owens; Thomas H., now engaged in business with his father; Mary E., Lilla H., and Ella S., now living with their parents in St. Louis.

JUDGE JAMES C. EDWARDS.

ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

JAMES CHILES EDWARDS was born August 25, 1824, in Henry county, Virginia. His father, Chiles Edwards, was a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, and followed the avocation of a planter. He emigrated to Missouri in 1834, moving by wagons, and bringing with him his negroes, fox hounds and blooded horses. He located in Howard county, where he resided until his death in 1855, his wife, Nancy D. Hewlett, having died before he left Virginia. He was an officer in the Virginia line in the war of 1812. His father, Ambrose Edwards, grandfather of James C. Edwards, was a native of Louisa county, Virginia, a planter by profession and a soldier in the war of the Revolution. The wife of Ambrose Edwards was Olive Martin, a native of Orange county, Virginia, and daughter of a tobacco planter. She died in Virginia. The mother of James C. Edwards was Nancy D. Hew-

lett. The Hewlett family were early settlers in the territory of Alabama, intimately connected with the war of the Rebellion took an active part in the war of 1812, and were cotton planters.

James C. Edwards emigrated with his father to Missouri when eight years old, and was reared in Howard county. His early literary education was obtained in the best schools and academies the country afforded. In 1842 he engaged in mercantile pursuits and began as a clerk in a general store in St. Louis. He did not, however, long follow this calling. In 1843 he began to clerk on a Mississippi river steamer, and as clerk and commander was connected with the commerce of the Mississippi and other western rivers for three years, but soon after located on his farm in St. Ferdinand township, St. Louis county, and turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been mainly engaged since that time. He was director and president of the North Missouri Railroad from April, 1848, to April, 1861. He represented the 34th Senatorial district in the state constitutional convention of 1875. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Phelps associate justice of the county court of the new county of St. Louis, and has thus associated his name with the earliest history of the new organization.

In politics Judge Edwards has always been a firm but conservative Democrat. In his religious views he is liberal, but a member of no religious organization. He was married, February 15, 1846, to Miss Ann E. Massey, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and a daughter of John M. Massey, Esq., who emigrated from Virginia to Missouri and located in St. Louis county in 1831, and was a member of the legislature in 1846.

Judge Edwards is a man of untiring business energy, remarkable for his hospitality, liberality and integrity. Among the clear intellects and sound judgments of St. Louis county, he is recognized as taking a front rank.

JOHN C. BROWN.

RICHMOND.

JOHN C. BROWN, was born near Richmond, in Ray county, Missouri, January 29, A. D. 1835. His father, William, was born in Rutherford county, Tennessee, October 6, 1809, and was raised and educated in the county of his nativity, and emigrated to Missouri with his parents in 1829, living on a farm during his life. He was a Baptist of the old school type; never desired office at the hands of the people; but has been content to live the life of a farmer and a Christian gentleman. He was married to Miss Sarah J. Ralph in 1832. She was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, January 6, 1813, and came with her parents to Ray county in an early day. By the marriage of William Brown to Miss Ralph, there were born seven children, one of whom died in infancy; James H. went to Oregon and died there in 1873, leaving five children; Mary F. died at sixteen years of age; Isaac R. resides in Carrollton Missouri, and is clerk of the Circuit Court of the 17th Judicial district; Charles W., salesman with McWilliams, Crooke & Co., Kansas City, Missouri, wholesale hats and caps; Jennie, married to Samuel V. Endsley, of Ray county.

John C., the subject of this sketch, was raised on a farm and finished his course of study at Carrollton, Missouri, in 1856, acquiring a good English education and some knowledge of the Latin language; left school and followed teaching in Carroll, Saline and Ray counties, always giving satisfaction as a teacher. In April, 1857, he was employed as salesman in the store of Messrs Hill & Ely of Carrollton, Missouri, and left in the spring of 1861, with the confidence and approval of his employers; went to farming and dealing in stock till 1872,; was in November, 1872, elected sheriff of Ray county, and having filled the office to the satisfaction of his people, was in November, 1874, reëlected by an increased majority—receiving the largest vote cast for any candidate at that election. At the end of his second term, December, 1876, he retired from the office of sheriff and commenced the practice of law in partnership with Judge W. A. Donaldson, being admitted to the bar in February, 1877.

He was married September 27, 1860, to Miss Hattie A. George, of Caldwell county, Missouri, who was born in Anderson county, Kentucky, November

22, 1842, and emigrated to Caldwell county with her father, David George, in 1855, and died August 24, 1872. There were born to them six children, one of whom died in infancy. Of the others, William D. was born July 27, 1861; Eugenie, August 5, 1864; Anna Bell, March 4, 1866; John Dudley, January 23, 1868; Charles Oscar, April 29, 1871.

On May 6, 1874, Mr. Brown was married to his second wife, Miss Olive E., daughter of Felix G. Miller, of Ray county, Missouri, born November 2, 1851. Miller Brown, their only child, was born June 26, 1875.

With his father's consent Mr. Brown left home when seventeen years of age, and without means, he principally educated himself, as his parents were not able to give much pecuniary aid. He is truly the architect of his own fortune, for by perseverance, integrity, industry and strict attention to business he has made himself what he is, and now stands forth as a man who has fought his way up, and yet moves onward, an example worthy to be imitated by the young men of the country. He attributes his success to the prompt manner in which he always met each and every engagement. Through life he has made it his positive aim to come promptly to time, thus proving the truth of the adage "punctuality is the soul of business success."

Mr. Brown is a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Royal Arch Mason. In politics he is a Democrat of the unswerving kind, and has been so from his early manhood. He is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church, and has always contributed liberally of his means to the building of churches and the support of the ministry. He resides at Richmond, but has a large farm in Ray county, and also one in Caldwell county. He attends to his law office and at the same time carries on farming and feeding stock on a large scale.

Mr. Brown has always been a very careful observer, and being of quite a reflective turn of mind, has made his conclusions in one department of knowledge the basis of a series of generalizations in others. He has given his attention to the breeding of cattle, and noting how certain tendencies to form, disposition to take on flesh, etc., are transmitted from generation to generation, and can be produced almost at will by the intelligent stockman through a careful system of breeding, he concludes that the successions of cause and effect observed in his special department of life can be traced in all others. This belief in the constant operation of law is his marked characteristic. All his business operations evince it, and are the result of a wise forethought, a careful calculation on which nothing is left to the uncertainties of chance, his marked success approving the soundness of his judgment.

JUDGE JAMES ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

MT. OLIVE.

JAMES ALEXANDER HENDERSON was born on March 13, 1839, in Manchester, St. Louis, Missouri. His father, George Henderson, was born in Virginia, but reared in Kentucky. The family participated in the revolutionary struggle, also in the war of 1812. George Henderson followed through life mechanical, trading and mercantile pursuits. His wife, Mary E. Williams, was a native of Fairfax county, Virginia, the daughter of a planter of that state who served in the war of 1812, and died in Virginia.

James A. Henderson was reared on a farm in St. Louis county. He was educated at the Missouri University at Columbia. In 1860 he began farming near Bridgeton, St. Louis county, and continued in this occupation for five years. During this period he read law under the instructions of Peter A. Bland, a distinguished member of the St. Louis bar, and attended the law school at Louisville, Kentucky. In 1865 he took up his residence at Columbia, and was frequently entrusted with official positions. He was for several years county superintendent of public schools; was county assessor for four years and judge of the probate court. In 1873 he returned to St. Louis county and again began the duties of a farmer, coupling with it the practice of law. In 1876, when the proposition to separate St. Louis city from the county was before the people, he was the only man in the county who advocated that measure upon the hustings. He labored for the separation with great

earnestness and zeal. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the probate court of the new county which was organized in 1876. That position he still holds.

Judge Henderson was originally a Whig, and his first ballot for president was cast for Bell and Everett in 1860. Since the disintegration of that party, he has consistently voted for the men and measures of the Democratic party. During the civil war he remained inactive and took no part with either side.

He has been a member of the Presbyterian church from his youth, and his pure and upright life attests the sincerity of his convictions.

He was married April 20, 1859, to Miss Virginia L. Royall, of Columbia. Her father, Captain John B. Royall, was a native of Virginia, a captain in the war of 1812, a lawyer and a planter, who emigrated to Missouri and settled in Columbia about the year 1840. Her mother, Mrs. Pamelia Royall, was a sister of General Sterling Price, a woman of great force of character, intelligent, sagacious and prudent.

Judge Henderson was not endowed by nature with a vigorous constitution, but his temperate life and prudent habits have maintained him through the arduous labors he has been called upon to perform. Socially, he is modest, affable, intelligent and entertaining, gifted with a quiet humor which he employs to great advantage in the social circle.

WILLIAM A. DONALDSON.

RICHMOND.

WILLIAM A. DONALDSON was born, February 24, 1826, in Carroll county, Ohio. His grandfather, William Donaldson, was born in Scotland, in 1764, and emigrated to America with his family in 1825, settling in Carroll county, Ohio, where he died in 1830. The wife of William Donaldson was Miss Jane Wills, a native of Scotland, born about the year 1765, who died in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1846. By their marriage five children were born: John, born in Scotland in 1786, educated for a Presbyterian minister, was the author of several theological works and died in 1869, in Carroll county; William, born in Scotland in 1788, was a mechanic and died in Ohio in 1861; James, born in Scotland in 1790; Jane, born in Scotland in 1793, married Thomas Wills, professor of languages at Pittsburgh and Alleghany City for many years, died in 1857; David, born in Scotland in 1795, was a farmer and mechanic, died in Ohio in 1864. James, the father of William A. Donaldson, was a mechanic and learned his trade in Scotland, but after coming to America he engaged in farming. He was married in Scotland, in 1814, to Miss Hannah Andrew, a native of Scotland, born in 1794. Her father, Thomas Andrew, was born about the year 1760, was a prominent merchant near Dundee, and died about 1843. Her mother, Ann Diserd, was born in 1764 and died in 1798. By the marriage of James Donaldson and Hannah Andrew there were born fourteen children, four of whom died in infancy. Those who arrived at maturity were: Elizabeth, born in Scotland in 1815, married William Tatters, of Carroll county, Ohio; Jane, born in Scotland in 1819, married Henry Lyda, of Carroll county; Ann, born in Scotland in 1823, married Daniel Sheckler, of Carroll county—both dead; Thomas G., born in Carroll county, Ohio, in 1828, died in Carroll county, Missouri, in 1872; Mary, born in Ohio in 1830, married William Robinson of Carroll county, Ohio, and died in that county in 1849, about two weeks after her marriage; James H., born in Ohio in 1833, now resides in Ray county, Missouri; Mildred and Isabel, twins, born in 1835, in Ohio—the former married James Lyda and lives in Ray county, Missouri, the latter married William Monteith and lives near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Hannah, born in Ohio in 1831, and resides with her mother in Carroll county, Ohio, and William A., the subject of this sketch. Mr. Donaldson completed his collegiate course at Alleghany College, Pennsylvania, leaving school in 1846. He taught school in Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri for a number of years, and in 1854 began the study of law at Richmond, Missouri, in the office of Governor Austin A. King. He was admitted to the bar in 1856, and has practiced in Ray and adjoining counties since that time.

He was elected circuit attorney of the 5th Judicial circuit in 1864, and has held several minor official positions.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Royal Arch Mason, has filled the position of Worshipful Master in the Blue Lodge and most of the offices in the Chapter. He votes the Democratic ticket, but is liberal and conservative in his views. He was first married, in 1860, to Miss Jane Taylor, a native of Ray county, born in 1830. Her parents were Virginians and her mother's name was Shackelford. She died in 1864, in Kingston, Caldwell county, and was buried in Richmond. She left one child, Vennie, born August 4, 1862. In 1865 he married his second wife, Miss Sallie L. Morrison, of New York city, born in 1844, in Virginia. Her father, William Morrison, and her mother, a Miss Hart, were Virginians by birth. His second wife died in September, 1866, leaving a son, James S., about two months old, born July 20, 1866. He was a third time married, May 29, 1872, to Mrs. Baker, formerly Miss Eliza A. Linville, of Ray county, Missouri. She was born December, 1836. Her father, Thomas Linville, and her mother, Martha Stone, were natives of Tennessee. Mr. Donaldson's first two wives were members of the Methodist Church. He has acquired a good practice in the courts of Ray and surrounding counties, and in the supreme court of Missouri and the Federal courts. He is highly esteemed for his many virtues and manly bearing.

Since writing the above sketch we have received the melancholy intelligence of the death of Mr. Donaldson. Stricken down in the prime and vigor of manhood, June 1, 1878. He was in his law office with his partner, John C. Brown, and on seeing the approach of the appalling tornado, made an effort to reach his home, to give protection to his family, but was struck upon the head with flying timbers, fracturing his skull, when within twenty paces of his own door. His friends carried him into his house, the roof of which had been swept away, where he breathed his last at eight o'clock P. M., having lived only four hours after receiving his injuries, being unconscious all the while. He was buried June 2, 1878, with Masonic honors, by Lexington Lodge, No. 32, A. F. & A. M., upon request of Richmond Lodge, No. 57, of which he was a prominent and honored member, the members of Richmond Lodge participating in the funeral services, their Masonic hall having been demolished and its charter and furniture swept away by the cyclone. His burial and funeral services were attended by a large concourse of his friends and relatives, in addition to the Masonic fraternity.

At a meeting of the Richmond bar, called upon the occasion of his death, appropriate resolutions were adopted and eulogies pronounced upon his life and character by the members of his profession. His remains now repose in the new cemetery in Richmond.

HON. WM. CUTHBERT JONES.

ST. LOUIS.

THE subject of this sketch comes from a long and honorable line of ancestry. His father, Cuthbert T. Jones, M. D., an eminent physician, now of Chester, Illinois—a sketch of whose life appears in the Illinois volume of this work—was born at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, July 4, 1802; was married on the 31st of March, 1825, to Miss Eliza R. Treat, of English ancestry and daughter of Hon. Samuel Treat, United States Indian Agent at the Arkansas post, and by her had eleven children, of whom our subject was third. He removed to Chester in 1834, and is still an honored citizen of that place. Judge Jones' grandfather, Francis Slaughter Jones, a lineal descendant of Virginia's best families, married Miss Hester Coons, and was an extensive planter in Virginia. His great-grandfather, Gabriel Jones, a Welshman, immigrated to Virginia prior to the revolutionary war, and was a captain in the colonial armies during that struggle.

William Cuthbert Jones was born in Bowling Green, Kentucky, July 16, 1831. His father removed to Chester, Illinois, where he gave William a full scholastic preparation and entered him at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, from which he graduated in 1852. He immediately returned to

Bowling Green, and entered the law office of Judge William V. Loving, with whom he read law until admitted to the practice in 1853. The next year Mr. Jones removed to St. Louis and formed a law partnership with William L. Sloss, Esq., which continued one year, when he filled the office of city attorney for St. Louis during the absence of the regular incumbent. In 1860 he entered into partnership with Judge Cady (at present judge of the court of criminal correction in St. Louis).

On the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South, Mr. Jones enlisted in the Union army as captain of company I, United States reserve corps, under B. Gratz Brown, and served in that command throughout the memorable campaign of Southwest Missouri, until the expiration of his term of enlistment. In October, 1862, President Lincoln commissioned him paymaster in the United States army, which office he filled three years, being mustered out of service and honorably discharged November, 1865.

Up to the breaking out of the war, Mr. Jones was an active voter and campaigner in the Free Soil Democratic party, under the then leadership of Hon. Francis P. Blair, although never permitting himself to be a candidate for any office; and this connection he continued up to the close of the war, when, in the common honesty of his purpose through that unhappy struggle, he immediately operated with the Liberal party in favoring the reënfranchisement of the rebel element in the South. In 1866 he was nominated the regular Democratic candidate for clerk of the circuit court for St. Louis county, but the ticket was defeated. In 1868 he was the Democratic presidential elector for the 2nd Congressional District of Missouri, and during the campaign canvassed the entire district (composed of eight counties and part of St. Louis county) thoroughly three times. He had a large criminal practice at breaking out of the war, but being heart-sick with it, he determined to stay out when his enlistment should expire. Hence, in December, 1865, he formed a partnership with Wyatt C. Hoffman, in the sign and steamboat painting business, in which he was successful; but was finally compelled to abandon it, on account of disease incident to the business. In 1868, having fully recovered his health, he resumed the practice of his legal profession, in partnership with Charles G. Mauro, Esq., and afterwards with John D. Johnson, Esq. In November, 1874, recognizing his legal abilities, the people of St. Louis elected him judge of the criminal court for that city, which office he has since continued to fill. His satisfactory performance of the delicate and important trusts of his present position for so long a period, is sufficient commendation of Judge Jones, while the high esteem of his fellow lawyers is his highest encomium as a lawyer. In active business life, or filling important national and local offices, ever since his majority, Judge Jones' record to-day is a monument sufficient to his worth and abilities, without the fulsome flattery of words.

On the 20th day of November, 1856, William C. Jones was married to Miss Mary A. Chester, daughter of Joseph Chester, Esq., of Chester, England. They have had seven children, only four of whom are now living: Fannie S., James C., Julia M., and Giles Filley.

In his religious proclivities, Judge Jones is an Episcopalian; his wife is an humble and consistent member of the Catholic church.

In the social circle he is ever a welcome guest, and, whether with his family or friends, no man in St. Louis holds a warmer heart-place. Such was the answer made to a question of the writer of this sketch. One of the frankest legal gentlemen of St. Louis—long and intimately associated with Judge Jones—thus speaks of him:

"As a judge, he is characterized by promptness, diligence, fidelity, learning, fearlessness and integrity, great skill and efficiency in the dispatch of business, patience, attention and dignified good humor while presiding in court, which has made him a great favorite with the bar. Judge Jones is always punctual in the discharge of his official duties. Lawyers, jurors, suitors nor witnesses ever have to wait for him; a moment of time is never wasted in court on his account.

"He was recognized as a good lawyer by the bar and the people when he was advanced to the bench. He fully recognized the fact that the St. Louis criminal court was the most important criminal court in the state. It takes cognizance only of high crimes, such as felony. With characteristic promptness, he devoted himself to mastering the department of law, which he has since so ably administered as judge. He at once proceeded to make, and has long since completed, a full and complete digest of every criminal case reported in the sixty-four volumes of the Missouri Supreme Court Reports.

"His decisions have been characterized from the beginning by good sense and ability; some of them have been very able. His decisions have seldom been reversed on appeal. He makes it a point to listen attentively to the argument of counsel, whoever they may be, thoroughly to investigate the subject presented for determination, and then fearlessly to decide the matter as he believes the law to be;

never hesitating for a moment to consider whether such a decision will be popular or not.

"The large amount of business constantly coming before the court is dispatched with remarkable quickness, and yet none ever complain that they do not have granted them a fair opportunity to present all the defense they may have. While Judge Jones is affable on the bench, he is also firm; it will not do for any one to presume upon his complaisance to the extent of infringing any rule of decorum; he is swift and determined with rebuke in any such instance. His fine personal appearance, joined with his excellent executive abilities, make him a superior presiding judge."

WINFIELD SCOTT THOMPSON.

MARSHFIELD.

WINFIELD SCOTT THOMPSON was born June 23, 1842, at Penn's Grove, Salem county, New Jersey. He is the oldest of eight children born to Samuel S. Thompson and Mary H. Flanagan. On the paternal side he traces his ancestry back to the latter part of the sixteenth century. The genealogy of the family has been very accurately preserved in the annals of the Fenwick colony. About the middle of the seventeenth century Fenwick purchased of William Penn a large territory, embracing what is now Salem and Cumberland counties, New Jersey. He was a Quaker, and he induced a large colony of Friends to settle upon and improve his purchase. Among the families who immigrated to America and located on this land, was that of Andrew Thompson, a paternal ancestor of the subject of this sketch. In the records of the colony the following minutes have been preserved:

Thomas Thompson, born in Yorkshire, England, in 1598. Andrew Thompson, son of Thomas, born in Yorkshire in 1637. In 1658 Thomas and his son Andrew moved to Dublin, Ireland. William Thompson, eldest son of Andrew, was born in Dublin, Ireland, August 9, 1669. On the 16th of September, 1677, Andrew Thompson with his family sailed from Dublin in the ship Mary, and landed at Elsinborough Point, in West Jersey, December 22, 1677, and were of the colony of John Fenwick. Benjamin Thompson, Sr., son of William Thomson, was born August 11, 1719. Benjamin Thompson, Jr., son of the older Benjamin, was born near Salem, New Jersey, in 1745. James Thompson, son of Benjamin, Jr., was born near Salem, New Jersey, November 23, 1776. Samuel S. Thompson, son of James, was born near Salem, August 2, 1815.

Winfield S. Thompson was the son of a farmer, and contracted early in life habits of industry, sobriety and morality. His education, however, was not neglected, and until he became a youth of eighteen he attended the common schools of his surrounding neighborhood. At that time he entered the Methodist Seminary, at Pennington, New Jersey, and pursued a regular classical and scientific course, giving the greatest care and attention to mathematical studies. He remained there three years, teaching during vacations to assist in defraying his expenses. Immediately upon leaving the school, he began the study of law, which he prosecuted for one year before attending a law school. In September, 1864, he matriculated in the Albany, New York, Law School, from which institution he graduated in May, 1865. Having been licensed to practice, his next object was to choose a suitable location to begin his life-work, and in the search he spent several months. He at last adopted the suggestion of his friend, Hon. Henry T. Blow, of St. Louis, and in November, 1865, settled in Marshfield, Webster county, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of his profession.

It was but a short time until his talents and ability were recognized, and in 1866 he was appointed county attorney, a position he held until 1870. In the latter year he was appointed attorney and general agent of the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, having the previous year been made its agent for the sale of land in Webster, Wright and Dallas counties. These positions required sagacity and sound judgment, as well as a knowledge of the law. The Atlantic & Pacific railroad had received an extensive land grant from the government, and during the twenty years that intervened between the grant of the land and and the building of the road, "squatters" to the number of two thousand had settled upon the land

W. S. Thompson

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and made considerable improvements. They had certain indefeasible rights of preëmption, under the laws of the United States and of the state of Missouri, which he was called upon as agent and attorney to adjust, and the settlement involved many delicate questions of law and equity. They were all settled by Mr. Thompson to the satisfaction of both the claimants and the railroad company.

In 1875 he assisted in the organization of the Webster County Bank, at Marshfield, with a nominal capital stock of $50,000, and $35,000 paid up. Of this organization he was elected cashier, and has held the position ever since, owning a large portion of its stock. The bank under its excellent management has been regularly paying a semi-annual dividend of six per cent.

In politics Mr. Thompson is a Republican, but takes no part in the manipulation of party conventions or the management of party machinery. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and has filled every station in the subordinate lodge, besides being several times a representative to the Grand Lodge. He is a regular attendant upon the ministrations of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been so from childhood.

Mr. Thompson was married September 16, 1866, to Miss Susannah Ward Nichols, daughter of Lazarus and Elizabeth Nichols, well known citizens of Wright county, formerly of Kentucky. Four children are the issue of this marriage: Jessie E., born September 23, 1867; Mary V., born September 23, 1869; Edgar, born June 10, 1871, and one died in infancy.

WM. M. RUSH, D. D.

BOONVILLE.

WILLIAM MARION RUSH, born in Marion county, Missouri, December 21, 1823, was the son of David and Susannah Rush, who came in 1818 from Kentucky, the land of beautiful women and generous men, to Missouri when it was still a territory, and were among the very earliest settlers in what is now Marion county. By the death of his father, when he was in his fourth year, William was left to the care and training of his mother, and to her loving and faithful watchfulness, so intelligently bestowed, he gratefully refers the deeply religious impressions of his early youth, and the distinctively intellectual character of the matured reflections of his manhood. The foundations of his after successes he recognizes as laid in those years of early home life. At fourteen years of age he made a public profession of his faith in Christ and united with the Methodist church. Such were the arduous habits of his childhood, and so diligently had he improved the meager educational opportunities then within reach, that, at the age of sixteen, he commenced teaching. After teaching one year, he was licensed to preach, and in October, 1841, before he was eighteen years old, he was admitted into the Missouri conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, as a preacher on trial. His first charge was the Adair circuit, upon the Iowa border. There were thirty-one preaching appointments upon the circuit; each of these he must visit every four weeks, preach at every appointment, hold class, if there was one organized, and give a faithful report of his work to his presiding elder every quarter. His studies were pursued on horseback, while resting under the shade of trees, at night by the light of tallow dips in the settlers' cabins, and by the flickering light of the old fire-place. At the very early age of nineteen he was stationed at St. Louis—quite a change from his backwoods circuit of two years before—and since then he has occupied the principal stations in the conference and been presiding elder of several districts. The appointments he has held under conference and the various offices of trust he has held speak their own language of his popularity, efficiency and recognized ability. In 1865 he was elected a delegate to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), to meet in New Orleans April 1, 1866, and has been elected to every subsequent session of that body. The unanimity with which he was elected to the general conference of 1878 was, in the highest degree, complimentary.

In 1865 he was one of a joint committee appointed by the Missouri and St. Louis conferences, for the reëstablishment of the *St. Louis Christian Advocate*, a journal suppressed during the civil war. In 1867 he was one of a joint committee, same con-

ferences, to organize the Southwestern Book and Publishing Company, of which he was constituted director on behalf of the Missouri conference, which position he still holds. The same session he was joint committeeman, of the same conferences, to organize Central College, demoralized during the late civil war. The work was successfully accomplished; he was elected curator of the college and has held the secretaryship of the board of curators ever since. In 1869 he was appointed agent to increase the endowment fund of the college, which position he held for five years. In 1870 he was appointed one of a joint committee of the Missouri and St. Louis conference to establish and locate a "Central Female College." The location was made at Lexington, and the institution is a success. In 1870 he was elected by the general conference, one of the general missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal church (South),—a position he retains. Trinity College, North Carolina, in 1871, conferred on him the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Rush has been thirty-seven years an active Methodist itinerant, is now, and for several years has been, the senior member of the conference upon the effective list.

Dr. Rush has been twice married: First to Olivia C., eldest daughter of the late Hon. James H. Birch, by whom he had eight children, six of whom are still living. Mrs. Rush died in 1868, and in 1873 he was again married to Mrs. Pauline E. Nelson, widow of the late Dr. G. W. Nelson, and daughter of the late Jacob Wyan. Mrs. Rush is still living. Both ladies were of superior culture and distinguished social position. Doctor Rush is universally conceded to be one of the ablest preachers in the West; not the most brilliant, but preëminent for clearness and force; emphatically, a strong man. Few men excel him in the accuracy of his mental habits and in his ability to state his theological positions clearly and define them logically. He has, in fact, become the champion of the church in Missouri wherever her doctrines have been so assailed that public debates have followed. He has made his mark upon his generation—it will remain long after he has passed away. His present position is presiding elder of Fayette district, Missouri conference, Methodist Episcopal church (South), which includes tne counties of Boone, Howard and part of Randolph—embracing within its limits eight colleges of good repute, including the State University. The Doctor resides at Boonville. Still on the sunny side of sixty, the years lie lightly upon him. That he may be long spared to enjoy his well-earned reputation and sow seed for harvest of coming good, is the wish of thousands.

GEORGE FREDERICK DITTMANN.

ST. LOUIS.

GEORGE FREDERICK DITTMANN was born February 27, 1818, at Hessen-Oberamstadt, Germany. His father was George Dittmann, and his mother's Christian name was Elizabeth N. The boy attended the parish school in his native town from his sixth to his thirteenth year—enjoying all the facilities of the grammar school. But the parents being comparatively poor, he became, necessarily, very frugal in his habits—a frugality that has been the secret of his success through life. His lack of help from them threw him upon his own resources, at school and afterwards in the world; so that Mr. Dittmann may peculiarly be termed the architect of his own good name and credit.

His mother died when he was but six years old; and when only thirteen, the father took his son with him to America, landing in Baltimore, 1831; settling in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, in the spring of that year. George was apprenticed to learn shoemaking, and worked at the trade four years. In 1835 his father and relatives all left Chambersburg and moved to St. Louis. The boy was left an apprentice, and, from that time, may be said to have shifted for himself. A year afterwards, he, too, concluded to try the West; and on foot with slender purse, but rich in resolution to carve for himself a name and fortune, he trudged through the Alleghany mountains to Pittsburg, where he took passage on a steamboat and arrived in St. Louis in the summer of 1836. He secured a clerkship in the

retail establishment of James F. Comstock at a salary of three hundred dollars a year, where he remained three years. A better opening offering, he resigned, and accepted a position in William Goodyear's establishment, where he remained only one year, resigning to fill a position in the retail boot and shoe store of William Downing.

Having, by his economical habits, saved money enough, and by strict attention to business made a name in the city—very reputable in so young a man—Mr. Dittmann, at the age of twenty-three, opened a house in his own name, as a retail boot and shoe dealer, besides doing custom work. His store was under the old "Paul House" (present site of Barnum's hotel). Here he continued business until the building was torn down, shortly after the great fire of 1849, in which conflagration his was the only one of all the surrounding business houses that escaped injury. He moved his stock to more commodious quarters in the building on Market, between Main and Second streets, where he prospered until 1866; meanwhile, by hard work and close watching, his business increasing until that time, he had as large a retail trade as any house of the kind in the city. In 1866 Mr. Dittmann opened out as wholesale boot and shoe merchant in a jobbing line, and in 1867 associated with him, as partner, Mr. Louis Opel, and subsequently taking into partnership his two sons, George W. and William H. Dittmann. In the manufacture of shoes, boots, etc., the business of the firm increased until now they turn out five hundred pairs of shoes daily. George W. Dittmann superintends the large factory, while Mr. Opel and William H. Dittmann attend the salesroom, and the elder Dittmann exercises general supervision. Until latterly, their custom has principally been city trade, but it is now extending elsewhere. To-day the firm of George F. Dittmann & Co. enjoys an enviable and well-merited reputation, A No. 1 gilt-edged; which, to a very great extent, is due to the strict business principles and management of the senior member of the firm.

Every life has its moral. In this one it is that an unknown boy, springing from an impoverished obscurity, may, by habits of industry, frugality and temperance, make to himself a name and a credit anywhere in America in any trade. From youth, accustomed to rely upon his own exertions, and painfully, practically experienced in the school of adversity, he saw the necessity of rigid economy and business habits. George F. Dittmann learned the lesson well, and by putting it into daily practice has secured for himself an eminent and favorable position in St. Louis.

Mr. Dittmann, September 17, 1846, married Miss Caroline Almstedt, daughter of Henry and Julia Almstedt, of St. Louis. They have had four children born to them, all of whom are living. He meant business on entering the great race of life; and, on the theory business cared for, self is safe, he has been among the closest and most watchful merchants of the city. His reward is being reaped in prosperity and honor.

COLONEL NATHANIEL C. CLAIBORNE.

ST. LOUIS.

THE annals of Colonial Virginia show the Claiborne family to be one of the oldest and most respectable of the Old Dominion. And in modern years its public records testify that for worthily filling public positions in the people's gift, the sons were not a whit behind their fathers. Among the early archives we find that William Claiborne was secretary of the plantations of Virginia under Charles I, King of England—being the first of the name on this continent.

Nathaniel H. Claiborne, father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Sussex county, Virginia. He was fifty years in public life—the last fourteen years of which (1825 to 1838) he served in congress. In speaking of his death, an eminent gentleman of Virginia wrote the following, which we find in an old publication:

"At his plantation, Claybrook, Franklin county, Virginia, on the 15th of August, 1858, in the eighty-third year of his age, died Hon. Nathaniel H. Claiborne, son of William Claiborne and Mary Leigh, lineally descended from the celebrated William Claiborne, secretary of the "Ancient Dominion"—who is styled by Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington, 'the evil genius of Maryland,' he hav-

ing seized Annapolis and driven Lord-Proprietor Calvert from the Province. He was the champion of Virginia and was sustained against all his enemies by Charles I, Cromwell, and Charles II, under all of whom he held high positions in Virginia.

"Nathaniel H. Claiborne commenced his public career as member of the house of delegates from Franklin county. He immediately distinguished himself as an eloquent debater, and reformer of the extravagances and abuses of government. He was soon called to the executive council and resided in Richmond during the last war with England. He served a number of years as delegate and eight years as senator from the district of Franklin, Henry, Patrick, and Pittsylvania. He was elected to congress during the administration of John Quincy Adams, and continued to represent his district therein until 1838, when he retired with undiminished popularity.

"He belonged to a family that has furnished numerous members of congress, viz: first, Colonel Thomas Claiborne, of Brunswick, Virginia, over twenty years a member; second, William C. C. Claiborne (brother of the deceased) first a representative from Tennessee, then governor of Mississippi, governor-general of the Province of Louisiana, governor of the Territory of Orleans, governor of the state of Louisiana, and first United States senator from that state; third, Dr. John Claiborne, successor to his father, Colonel Thomas Claiborne; fourth, Thomas Claiborne, of Nashville, Tennessee; fifth, Nathaniel H. Claiborne, of Virginia; sixth, John F. H. Claiborne, of Mississippi.

"Of the same family on the maternal side may be noted Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the great lawyer and senator of Virginia; Willie P. Mangum, for so many years a distinguished senator from North Carolina; Clement C. Clay, Sen., governor of Alabama, senator from that state—now represented in the senate by his gifted and eloquent son, Hon. Clement C. Clay, Jr.; William Leigh, a distinguished jurist of Halifax county, Virginia, and numerous other eminent men.

"The deceased was for many years a leading member of the bar, an eloquent pleader and a powerful speaker on the hustings. He maintained through life the title of "the poor man's friend." Though so long in public service, his habits and tastes were essentially domestic. He lived happily on his plantation in the bosom of his family, and maintained through life a character for honor and integrity unstained and unimpeachable."

William C. C. Claiborne (spoken of in the foregoing) was an uncle to our subject. He commenced the practice of law in Tennessee and soon attained in the courts of that state and Virginia the first rank as criminal lawyer. Few juries could withstand the melting persuasion of his eloquence, whose torrent often carried bench, bar and audience. He began his political career in the convention of Tennessee, which framed the constitution of that state for its admittance into the Union—and in the formation of that paper he had a principal agency. He was judge of the supreme court of the new state and afterward its representative in congress. He was the youngest man who had ever occupied a seat in congress. And it was a memorable session. The celebrated contest between Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Burr was before the body, and in counting the votes of the two parties, the decision in the case rested upon the vote of Mr. Claiborne. Critical situation for a poor young man aspiring to honor and wealth! But withstanding every tempting offer, he resolutely continued to cast the solitary vote of Tennessee for Thomas Jefferson, and on the thirty-seventh ballot that gentleman was elected.

The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Elizabeth Archer Binford, a very estimable lady of the rare old Virginia stock, and a native of Goochland county, of that state. She still lives in Botetourt county, Virginia, in the eightieth year of her age. Some of the finer traits in the children are plainly traceable to this excellent matron. It is not surprising that the son of such a couple should find himself in this volume of "eminent and self-made men."

Nathaniel Charles Claiborne was born in Franklin county, Virginia, February 15, 1822. At the age of fourteen he left the preparatory school of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia; but with enough of the elements and scientific rudiments, aided by his own ambition, to form a foundation for his own advancement in his literary and scholastic pursuits. And in all his varied experience, he never lost that ambition; no matter what his avocation or surroundings, by close observation and study of men and books he has made for himself a personal reputation of which many a graduate would feel proud. Hence, we are quite correct in classing him with our self-made men.

For several years preceding his majority he traveled through the West, principally as a steamboatman, and in that very practical school learned much of men and their motives which has been very advantageous to him in the practice of his profession. He returned to Virginia in 1845, and immediately began to take an active and influential part in the political events of the state. In 1847 he was elected to the legislature of Virginia by the Democratic party, and was reëlected to the succeeding sessions for a period of four years.

In 1850 he was elected a member of the consti-

tutional convention of his native state. That body framed and adopted the constitution under which Virginia was governed until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. In that body his compeers were Hon. Henry A. Wise, Hon. John Minor Botts, Hon. Robert Scott, Judge G. W. Summers and others of the state's most illustrious sons. Men of ordinary intellect could not contend with such giants.

In 1852 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Franklin county, under the new constitution which he had helped to frame. In 1855 he was an Independent candidate, endorsed by the American party, for Congress; but was defeated by Hon. Thomas S. Babcock in the wane of the Know Nothing organization.

In 1857 Mr. Claiborne removed to Missouri and settled in Kansas City. But in his new home his reputation had preceded him and his services were demanded by the citizens. He was at once thrown into active political life and in 1860 was elected to the Missouri Legislature from Jackson county. His talents were so conspicuous at the capital that in 1861 he was elected secretary of the senate.

Seeking a more extensive field for the practice of his profession, Mr. Claiborne moved to St. Louis in 1861, at the close of his legislative duties. And it would seem that the historic popularity of his family followed him to the metropolis of the West, for he was twice elected to the legislature from the Sixth ("Central") ward of the city. He had represented his party of the state of Virginia in the Democratic National Conventions of 1848 and 1852. Ten years after the Democrats of his district in Missouri called him to perform similar service for them, and in 1860 he was sent a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at Charleston, South Carolina. In that memorable body he consistently and continuously voted for Mr. Douglas as the best candidate for the presidency. Afterward, in the Baltimore convention, he continued to vote for the same gentleman.

Since the breaking out of the unhappy sectional war between the Northern and Southern states, Mr. Claiborne has eschewed active politics and devoted himself to his profession—in which, if he has a specialty, it is in the criminal practice. From his success therein we infer the talent of his ancestry for criminal jurisprudence has descended in full to this scion. Certain it is the oratorical mantle of his uncle has fallen upon his shoulders, for it is said of him, "few men are more effective on the rostrum, the stump or at the bar than Nat. Claiborne."

It is a little remarkable to look back through the histories of our nation and see how constantly the Claiborne family have been kept in public service. Every era finds them in the councils of the state or nation, and for over two hundred years of our colonial and national history members of the family have taken part in the legislation of our country. They spent busy lives for the welfare of their fellow citizens, and that of Nat. C. Claiborne has been no exception to the rule.

COLONEL THOMAS TASKER GANTT.

ST. LOUIS.

THOMAS TASKER GANTT was born July 22, 1814, in Georgetown, D. C. His father, Thomas Tasker Gantt, was formerly of Prince George county, Maryland. His mother's maiden name was Ann Stoddert, third daughter of Benjamin Stoddert, a major in the Maryland Line during the Revolutionary war, and Secretary of the Navy under President John Adams, 1797 to 1801.

The subject of this sketch was educated partly at Georgetown (D. C.) College, and partly at West Point Military Academy, at which latter institution he was admitted as a cadet in 1831, where he remained two years, being among the first five of his class at the examination in June, 1832, and also in June, 1833. Unfortunately, he sustained an injury which prevented his return to the academy at the end of his furlough, and which rendered him very lame for many years afterward; being thus unable to resume his place in his class, soon after the accident he resigned.

He then resolved to fit himself for the profession of law, and for sometime devoted himself to the preparatory studies in the necessary text-books. Early in 1837 he entered the law office of Thomas

G. Pratt, Esq., (afterward governor of Maryland and United States senator), at Upper Marlboro, Maryland. In April, 1837, he was admitted to the bar of Prince George county, Maryland, and to that of the high court of chancery and the court of appeals of Maryland in the spring of 1838. In the fall of 1838 he made a tour of the western and southern states with the view of selecting a permanent location. Deciding upon St. Louis, he settled in that city in May, 1839, and was admitted to practice in all the courts of the state, where he has since continued to practice in his profession, except from August, 1861, to July, 1862, when he was judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, on General McClellan's staff; and a further interruption as judge of the court of appeals in 1876. He was also United States attorney for the District of Missouri, from June, 1845, to May, 1849.

The year 1849 will long be remembered as the year of death in St. Louis, when that fearful scourge, the cholera, swept the city as with a besom of destruction. Citizens left the city in crowds, and even some of its officials gathered their families together and hurried away. It was a thrilling emergency, one calling for prompt action; death was stalking the streets and staring in at windows; pestilence breathed from the alleys, and a day's delay might give the demon opportunity to enter every domicile. The citizens held an indignation meeting, and demanded the return of the city officials (without whom no measures of safety could be inaugurated), or, in case of failure, to resign their offices and give way to men that would do their duty. In answer to the request of the citizens, the council (its absent members having returned) convened, and passed an ordinance (June 27, 1849, No. 2215) establishing "The Committee of Public Health," to consist of Thomas T. Gantt, Richard S. Blennerhassett, Adam B. Chambers, Isaac A. Hedges, James Clemens, Jr., Joseph M. Field, George Collier, Luther M. Kennett, Trusten Polk, Louis Bach, Thomas Gray and William G. Clark, the same as designated as a committee by the citizens' meeting, with full powers in the premises. At the first meeting of the committee Thomas T. Gantt was elected chairman, J. M. Field, secretary, *pro tem.*, who was succeeded by the election of Samuel Treat, Esq., (since judge) as permanent secretary. It is unnecessary here to refer to the prevalence of that epidemic, or to the particular measures acted upon and adopted by the committee. Suffice it to say, every man of them dared death for duty, and for one terrible month fought the destroyer, until their vigilance and the careful attendance of their doctors and nurses drove the foe from the city and repeopled the desolated streets. The writer of this sketch has been permitted to examine the well kept records of the committee, which testify to the conscientious performance of their duties and the no less conscientious account of their transactions. The writer, without consulting Judge Gantt, takes the liberty to copy the closing resolution of the body:

"On motion of Mr. Clark, *Resolved*, That the thanks of the committee are due, both in their own behalf and in that of the citizens of St. Louis generally, to Thomas T. Gantt, Esq., for the zealous, able, efficient and impartial manner in which he has discharged the many and arduous duties devolved upon him as president of the committee of public health, during the existence of said committee as a board of health, under the city ordinance 'to prevent the spread of cholera.'" After faithfully performing their duties daily during the scourge, as matter of history we may state that on the 1st day of August, 1849, the board of health declared the city free of cholera, and adjourned *sine die.*

Mr. Gantt was city counselor for the city of St. Louis for two years from June, 1853, and for another year, beginning June, 1856. He was also a member of the state convention, called by the General Assembly of Missouri in 1861. This convention was called by the general assembly to pass an ordinance of secession. It consisted, however, of a two-thirds majority of unconditional Union men. Its first session was held in March, 1861, and then resolved not to secede. The next session was held in July and August, 1861. During this sitting, the convention deposed, unconditionally, and for open misconduct, the governor, lieutenant-governor and the legislative officers; also, conditionally, all state officers who neglected, within a given time, to give in their adhesion to the government set up by the convention, which was entirely in the interests of the Union cause. Another session was held in October, 1861, when measures were taken for additional efforts for the Union. The convention met again in June, 1862, convened for the purpose of abolishing slavery in Missouri, but failed to pass any ordinance to that effect. In June, 1863, it met again and passed an ordinance for the abolition of slavery in seven years thereafter, and then adjourned *sine die.* Another convention, elected under the

military government, in November, 1864, met, and on January 11, 1875, passed the ordinance for immediate and unconditional abolition of slavery in the state. Judge Gantt was not a member of this last convention. He was, also, a member of the convention which framed the present constitution of the state, which body began its session May 5, and ended Angust 2, 1865. He was chairman of the committee on the bill of rights and a member of the committee on the legislative department; he was, also, the author of Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 of Article IX of that Constitution, which separated St. Louis from the county and made it a free city. It was the first attempt of that nature in American jurisprudence, and its success so far has proved the wisdom of the departure.

In his political career, while he has never been a seeker of office nor asked for the applause of his fellow citizens, Judge Gantt has consistently and persistently followed a straight course as a strict constructionist; during the war he was an unconditional Unionist and a war Democrat; was an opponent of the Drake constitution and all radical or reconstructive measures; a supporter of President Johnson's policy, and being opposed to the Democratic party in the nomination of Mr. Greeley in 1872, voted for Charles O'Connor for president; but voted for Mr. Tilden in 1876. He claims that his political career, antecedent to the war, was consistent, having voted for Seymour in 1868, for McClellan in 1864, for Douglas in 1860, for Buchanan in 1856, for Pierce in 1852, for Cass in 1848 and for Polk in 1844. In 1840 he voted for Harrison on his pledge to reform the civil service; but when the Whig party repudiated that pledge, he returned to the Democratic party, to which he has since constantly adhered. But in his political views, while tenaciously clinging to his opinions, he has ever been liberal toward others, and only asking the same liberty for himself. He never asked for an office. Mr. Gantt has never been a member of any church, but has, since early manhood, inclined toward Unitarianism in his religious belief.

He was married in 1845 to Miss Mary Carroll Tabbs, a grand-daughter of Charles Carroll, of Belleview, Maryland. In regard to his professional, social and other characteristics, an eminent gentleman of St. Louis, who has known him long and intimately, says: "He is a man of genial disposition, honorable in his dealings with his fellow men; being possessed of a stern sense of justice, and endowed with a keen and discriminating intellect, which enables him to separate the true from the false and the ideal, being gifted in an eminent degree with the qualities which have distinguished him as a lawyer and a judge. There is no man who, by precept and example, has done more than he to preserve the honor of the legal profession in the courts where he has practiced and in the community where he has resided; and whilst it must be admitted that among his contemporaries he is one of the most learned men in the profession, it may be said that he has not considered a professional knowledge of jurisprudence at all incompatible with general culture and literary accomplishment; for in spite of the arduous duties of his profession, he has not only kept himself well informed in the political history of his country, but his literary attainments are of a high order. Industrious, energetic and orderly in his habits, the knowledge which he has acquired on all subjects to which he has directed his attention, is peculiarly accurate and reliable, and this may be attributed not less to his industry and close attention than to his natural love of truth and justice."

BENJAMIN BARNES KINGSBURY.

ST. LOUIS.

THE Kingsburys were an old English family, who immigrated to America before the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel Kingsbury, father of the subject of this sketch, was an eminent physician of Temple, New Hampshire, and was a member of the house of representatives of that state in 1841–2, and of the senate in 1846. He married Miss Lydia Patten, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire, who died in August, 1839, leaving two children, a son and daughter.

Benjamin Barnes Kingsbury, their only son, was born in Temple, Hillsboro county, New Hampshire, May 15, 1837. He received his preparatory education in New Ipswich, under E. T. Quimby, now

professor in Dartmouth College, and was then sent to Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine, where he graduated, in 1857, with high honors, ranking among the first twelve in a class of fifty.

In August, 1857, Mr. Kingsbury moved to St. Charles, Missouri, and was tutor of Latin and Greek in St. Charles College for one year. He was professor of Latin and Greek in St. Paul's College, in Palmyra, Missouri, from 1858 to 1861. He then entered the law school of Harvard University. After graduating with the degree of Bachelor of Law, was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1862. He at once entered the office of John W. Bacon, of Boston. In 1863 he removed to California and practiced law in San José two years, when he returned to St. Charles, where he formed a law partnership with Charles E. Hess, Esq., and succeeded to the practice of Hon. Arnold Krekel, who had been appointed Judge of the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri. Mr. Hess was appointed Register in Bankruptcy for the Western District in 1871, which dissolved the partnership.

In 1866 Governor Fletcher appointed Mr. Kingsbury Circuit Attorney for the 19th Judicial Circuit, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. John C. Orrick. He was elected to the same office at the expiration of his term, and filled the position six years. In 1872 he was appointed United States Commissioner of the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Missouri; in 1876 he removed to St. Louis, where he has since practiced his profession, having an office at 710 Olive street.

B. B. Kingsbury was married June 20, 1862, to Miss Sarah R. Freeman, daughter of Rev. Frederick Freeman, of Sandwich, Massachusetts, an Episcopalian clergyman and author of a history of Cape Cod and also several family genealogies. Three children, one boy and two girls, have been born to them. Mr. Kingsbury is Republican in politics, but of rather conservative views. In religion he is liberal.

GALEN E. BISHOP, M. D.

ST. JOSEPH.

DOCTOR BISHOP, one of the most distinguished physicians in the West, is descended from an old English family who settled in New Hampshire while the thirteen colonies were yet subject to Great Britain. During the revolutionary war they took an active part with the colonists in the struggle for independence, and at its close, settled in Virginia. Solomon Bishop, Galen's grandfather, moved from Virginia into Kentucky in 1800 and settled in Nelson county. His son Jacob, Galen's father, was born in Virginia in 1792, and came into Kentucky when eight years old. He married Elizabeth Elliott, whose brother, Galen, was one of the earliest and most celebrated physicians of Sommerset, Kentucky; their father, Benjamin, came from Maryland. Galen E., son of Jacob and Elizabeth Bishop was born in Sommerset, Pulaski county, Kentucky, removed with the family to Platte county, Missouri, in 1843, where his father died in 1851. Galen, being early associated with his uncle, evinced a very strong inclination for the study of medicine when but a mere child, and resolved to commence his studies as soon as he had an opportunity. His father was a blacksmith, and he was brought up at the forge—but from the time he was twelve years old any spare moment was devoted to his favorite study. Nights, Sundays, holidays, at odd times, under every disadvantage, never losing a moment from his books, spending every dollar and dime he could get hold of to procure them, he made such progress that he was ready for the practice of his profession before he had attained his full growth, or become of age. During all these years of hard work and harder study, he never had a preceptor, never read an hour under any one's instructions, and justly claims the high honor of being a self-made physician. He first established himself in practice in New Market, Platte county, Missouri, in 1846. Nature seems to have adapted him especially for his profession—his nerve and genius for surgical operations soon gained him an enviable reputation. He was eminently successful in his treatment of disease; during the nineteeen years that he practiced in Platte county his reputation continually increased. On account of

Engd by R. Dudensing, N.Y.

Galen E. Bishop M.D.

threatened lung disease, induced by the exposures incident to a rough country practice, and desirous of securing a more eligible location, centrally situated, that his numerous patients from a distance might reach him more conveniently, he determined to remove to St. Joseph. He located in the city in the spring of 1865, and at once established himself in office practice, making surgery and chronic diseases his specialties. The medical institution which he has established on Third street is a credit and an ornament to the city; his extensive buildings are beautiful in architectural design and arranged with every modern convenience for the comfort of his patients. Dr. Bishop has performed some of the most difficult operations known to science; his success has been very marked both in surgery and the treatment of disease, and only the incurable diseases are beyond the reach of his scientific skill. He has been a thorough student of medicine from his youth, has become married to his profession, and his leisure has been regularly spent in medical research. Originally belonging to the allopathic school, he has thoroughly acquainted himself with the merits of all the medical schools and systems, and does not hesitate to adopt what he approves as rational, regardless of the school or the physicians who advocate it. His views are without that narrowness and prejudice so characteristic of those who zealously advocate particular dogmas. His mind is singularly free from prejudgments. The best works of the ablest writers of all schools are found upon the shelves of his large and elegant library, which contains one of the finest collections of medical works in the western country. His extensive reading is not confined to his own profession, but embraces as well the best authorities on law, theology, physical science and general literature. His beautiful library room—22 x 30 feet—contains, beside his extensive collection of standard works, which have been selected and arranged with studied care, many fine engravings and paintings, while upon his cases stand numerous busts of ancient and modern scientists, orators and poets. His buildings have been specially arranged with reference to his practice, and in the infirmary patients can be treated with as much comfort as in their own homes. His reputation is ever widening, and his practice already extends to the adjoining states and territories. Dr. Bishop claims originality in medical science; being self-taught, he is untrammeled by any system, but has founded his knowledge in extensive reading, in an unusually varied practice and in experience.

In 1853 he published a monthly journal of thirty-two pages, the "Popular Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences," but finding that it took too much time from his practice it was discontinued after some months. A very close student, and attending faithfully to his patients, he has not lost a single day from business in the last twelve years, nor more than two or three months in a practice of thirty-two years. Dr. Bishop is fully abreast of the latest discoveries in medical science and in surgery, and is a regular subscriber for twenty different medical journals and periodicals, both home and foreign. Modest and unassuming in his manners, cosmopolitan in his tastes, thoroughly absorbed in his profession, Dr. Bishop is a living demonstration of the value of application and the worth of time improved.

HON. JOSHUA LaDUE.

ST. LOUIS.

JOSHUA LaDUE was born in Westfield, Chautauqua county, New York, on the 17th of April, 1833. His father, Joshua LaDue, was a native of Duchess county, New York, and was a private and afterward promoted in the war of 1812. He was a farmer, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens. He was supervisor of the county, a justice of the peace, and also held other offices. He was of French origin, and died in Westfield, New York, September 1, 1865. His mother was Miss Julia Ann Cowles, a native of Farmington, Connecticut, and of a more than usual strength of mind. After the death of her husband, she continued to study the political history of her country, and in her arm-chair regularly read the Democratic journals of her state. She was of the old Connecticut Puritan stock, and retains her religious principles and political views up to to-day.

She still lives, a well-preserved woman eighty years of age, active physically and mentally.

The subject of our sketch was educated in the common schools and academy of Chautauqua county, and at the expiration of his scholastic career, he learned the printer's trade in his brother's office, the *Frontier Express*, at Fredonia, New York. In 1849 he removed to Sheboygan, Wisconsin, and, in company with his brother, became one of the proprietors of the Sheboygan *Democrat*. When LaCrosse county was first surveyed and laid out, he started the first paper published in the now city of La Crosse. This paper was Democratic in its politics, and we may as well say here, Mr. LaDue was born and bred a Democrat, and has never been other than a consistent member of that party. Even when to be such was political ostracism, he maintained his political principles, unawed by threats and intimidations. In the fall of 1852 he removed to Milwaukee and read law in the office of Jason Downer, Esq., since judge of the supreme court of that state. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1856, in Milwaukee, and immediately sprang into large and lucrative practice; having, by the sickness of Judge Downer, succeeded him in his practice. This was an immense stride to the young practitioner, as Judge Downer was then in the enjoyment of a $10,000 practice.

In the spring of 1860 Mr. LaDue was elected city attorney of Milwaukee, over the then partner of United States Senator Carl Shurz, Halbert E. Payne, Esq. He was reëlected to the same position for three consecutive years thereafter, and the last time by a unanimous vote, the opposing (Republican) party offering no candidate. In 1863 he was nominated by acclamation, in the state Democratic convention, for attorney-general of Wisconsin, but declined the nomination. In the fall of 1865 he removed to St. Louis, and there entered into the practice of law, in which he continued until the fall of 1868, when he removed to Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, as attorney for the Tebo & Neosho railroad company (now Missouri, Kansas & Texas), which was then in process of construction.

In the fall of 1872 he was elected by the Democrats to the state senate, from the 15th Senatorial District, composed of the counties of Henry, Johnson, St. Clair and Benton, over the then senator from that district, Hon. Wells H. Blodgett, by the following flattering majorities: Henry county, 420; Johnson, 263; St. Clair, 212; Benton gave Mr. Blodgett 93 majority. The election was one of the most hotly contested ever held in the state, and resulted in the resurrection of the Democratic party throughout the state. As an evidence of his powers of endurance, energy and talent, it is but justice to state that Mr. LaDue spoke in every township of the counties in which he received majorities. The extent of his personal influence is shown by these majorities where he spoke and by his being beaten in Benton county ninety-three votes, in which county, by reason of want of time, he made only a partial canvass. But it may be said that he received the full Democratic vote of the district, and beat his opponent in his own county. He served out his full term in the Missouri Senate, having been on some of the most important committees of the sessions. While in the senate Mr. LaDue felt it his duty to take sides with the school boards and people of Cote Brilliant, in St. Louis county, against the school board of the city of St. Louis, involving the control of the school funds arising from the sale of the 16th section in that county, in which contest he antagonized the St. Louis delegation in the senate. Mr. LaDue was successful, and shortly afterward he receive the following grateful letter, which he prizes very highly:

ST. LOUIS, April 10, 1875.

TO JOSHUA LADUE,
Missouri State Senator, Henry County.

DEAR SIR: Your noble and disinterested endeavors in the cause of justice, as exemplified by your action on the 16th Section School Bill; the indefatigable energy and persistency displayed; your mastery of the details and comprehension of the whole subject, and your fearless, forcible and brilliant advocacy of the truth on the floor of the senate, mark you as possessing those high attributes of heart and mind, that indicate high-toned, true statesmanship.

In view of the inestimable service rendered us by you, we desire to express our high appreciation of you as a man and legislator; to declare, with pride and pleasure, that in our memories your name stands in the foremost ranks in the line of champions of our cause; to acknowledge our weighty indebtedness, and to thank you cordially and sincerely in our name and in the name of our community for your prominent and highly distinguished services in our behalf. With much regard, Senator, we remain yours truly,

JOHN L. GANZHORN,
WM. MICHEL,
A. R. NEWCOMB,
HERMAN GANSMAN,
W. L. HAWKINS,
SAMUEL CUPPLES,
W. H. CHICK,
E. P. GRAY.

Boards of Education of Districts No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Senator LaDue, after his term of office expired, resumed the practice of law in Clinton, and continued it to the time of his removal to St. Louis, in October, 1877. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Woodson a member of the board of curators of the State University of Missouri, and was re-appointed to the same position by Governor Hardin. Upon his removal to St Louis, the following notice appeared in the St. Louis *Times*:

"Hon. Joshua LaDue, after an absence from St. Louis of about nine years, has returned to this city and opened a law office, with the intention of remaining here permanently. During his residence in Henry county he attained high professional distinction, besides serving his district four years in the state senate, and few men possess a wider or more valuable acquaintance throughout the state. A gentleman of such well established re-putation and personal popularity can hardly fail of building up a lucrative practice at the St. Louis bar.

JOSEPH WISBY.

MARSHFIELD.

JOSEPH WISBY was born December 29, 1847, in Schuyler county, Illinois, and is the second son of Thomas Wisby and Sophia Davis, who were married in 1839. His father was a farmer and moved to Webster county, Missouri, in 1857, locating in what is now known as Marshfield, when there was but a sparse population in that section. He was one of the original founders of Marshfield, and a part of the town is known as Wisby's Addition. In 1870 Thomas Wisby moved to Barry county, and there died, December 28, 1872, aged fifty-seven years. His wife, Sophia Wisby, had died twelve years before, in October, 1860, in the forty-fifth year of her age. The Wisbys are of Welch descent, though the family name is traceable in America for several generations. William Wisby, father of Thomas and grandfather of Joseph, moved to Schuyler county, Illinois, at an early date, having emigrated from Ohio. He was engaged in farming till his death, which occurred in 1864, when he was in his seventy-ninth year.

Joseph Wisby, of whom we write, attended the winter sessions of the common schools, assisting his father on the farm during the cropping seasons, until nearly sixteen years old. At that age, against the wishes of his parents, he enlisted in Company H, 8th Regiment, Missouri State Militia, and served in the army for six months. In January, 1864, he joined the 12th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, under Colonel Wells, in whose command he remained until the close of the war. During the first six months of his service he was stationed in Missouri, but with the 12th Regiment he was acting with the Army of the Tennessee, and participated in the battles near Nashville and Franklin, and the series of engagements with Hood's army. Afterward, under General Wilson, he assisted in the capture of Selma and Montgomery, Alabama. April 15, 1865, he was captured and held as a prisoner of war. In May, he was paroled at Jackson, Mississippi, and not having been exchanged, he was discharged July 9, 1865, and permitted to return home.

Returning to Marshfield, he attended the high school in that place and then for five months the Steelville (Crawford county) Academy. He was married, June 19, 1866, to Miss Nancy Lee Huff, daughter of Alpheus and Sarah Huff, who were among the earliest settlers of Green county, Missouri.

Leaving the Academy, he taught school until in the latter part of 1869, when he purchased the Marshfield *Yeoman*, a Republican newspaper, and changed its name to that of the Marshfield *Democrat*, and published the paper for over a year, when he disposed of his interest in February, 1871, remaining, however, as editor till the latter part of that year.

While conducting the paper, he had applied himself to the study of law under the instruction of Messrs. Fyan & Rush, two of the most distinguished lawyers in southwest Missouri. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1871, and has steadily pursued his avocation since, growing rapidly in popular favor and building up an enviable reputation as a faithful attorney and conscientious counselor.

Mr. Wisby takes a deep interest in political affairs and is known as a leading Democrat in his section of the State. He has been chosen a delegate to every congressional and senatorial convention in his districts since he attained his majority in 1868, and to

every Democratic State convention since 1870. In 1876 he was a delegate in the Democratic National Convention, which met in St. Louis, and voted for the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the presidency. He has held the office of prosecuting attorney for two terms, discharging the obligations of the position with zeal and fidelity.

Mr. Wisby is liberal in his religious views, but a member of no religious organization. He is in full membership and fellowship with the Masonic order, the Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias, holding prominent positions in these various societies, and in 1874 was elected a member of the Odd Fellows' Grand Encampment of the State.

Five children have blessed his union with Miss Huff. His domestic and business relations are most happy. His temperament is genial and social; his spirits elastic; his conversation spirited and entertaining; his address pleasant and attractive. Still quite young, he has already achieved a large measure of success, and is destined, if spared to the future, to stand second to none in his influence on the society in which he moves.

[We publish the above against Mr. Wisby's earnest request for its omission. We know this to be but the beginning of an interesting and valuable life record, which he will honorably and successfully complete.]

CHARLES C. LOGAN.

ST. LOUIS.

THERE is a sure anchorage in the Christian faith that is stronger than all the philosophies which have blessed or cursed mankind. Ten dollars to begin life with, and a family to support, is not a very promising outlook, and yet from such beginnings, with Christian integrity, men, trusting on the Christian's God, have climbed step by step to competency and renown. There is something in such lives, some indefinable and unanswerable argument, that staggers infidelity and puts philosophy to flight. There is a peculiar rest to biographical writers, culling from the busy, practical world, to stop from the rush of politics, the whir of commerce and the mazy paths of speculations to tell the story of an humble, trusting, successful Christian.

Charles C. Logan, now a successful and prosperous real estate and financial agent of St. Louis, was born March 23, 1829, in McMinn county, Tennessee. His parents, John and Margaret P. Logan, were humble, honest Christians. The father served in the Indian war and was in the celebrated Tillicoe Blockhouse, Monroe county, Tennessee. He moved to East Tennessee about the year 1824, moved again to Missouri in 1842, and died in a log cabin which the neighbors had erected for his family, in Lawrence county, Southwest Missouri, August 23d of the same year. Thus in a strange land, among strangers, was the family left to battle with life without their leader and in comparative poverty. He left just ten dollars in money, two oxen and a small wagon to his heirs. That was all? No! He left them a God-over-all and the avenue of faith. There were the widow and three children: J. B. Logan (since become a celebrated divine and editor in the Cumberland Presbyterian church), aged then about twenty-one; Margaret M. Logan and the subject of this sketch. J. B. Logan taught school in a private family and rented a small farm, on which he put Charles and the family. This boy worked it, sowing all the wheat, oats, flax, etc., while only in his thirteenth year. Shortly after the father's death, the family attended a camp meeting at Greenfield, Dade county, Missouri, where Charles made a profession of religion, thus fulfilling a promise to his father to try to meet him in heaven.

About the year 1844 the neighbors built his brother a large school house in Lawrence county (afterward known as Spring River Academy), where Charles received but a limited education in the intervals he could spare from the farm labors, which required his constant supervision and a great part of the time his individual labor.

In April, 1852, J. B. Logan—in obedience to a call from the entire Cumberland Presbyterian church—started and took editorial management of a church paper, and made Lexington, Missouri, the point of publication. He sold the little farm he had purchased, and the family removed with him to Lexington. The church, after one year, decided upon St. Louis as a better point for the publication of the paper,

and in April, 1853, the entire family, with the office material, shipped on the steamer Isabella for that city.

In St. Louis, Charles entered the commercial school of Jonathan Jones, to fit himself for city business. In a few months he obtained a situation as clerk in a wholesale house at twenty-five dollars per month, and remained there one year. He then became collector for several business houses, and in a short time accumulated enough money to warrant his marriage. Accordingly, on September 17, 1855, he married Miss Elizabeth J. Finagin, of St. Louis. This was a very fortunate move, for to the good counsel, cheerful help and Christian influence of that lady may be largely attributed the business success and commercial credit of Mr. Logan.

On the 1st of November, 1855, Mrs. Logan's father was taken from his family in the sad calamity, that is still fresh in the memory of many, of the falling of the Gasconade bridge. This sad bereavement forced upon the shoulders of the young husband the care of Mr. Finagin's family. But trusting in God, he manfully accepted the responsibility and succeeded.

On April 1, 1861, C. C. Logan began the business in which he has since continued so successfully in St. Louis. He formed a real estate partnership with Mr. Henry Morrison. It was a small beginning, as the firm only had desk room in the building on the corner of Third and Pine streets, then occupied by Dr. J. H. McLean, for which they paid $15 per month. But from that small beginning has grown the mammoth business conducted by Mr. Logan in the past few years. Their office was continued there until July 4, 1877, growing gradually, annually extending in variety and importance, taking in rents, sales, loans, and a very extensive financial business. The heavy business called for enlarged facilities, and the present firm of Logan & Berkley, 211 North Sixth street, have a fine office and are conducting a heavy trade, having the confidence of St. Louis to a very high degree.

Mr. Logan has had his reverses as well as successes, sorrows as well as joys, family enjoyments and bereavements; but he has never forgotten to lean upon the arm of Jehovah, and it has proved the greatest fortune his father could have left him.

JOHN FINN.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN FINN has the reputation of being one of the most popular officials in the state. Certain it is, among the truly self-made men of the West, he is the most deserving, because what he has accomplished is the result of his own endeavors. Thrown upon his own resources at seventeen, with a fair education, principally of a practical business character, and with scarcely any means, he has climbed almost to the top round on the ladder of success, and built up a popularity as a man and as an official, of which he may well feel proud. The editor of this sketch simply records what prominent citizens of St. Louis have told him, without encountering the modesty of the subject of this sketch. Justice could not be done were he allowed to tell his own story, for there are few more unassuming men than John Finn.

He was born in Somerset, county Galway, Ireland, May 17, 1828. His father, James Finn, was a farmer and stock trader of very extensive dealings in the west of Ireland, who died in his forty-second year, when John was only seventeen. The family is one of the oldest and most respectable, as is evidenced by the ancient records of Galway and Roscommon. The mother of our subject, whose maiden name was Catherine Bohannan, was also of an old Irish family, and a native of the same county. At her husband's death she was left with nine children, whose cultivation for future usefulness and honor was her chief care. She immigrated with her children to America in 1847 and settled in the city of New York.

John was about eighteen years of age when he arrived in this country. He had received the rudiments of an English education at the common schools of Ireland; but afterward attended high school in New York The support of his mother and family devolved upon John as the oldest son, and that task prevented him from acquiring an early education. Shortly after arriving at New York he accepted the position of foreman in the Brooklyn navy yard, where he remained about two years,

after which he engaged in the wholesale stock trade in New York, and at the same time conducted a retail butcher establishment. He continued this business in the city and state of New York until 1853, with handsome success. The father's business tact and pluck, as well as his energy and judgment, appear to have descended to the son, for in whatever avocation he has engaged John Finn has been a success.

In 1853 he removed to St. Louis and there entered largely into the stock business. His operations were very extensive in all the Western Missouri counties and adjoining states, as far west as the Rocky Mountains, and no one man has done more to bring the immense cattle trade of the West to St. Louis, as the mercantile records of the city abundantly prove.

As an instance of his enterprise and daring character, we may relate the following incidents, which very few men would have the great hardihood and pertinacity of purpose to attempt. He left New Orleans, alone, in 1856, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and journeyed to Brownsville on the Rio Grande; entered Mexico and bought a large number of horses at eleven dollars and a half per head. recrossed into Texas and sold them at San Patricio to a party from Illinois at thirty-five dollars each. He met then a party of men from Missouri and Illinois and asked them to make the same trip with him. They declined on account of the dangers that beset the route, it being infested with Mexican robbers and hostile Indians, the chances of ever returning being to their minds very small. After they had refused, John Finn announced his intention of going alone, which he did. In their presence he mounted his horse, crossed the river at eight o'clock that night, reached Brownsville after a ride of two days and nights, a distance of about two hundred and fifty miles, bought another lot of horses and returned with his interpreter, who was his only escort, and sold them inside of fifteen days. This trip he repeated for the third time, and was the first man to bring Mexican horses to St. Louis. Singular to say, that though these adventures took place some twenty-two years ago, some of the horses are still living.

The many escapes and hairbreadth adventures which John Finn met with at this portion of his career would furnish a very interesting chapter of romance in the history of the wilds of the Great West. Shortly after this Mr. Finn took the government contract to furnish thirty-two of the United States forts and army posts with cattle and horses, and also to supply the Sioux, Pawnees, Crows, Grosventres and other tribes of Indians. The district in which he fulfilled this engagement extended from Omaha to Fort Bridger and as far as the mouth of the Yellowstone. It was frequently his habit to ride alone through the hostile countries for hundreds of miles. That he escaped continually was a miracle. Generals Harney, Sherman, Colonel Myers and other army officers with whom he came in contact, expressed their admiration for his boldness and courage in risking his life, and the promptitude and fidelity with which he executed his obligations under his contract. During the war of the Rebellion he sold to the United States government over 300,000 head of horses and mules, besides large numbers of cattle, and his receipts from the authorities show entire satisfaction. While in the stock business Mr. Finn was the largest buyer in the Mississippi Valley, and built for himself a very enviable character for commercial promptness and integrity.

In New York city he had made considerable military fame as a member of the Jackson Horse Guards, and afterward as first lieutenant of that company. In 1850 he organized the Finn Guards, numbering three hundred and fifty men. This was an infantry company, and one of the most respectable and popular military companies in New York at that day. When the Rebellion broke out, Governor Gamble offered Mr. Finn a commission to raise a regiment for the United States service; but his business interests were of such a nature as to compel his non-acceptance of that honor.

In his official career, as in his financial success, this man has grown step by step to his present responsible position as sheriff of St. Louis. He was first elected alderman from the old Fifth ward in 1865 and served two years; he was elected president of the board of health and discharged the duties of that office during the awful cholera scourge in the year 1866. Nor did he do it by proxy; in person he visited and relieved families, nursed the sufferers, dressed and coffined their bodies after death, and interred their remains on Arsenal Island and elsewhere. From hovel to palace, in all the wretchedness of poverty as well as in the gilded sorrow of wealth, John Finn was seen, night and day, regardless of his own danger, administering to the sufferings of his fellow citizens. Much of his present popularity had its origin in his self-sacrificing labors of that dark period in St. Louis' history; for

his labors are remembered and appreciated in the hearts of rich and poor. When the dark demon ceased to hover over the city, and the fatal scourge had stopped its desolation, his services were suitably recognized by a public meeting of citizens in a presentation of a costly silver service plate, more valuable for the memories it recalled than for its intrinsic worth. Peter L. Foy, in the most brilliant speech of his life, made the presentation.

In 1867 he was the Democratic candidate for mayor, and ran ahead of the party ticket; but was defeated by a small majority—the city being then hopelessly Republican.

Mr. Finn was elected sheriff of the city of St. Louis in April, 1877, by a majority of about three thousand. His election was contested by Mr. Emile Thomas, the retiring sheriff, on questions of law arising under the new charter of the city. He had received his commission from the mayor, but it was declared null on the ground that the sheriffalty of St. Louis was a state office. Mr. Finn then received his commission from the governor of the state. Perfectly willing for the matter to be settled legally, he appeared in court in the contesting suit. The court of appeals decided in his favor, establishing his commission as valid and settling the point that the office was entirely independent of the city authorities. During his continuance in this office he has made hosts of friends by his promptness, impartiality and systematic prosecution of the duties devolving upon him. He has happily succeeded in filling his office with zealous and able assistants and has strengthened himself by the eminent services of a wise legal counselor.

Nor has Mr. Finn been behind in public enterprises: He was the first man to move, and continued to move, in the establishing of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of St. Louis. It organized with a capital stock of $100,000. After it had been fairly placed on its feet he retired from its directory. He has also been connected with other banking and insurance companies of St. Louis—a director in all. He has been a director in the Calvary Cemetery Company, and also of other cemetery companies.

One of the happiest successes of Mr. Finn is the final and complete success of the organization known as the Knights of St. Patrick—an organization of gentlemen of Irish birth and extraction composed of the *elite* of that race in the city. He was one of its originators and was its president, and his administration is generally conceded to be the most brilliant part of its history. While he was its presiding officer, the association entertained, at a grand banquet at the Southern Hotel, the celebrated Dominican preacher, Father Tom Burke, who had come to St. Louis on the invitation of Mr. Finn. Previous to the banquet the reverend father delivered a brilliant lecture to over fifteen thousand people in the Sangerfest hall, to which he was escorted by the Knights of St. Patrick, the Emmett Guards and a procession of fully five thousand citizens with torch-lights. He was attended by Bishop Ryan and Judge Finney. It was one of the greatest displays of that nature ever witnessed in St. Louis, and at once established the respectability and power of the order.

It was also in his administration that a public reception was given to Dion Boucicault—the eminent actor—at De Bar's opera house, as an expression from the Knights of St. Patrick of their full appreciation of his talents as an Irish dramatist. The performance was followed by an elegant banquet at the Southern Hotel, where Mr. Boucicault was given the head of the table, supported by Mr. Finn.

While this gentleman was president of that society it also entertained the celebrated John Mitchel, well known leader of the Ireland Revolution movement of 1848. Mr. Mitchel, in his own eloquent manner, expressed his gratification of the reception, the glorious aims and results of the order, and closed by asking to be enrolled as an honorary member of the society, which request was granted and his name now honors the roll.

In religion Mr. Finn has always been a Catholic, but never at any time rigid toward others in their creed. In politics the same: he has always been a Democrat—during the war a Union Democrat—but ever recognizing the right of a different opinion in others and respecting that difference.

It is a little remarkable the continuance of Mr. Finn's popularity in all his varied business relations. As a cattle merchant he was a favorite, as a government contractor always trusted, as an extensive pork packer holding the confidence of his customers and an honorable name on 'change, and as the servant of the public in different offices the favorite for efficiency and trust. In private life we can say no less, for every inquiry has been answered the writer of this sketch by the same praise. Jovial, humorous, charitable, kind-hearted, honorable in all his impulses, envious of none, liberal to all, John Finn has probably more personal friends, among all parties and all creeds, than any one man in St. Louis. To-day

his smile greets every one, and after twenty-five years of unusual labor he is as robust and hearty as in his youth.

Mr. Finn's wife, who was Miss Josephine Whyte, of New York, is as much a favorite in St. Louis as himself, for kindness and benevolence. They have five children living: Frank, Katie, Teresa, Willie and Louis. Frank has become a member of the Jesuit order, and the two daughters attend the Convent of Visitation. It is a happy conclusion to this sketch that its subject is as much beloved around his own hearthstone as he is popular with the public. It is one mark of a strong mind and a good heart that a man leaves the cares of office on his desk and carries the sunlight of a genial countenance to his family circle after the day's work is done. There are few happier firesides, no more social family circles, and nowhere brighter the

"Sacred glow of well-placed love,"

than is found in the home of John Finn.

MORRISON MUNFORD.

KANSAS CITY.

MORRISON MUNFORD was born June 25, 1842, in Covington, Tipton county, Tennessee. His grandfather was an early settler of Kentucky and located the town of Munfordsville, on Green river. His father, Richard Munford, resides in Covington, Tennessee, and is a prominent and highly respected citizen; has held county offices, almost continuously, for thirty years; was county clerk for sixteen years; has acted guardian, administrator and executor of more estates than any other man in Tipton county; although not a professor of religion, has lived a strictly moral and exemplary life, using no profane language, eschewing liquor and tobacco, and is regarded as one of the main supports of the Presbyterian church, which he was principally instrumental in building. His mother, who was a Miss Morrison, died August 14, 1873.

Morrison Munford attended the Academy of James Byers, in Covington, and pursued an English and classical course. He then entered Lagrange Synodical College, beginning in the Junior year, and was attending that institute when the war began. The school was discontinued and he did not complete his collegiate course. Returning home, he enlisted in Captain Wood's company, which was afterward Company C, 9th Tennessee Infantry, and was stationed at Union City, Tennessee; Columbus, Kentucky, and New Madrid, Missouri. He was also in Manney's brigade of General Cheatham's celebrated Tennessee division. He was absent and sick during the battle of Shiloh, only reaching his command the second day of the fight. He was with Bragg through his entire Kentucky campaign. At the battle of Stone River, or Murfreesboro, he was severely wounded by a minnie ball, which struck him in the side and lodged against the spinal column. He was prostrated and taken prisoner, suffering intensely from the pain occasioned by the wound and the rough treatment every wounded soldier experiences. When exchanged, in June, one of his sides was completely paralyzed. On this account, he was put on detailed service in the office of the medical purveyor, at Atlanta, Georgia, and served there until the war closed. When he attended his first course of lectures at the Missouri Medical College, the ball, which had caused him great pain and trouble, was extracted by Dr. McDowell, and he has since experienced no inconvenience from its effects.

After the war, finding his father in reduced circumstances, he started out to achieve his own fortune, having in his possession but a trifling amount of money. He opened a school in Belmont, in the adjoining county of Fayette, and boarded with Dr. L. P. Yandell, now of Louisville. This gentleman was a man of culture and devoted to literature, and did more to arouse young Munford's ambition than any one else. He had free access to the Doctor's select library, and was advised by his patron to study medicine. He availed himself of this excellent opportunity, and read medical works under Dr. Yandell's instruction, for about one year. During this time he had rented a farm and raised a crop, the proceeds of which, with his income from the school, enabled him to attend medical lectures. In September, 1866, he went to St. Louis and matriculated in

the Missouri Medical College, then presided over by that eminent surgeon, Dr. Joseph Nash McDowell. In the following spring, 1867, at the close of the term, he returned to Tennessee and conducted the operations of his farm. In August of that year, in connection with William Sanford, he purchased material and began the publication of the *Tipton Weekly Record*, which is still in existence, and the only paper ever published in the county. He was ignorant of the business, but his venture proved a success, and soon after the paper was started he bought Mr. Sanford's interest. In the following fall he placed the paper in the hands of a friend and again attended medical lectures. He attended several courses of lectures, and spent his leisure hours in soliciting business for the paper in St. Louis and in writing letters. He graduated in the class of 1868, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine. His tastes lay in another direction, and he never offered to practice.

His uncle, James E. Munford, of St. Louis, a man of large means, owned a tract of land, embracing about forty thousand acres, in Kansas. Much of it was in litigation and burdened with taxes. He offered Dr. Munford a one-third interest in the land if he would perfect the titles and clear it of burdens. He sold his paper in Tennessee without returning home, and in March, 1868, set out for Kansas, establishing himself in Nemaha, the county in which the great body of the land was located, where he remained about one year. In the spring of 1869 he took up his residence in Kansas City, Missouri, and opened a real estate office in connection with S. C. Fancher, at the same time publishing a monthly real estate paper called the *Index*. They also laid out Munford & Fancher's Addition to Kansas City.

In August, 1871, he was one of the company that purchased the *Kansas City Times*, and was general manager of the paper, a position he has ever since held. He and his uncle, James E. Munford, have, from time to time, acquired the stock, and he now owns one-half the paper. He has had sole and entire control of the *Times* for seven years, and has devoted his entire energies to build it up and make it a first-class metropolitan journal.

As may be inferred from his connection with the *Times*, he is a Democrat, familiar with the principles, the history and the management of the party. He has never asked for office, his highest ambition being to conduct a paper worthy of the great state and growing city in which it is published. He was a delegate from the 8th Congressional District to the National Democratic convention that met in St. Louis in 1876. He voted against Mr. Tilden throughout the balloting.

He was married July 27, 1870, by Rev. Dr. Madeira, of Kansas City, to Miss Agnes E. Williams, at Irving, Kansas. She was born in New York, but was left an orphan when quite young, and was reared by an uncle and aunt, who afterward moved to Kansas. On her return to Irving from Monticello Seminary (Illinois), where she was educated, Dr. Munford first met her. She is a lady of intelligence and possessed of all the graces of womanhood.

Dr. Morrison Munford is tall of stature, of erect and easy carriage, fair complexion, and delicate and youthful appearance. Although of slight build, his frame is of that withy character which is capable of long strain and continuous labor. His apprehension is quick, his mind elastic and his judgment good. His decision and firmness are prominent characteristics, and his friendships and aversions are strong and lasting.

WILLIAM BELL MORRIS.

LIBERTY.

WILLIAM B. MORRIS was born at Maryslick, Mason county, Kentucky, December 12, 1822. James Morris, his father, was a native of New Jersey, who came to Kentucky in the early settlement of that state. He was a farmer, possessing an unusual share of intelligence and public spirit, in a day when good, hard sense was a characteristic of his class. His ability was recognized again and again in the prominent positions to which he was elected. He was for many years a magistrate; judge of the Mason county court; sheriff of that county, and also represented his district in the Kentucky Legislature for two terms. His sons and daughters being settled in Clay county, Missouri, he

removed to that state in his old age and died there in 1861. His wife, Nancy, was a daughter of Daniel Bell, a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Virginia. Their son, William Bell, received a thorough English education, taking one year's course of study at Bacon College, Kentucky, after which he engaged as clerk in the store of Holman, Mason & Son, where he remained one year. In 1843, at twenty-one years of age, he came to Missouri and settled in Clay county, where he still resides. When he arrived at his destination, young Morris found himself possessed of just twenty-one dollars and ten cents. By industry and economy, qualities which have always characterized him, he soon succeeded in accumulating enough cash to buy a horse, and with this made his beginning as a Missouri agriculturist. From this small beginning, by energy, industry and a sound practical judgment, he has succeeded in accumulating one of the finest properties in Clay county, and is considered a representative farmer. He has made the raising of thoroughbred cattle a specialty for a few years, and one could travel a long way before finding finer cattle than the herd of short horns which roam over his beautiful farm of four hundred acres, seven miles north of Liberty.

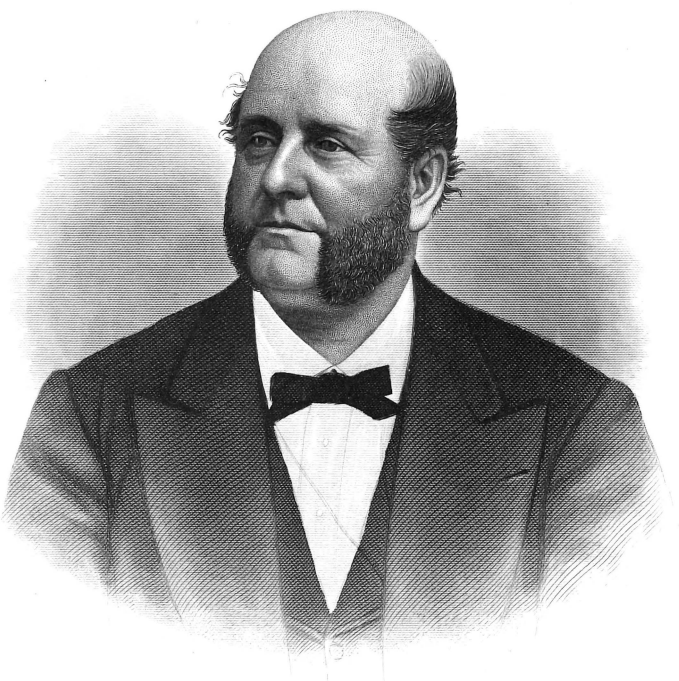
He has always taken an active part in political movements and in the public affairs of the county. A Whig of the Henry Clay school, he always voted that ticket until there was none to vote. Being himself a slaveholder, his sympathies were naturally with the South in the late unpleasantness, though he took no active part in the strife. He has cast in his lot with the Democracy since the war. When the Grange movement was inaugurated, he at once identified himself with it, believing it to be to the interests of the agriculturalists to have a more direct and personal representation in the halls of legislation, but never entertained the extreme views of some members of the order. Being a man of decided opinions, he has always been ready to declare his principles and maintain his opinions, either in private or social conversation or on the stump, for he is a clear and forcible public speaker, and his words have weight with thinking men. He has always been an ardent advocate of the temperance cause, a man of tireless activity, of unimpeachable integrity, and quite influential in his county. He has never aspired to office; was once nominated to the legislature, but declined the nomination. He is a general reader; his mind is thoroughly stored with information, and he is fully informed on all the leading topics of the day. He has been a member of the Christian Church since he was eighteen years old, showing his faith by his works. Mr. Morris has never married—wedded only to the county interests, his books and his short horns—he seems supremely content to be left "alone in his glory."

DR. JAMES H. McLEAN.

ST. LOUIS.

JAMES H. McLEAN was born in Scotland, August 13, 1829. His father, Allen McLean, as well as his mother (whose maiden name was Grace Richmond), was of true Scotch descent. The father was a geologist and was employed by the Albion Mining Company, of Nova Scotia, to superintend their immense mining operations, when James was but an infant; but the subject of our sketch chose, at an early age, to devote his attention to medical pursuits, and, with his father's consent, at the age of thirteen, went to Philadelphia and there engaged as assistant in a drug store. While there he attended one course of lectures in the medical college, but before completing his studies emigrated west, arriving in St. Louis in 1849, where he again engaged in the drug business.

In 1850, when the Lopez expedition to Cuba was inaugurated, he went to New Orleans to take charge of the financial operations of the expedition, and took quite an active part in its fitting out. Completing his work for the expedition, he returned to St. Louis and resumed business in 1851; and with a capital not exceeding $500 began the manufacture of family medicines. His first preparation was "Dr. J. H. McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment;" this was followed by his "White Crystal-coated Universal Pills," and soon after by his "Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier."



ST.LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY.

In 1861-2 Dr. McLean, in order to complete his medical and surgical education, attended the St. Louis Medical College, where he graduated and received his diploma. His business now began to assume large proportions. In the first eight years he only employed from one to three hands, but now found it necessary largely to increase his force. Besides nearly one hundred employés constantly at work in the laboratory, the Doctor has on the road thirty traveling agents, with wagons, distributing almanacs and other advertising matter, and establishing agencies for the sale of medicines. He has recently introduced "Dr. J. H. McLean's Cough and Lung Healing Globules," "Catarrh Snuff," "Wonderful Healing Plaster," "Liquid Chills and Fever Cure and Powder Substitute for Quinine," a sure cure for chills.

Probably the leading feature in the Doctor's business and his crowning success, is in his advertising capacity in bringing his business and remedies before the people. His "Family Almanac" he published during the first eight years in only the English and German languages; but during the past ten years he has published it in eight different languages, viz.: English, German, French, Danish, Norwegian, Swedish, Bohemian and Spanish. He has, also, for the past eight years, edited and published in the English and German languages a monthly paper having an edition of 600,000 copies, called *The Spirit of the Age*, devoted not only to his medicines, but also to free public schools. In addition to this, the doctor is now preparing for the press an extensive medical work, entitled "A Treatise on Diseases of the Human Body, and the Way to Cure Them." He has been induced to give the world the benefit of his discoveries and research, in response to letters received from all parts of the world, from parties who have been benefited by his investigations, asking that in the form of a medical book for the benefit of the sick and suffering he would perpetuate to the world his discoveries.

In the years 1873-4 Dr. McLean laid the foundations of his "Grand Tower Block," one of the grandest buildings in St. Louis, on the corner of Market and Fourth streets, and completed the structure in 1876. In the same year he built, on a remodeled plan, his medical laboratory, at 314 Chestnut street, where his entire immense business is carried on under an admirably systematic arrangement. The two buildings surely cost $400,000, exclusive of the ground. From a comparatively obscure beginning, and with so meager a capital, these buildings are a monument to the enterprise of Dr. McLean, as well as to the success of his medicines as remedies for most of the "ills that flesh is heir to."

On January 1, 1877, the doctor's agencies throughout the world had increased from a scattering few to fully forty-five thousand, necessitating a floating capital of over $1,200,000 in merchandise, scattered over the Union in the hands of agents. And by the coming January his books will show a still further increase of fully one-third over the past year, while his agents will number not less than 65,000. He now employs eleven clerks in his office, one hundred boys, girls and men in the laboratory and printing departments, and twenty-eight men on the road with teams and wagons advertising his medicines and establishing new agencies.

Dr. McLean has ever taken an active interest in the commercial and financial interests of St. Louis, having occupied honorable positions as bank president and president of the Masonic Hall Association, having been a member of the latter fraternity since 1850. He has been frequently solicited by his fellow citizens of St. Louis to allow the use of his name for mayor, member of congress and other responsible trusts. But his large business demanding his entire attention, he has invariably declined. His political bias has inclined him to be what in latter day politics is called a conservative.

In 1869 he traveled through Cuba with a view of establishing his business there, and in 1873 in Europe on the same errand. Indeed he has been well nigh all over the two continents, traveling in the behalf of the welfare of his race. Nor has it been with simply mercenary motives. Dr. McLean has become — what all medical men must become from the habitual association with human suffering — a philanthropist. For years he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, practicing the gospel doctrine of "going about doing good." Nor has he been wild or extravagant in his assistance to his fellowmen. Like the Astors, Stewarts, Vanderbilts and men of that class, whose business qualities have reared for them immense fortunes, yet whose sympathetic natures have made them generous, Dr. McLean's sagacity has made for him a splendid fortune, but his heart has ever made him mankind's active helper. His relationship to the late Judge Mulanphey was intimate, and his influence with that noted philanthropist went a great way toward shaping and making efficient the large emigrant fund for the assis-

tance of friendless emigrants arriving in St. Louis.

James Henry McLean, on the 24th of April, 1861, married Miss Sallie L. Hart, daughter of John W. Hart, Esq., an old and prominent citizen of Alton, Illinois. To her wifely assistance, as all that a true "help meet" should be, is attributable in no small degree her husband's success in life. Wearied with the daily strife in the world, he was always sure of a warm heart and a cosy retreat at home, where love and happiness would chase away the clouds of care with the sunlight of a wife's glad smile.

We claim this as a biographical dictionary of representative men, who have carved for themselves an honorable name and success. No one can doubt the propriety of inserting the present sketch. Beginning as a poor boy, almost alone, with no assistance save his own industry and studiousness; with no mercantile name of friendly backers, Dr. McLean's name and his remedies are familiar household words throughout the world; he has built up an honored name and business credit, and has endeared himself to the hearts of thousands of his suffering race. Not as warrior or statesman is he thus entitled to a niche in our historic temple; but as a man, a great physician and surgeon, a merchant and philanthropist.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN CRAIG.

PLATTSBURG.

TOLIVER CRAIG, the first of the Craig family in America, was born in Virginia of Italian and Scotch parents—the father coming from the land of sunny skies, the mother from the "land o' cakes." Toliver had three sons—Benjamin, Lewis and Elijah. The last two, Baptist preachers in Virginia, were imprisoned in Culpepper jail for preaching contrary to the "uniformity act." While in prison they addressed immense crowds who thronged around the outside to hear them through the grating of their cells. Elijah afterward moved to Kentucky. He laid out the town of Georgetown, in Scott county; he also built the first rope walk and the first paper mill that was erected west of the Alleghany Mountains. Benjamin, his brother, removed to Kentucky soon after the war of the revolution, had a son Benjamin born in that state in 1778 or '79, who served in the war of 1812, under General Harrison. He was drowned while attempting to cross the Ohio river in a storm with his son Silas, a young man of nineteen, and a party of four others.

His son, Benjamin Franklin Craig, was born in Kentucky, December 26, 1814; spent his early life at home working on the farm, attending the schools in the log school houses of that day, too full of mischief to apply himself very closely, but mastered the rudiments of a very fair English education, and at seventeen went down the river on a flatboat to Manchester, Mississippi, with produce for his brother. Here he remained six months to dispose of his cargo; and for the next five years followed the river as a flatboatman.

In December, 1837, at twenty-three years of age, he married Caroline D., daughter of Antoine Gex, a native of Switzerland, who came to America at sixteen years of age with his father, a French refugee, of the revolution. Miss Gex was an accomplished and highly educated young lady, a student under Robert Dale Owen, at New Harmony, Indiana. Her grandfather, Louis Gex, was the founder of Switzerland county, Indiana.

After his marriage, Benjamin F. Craig settled on a farm in Carroll county, where he remained nearly twenty years. About this time he began to read history, improving his spare time in the cultivation of his mind. After spending about five years in a careful study of ancient and modern history he turned his attention to the study of medicine and qualifying himself for practice; followed it as a profession for two years, when he became dissatisfied with it and left it, continuing his studious habits and reading the best current literature that he could gain access to. In 1855 he removed to Missouri and settled in Plattsburg, Clinton county, where he opened a land agency. After four years, he bought a well-improved farm and farmed for sixteen years, training his boys to work, when he returned to town and directed his attention to literary pursuits In 1863 he published a pamphlet of two hundred and thirty-four pages, entitled, "The Border Ruffian; or, Kansas and Mis-

souri," a western tale of that day, with imaginary conversations between "Jeff" and "Abe" on the subject of slavery. The question of slavery was settled by the war, and the war settled his book, for it was a financial failure.

In politics, he was a Whig while the party existed; since then has been identified with the Democracy—taking the stump occasionally in the interests of that party. He takes a warm interest in the temperance cause and frequently addresses the public in the interests of that reform. He has a lot of manuscripts on mental and moral philosophy not yet (1878) published; is also professor of phrenology and counselor-at-law.

His wife is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; he belongs to no denomination but believes in God and immortality. They have living three sons and one daughter—one daughter having died. Antonie Gex Craig, his oldest son, was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, January 25, 1848, and came to Missouri with his parents in 1855. He received his early education from his mother, a thoroughly competent and educated woman, finishing his studies at Plattsburg Methodist College. When seventeen years of age he met with a serious accident while cutting corn, which lamed him for life, after disabling him for nearly two years, during which time he read history and general literature quite extensively. As soon as he was able to move around comfortably, he engaged as clerk in the drug store of J. N. Forsee, remaining eight months. January 1, 1870, he began the study of law in the office of Colonel James M. Riley; was admitted to practice in December, 1871, by Judge Lucas; was with Colonel Riley until May, 1874, when he opened an office and commenced practice on his own acount. In August, 1874, he was appointed by Governor Woodson, recorder of deeds—a new office created in Clinton county—and in November following was elected his own successor, which office he still holds. He practices in all the courts of the 5th Judicial District. His father meeting with financial loss, he was obliged to depend upon his own resources when disabled by accident. He has compiled a set of abstracts for the county, which are well executed, and has associated with himself his younger brother, Joshua M. Craig. Their notary public and abstract business is carried on under the name of A. G. Craig & Bro. Antoine G. was married October 3, 1876, to Elma, daughter of George Funkhouser, ex-sheriff of Clinton county, and a wealthy farmer. Such, in brief, is a sketch of a family whose history covers a period of about one hundred and fifty years, and collects in its veins the blood of Southern and Central Europe and the British Islands

G. F. ROTHWELL.

MOBERLY.

IN 1831 Dr. John Rothwell, a native of Albemarle county, Virginia, settled in Garrard county, Kentucky, where he married Miss China Renfro, a native of that county and daughter of William Renfro, M. D., who removed from Kentucky into Missouri at an early day. Dr. Rothwell located in Callaway county, Missouri, where he practiced his profession. Here his son, G. F., was born, April 24, 1836; his early life was spent at school in his own neighborhood, until he entered the University of the state of Missouri, from which institution he graduated in 1857. He was chosen valedictorian of his class, and passed out from his old college life with all her honors fresh upon him. The same year he was elected to the chair of ancient languages in Mount Pleasant College, Huntsville, Randolph county, of which institution his brother, William R. Rothwell, was at that time president; this position he held for two years.

In 1862 he began the studies necessary to qualify himself for the practice of the profession of law, to which he determined to devote his energies. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, at one of the terms of court held in Randolph county, and opened a law office in Huntsville, where he remained nine years actively engaged in building up a substantial and lucrative practice. In 1873 he removed to Moberly where he now resides, applying himself with his usual diligence to the duties of his profession.

In 1866 Mr. Rothwell was elected county superintendent of Public Instruction for Randolph county,

and was reëlected in 1868. He was mayor of Huntsville for several years, and has repeatedly served as member of the Moberly city council. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party, of which he is a firm and hearty supporter. He is an earnest, consistent member of the Old School Baptist Church. He was married in 1859 to Miss Betty M. Ragland, of Monroe county. Mr. Rothwell is a man of more than average abilities; he is characterized by practical sagacity, unswerving integrity, and a careful attention to his own business affairs. Taking an intelligent and appreciative interest in all that concerns the welfare of the state, and an influential member of the church with which he has so long been honorably connected, he takes position as one of the solid men of Randolph county.

GEORGE BABCOCK.

ST. LOUIS.

GEORGE BABCOCK was born November 30, 1830, at Penn Yan, New York. His parents were Burghardt and Hannah Babcock. The former was of Welsh descent, and was a master mechanic, architect and builder in Gorham and Canandaigua, New York. He was somewhat celebrated as a mathematician. The mother's maiden name was Hannah Lyon. She was of Irish descent. Her father emigrated to America in 1762, landing at Amsterdam (since New York city), but soon removed to Central New York. In a few years the family divided—one portion settling in Rhode Island, the remainder scattering among the other colonies.

His father died at Detroit, Michigan, of cholera, in 1832. Quarantine regulations being very strict, in order to prevent the scourge from spreading in the country, his body was sunk in the Detroit river. Unfortunately he had about his person $4,000—all the resources of the family—which was thus lost to them. The widow was left with seven children to support by her own exertions, except the slight assistance rendered by her little children. But she had the satisfaction of seeing her endeavors succeed in rearing her family respectably. She was a thrifty business woman, of a practical nature, and implanted in her children an independent spirit.

Having recovered his health, George engaged in every laudable pursuit opened to him, to acquire the means of an education. His ambition led him to great exertions for the accomplishment of that object. By his own exertions and what terms he could he attended the common schools, where he fitted himself for entrance at Genesee College. There he graduated under the distinguished Dr. Tefft, author of "Hungary and Kossuth." Remembering his meager facilities and the hampered condition of his youth, it was no slight compliment when they said, on his entrance to college, that "he was the best prepared boy there." Especially was he admitted to be remarkably precocious as a boy mathematician.

After his graduation at Genesee College, in 1853, he went to the city of Geneseo, New York, where he took charge of the public schools—Professor Robinson being principal of the academy. In this position Mr. Babcock remained two years.

This period of his life found our subject "Chief" of the lodge of Know Nothings at Geneseo, from which he was delegate to the Uhlman Convention. But he subsequently withdrew from the order on account of its religious intolerance—as he deemed their anti-Catholic policy. He was as zealous in opposing it as he had been as a member, and did effective service in its demolishment. Mr. Babcock has never since abandoned the principles which actuated him in his course with that party, believing that church and state should be kept completely separated.

In 1855 Dr. Campbell, of the Genesee Model School, requested Mr. Babcock to take charge of the mathematical department of that institution, which he did and remained there one year. Then, in compliance with an agreement he had made with George B. Goodwin—now of Milwaukee, in company with him he entered the Albany Law School. Here these two companions passed through the regular law course under circumstances which would have daunted many a young man. They were very scant of money, after purchasing the necessary books, and at times both had to subsist on crackers and cheese

But they had determined to succeed—and determination is success.

Mr. Babcock was admitted to practice law in 1865, at Albany, after a searching examination by, and upon the recommendation of, Judges Dean, Parker and Harris; his commission was signed by Judges Ira Harris, Malborne Watson and George Gould, of the supreme court of New York. But not being in circumstances to please him, he put away his parchment temporarily, and accepted the charge of the Batavia (New York) Union School, with six hundred students. Victor M. Rice, then superintendent of public instruction in that state, directed the teachers of public schools in Western New York to attend and visit Mr. Babcock's school as the banner school of the state—a compliment accorded to few men. At the same time he was president of the Teachers' Association and also of the Teachers' Institute of New York. But at the end of the third year he resigned his educational positions and began the practice of law in Batavia in New York. In the course of two years he had laid the foundation of a lucrative practice. While a resident of Batavia, and during one of his trips away from the city, he was elected a justice of the peace by a movement of the attorneys at that bar for the purpose of filling the office with one acquainted with the principles and practice of law. He served about one year. But the storm-cloud of war burst upon the country, and with other true patriots he laid aside everything for the sake of his government.

He was selected by leading gentlemen of the state of New York to help in the enlistment of recruits for the Union army, and for three months worked night and day as orator, as organizer and as superintendent of volenteering.

In 1861 he organized a company in Batavia, and as their captain the company was mustered in the United States service and ordered to duty with the army in Virginia. That his company saw terribly active service is proved by the fact that when mustered out there were no desertions to report and only fourteen men left to answer at roll call. After the battle of Antietam, Captain Babcock went to Washington city to hunt up his scattered men. There he was stricken down with paralysis and was picked up in the Metropolitan Hotel insensible, and remained so for two weeks. Then being permanently disabled he was honorably discharged from service by Surgeon-General J. K. Barnes, United States Army, and returned to Batavia, carrying with him papers of recommendation from the government. Failing to get the relief hoped for, his physicians recommended him to go South as far as he could.

In 1863 he came to St. Louis and opened a law office with David W. Hill. This partnership continued one year. He continued the practice alone from then until now. His success has been very flattering. During the war he had many (and some very important) cases before the military tribunals, and established his reputation as an expounder of the laws governing courts martial. His experience in field-service as judge-advocate had amply fitted him for such practice. Naturally he became weaned from his former civil practice and was drawn into criminal suits. In such cases he has earned the fame of a first-class advocate. The judges of the criminal courts of St. Louis, the chief of police and other criminal dignitaries of the city speak in high praise of him—in language which in deference to his modesty we suppress.

Mr. Babcock has never been an office-seeker—his entire time being devoted to his profession. But in the years 1867–8–9 he was induced to become a candidate for the Republican party for city councilman, and served through those years, but afterward declined a reëlection. While in the council he was conceded to be one of its most efficient members, and was recognized as a leader in all important measures.

He was with the celebrated Dr. Koch (eminent in European and American scientific circles) in the explorations of Overton, Fentriss, Scott and Campbell counties, Tennessee, for iron, lead, coal, salt, petroleum and other minerals—taking leases for ninety-eight thousand acres of land for ninety-nine years. On this property as a basis for business, and on the recommendation of the explorers, the Knoxville Oil & Mining Company was organized with Hon. Horace Maywood as president. Subsequently in company with Dr. Koch, he explored Madison county, Missouri, for tin, and a company was afterward formed to work tin in that county. During these years he was also connected with the St. Clair Nurseries as legal adviser and a silent partner. It was one of the largest nurseries ever conducted in the West, having 177 acres of ground all cultivated like a garden.

In 1871 he was general southern traveling agent for the Pacific railroad company, having in his charge the passenger interests of all territory south of the Ohio river to the Gulf of Mexico.

Colonel Babcock has had some experience as a traveler, and has utilized his observations. In 1849, having broken down his health in teaching school, by advice of his physicians he took a trip to the Azore Islands, on the coast of Africa, and after returning traveled all over the United States.

He is a liberal Republican, fearless and bold in his political enunciations. He it was who made the first public speech (at the 7th Ward Democratic meeting in St. Louis) for the reënfranchisement of returning Rebels who had taken the amnesty oath—on the broad ground that having done so they were assuredly entitled to all the rights and privileges of citizens. For his action and speeches in such cases he was severely read out of the Republican party by its St. Louis organ; but had the satisfaction afterward of seeing it compelled to advocate his own doctrine. Since those troubles he has not actively engaged in politics.

Mr. Babcock was married in 1855 to Miss Olive E. Pettit, daughter of Hon. William R. Pettit, of Gorham, New York—a prominent member of the state legislature, a citizen of great enterprise and a wealthy farmer. Mrs. Babcock is a lady of fine education and high culture; besides being a proficient in the English, French and Latin, she is also a natural and cultivated mathematician. They have two children: Clarence C., now twenty-one years of age, and Lillian May, now fourteen. Their son is employed by the Iron Mountain railroad company, and their daughter is at the Cassopolis (Michigan) Female Seminary.

JOHN CORBY.

ST. JOSEPH.

THE subject of this sketch, for many years one of the eminently representative men of Northwest Missouri, was born in Limerick, Ireland, June 24, 1808. He was the second child and eldest son of a family of eight children. His father, John Corby, Sr., was a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Bridget Sheehan.

At the age of twelve years John Corby left his paternal home and came to the shores of America, residing first in Beaver county, Pennsylvania. His education he derived principally in Ireland and by his own exertion on his arrival in the United States. His first experiences in active life were in the capacity of railroad contractor. In this pursuit he assisted in the construction of many of the great lines in different states of the East, South and West. His early and life-long characteristics were indomitable energy, self-reliance and unswerving integrity. Obstacles were only met by him to be overcome, and his efforts were almost invariably crowned with success.

In 1843 Mr. Corby emigrated to the Platte Purchase and settled on the site of the present flourishing city of St. Joseph, then a lone Indian trading point. It was not until the following year that the town of St Joseph was laid out. With a foresight peculiar to himself, he perceived the inevitable future of the place, and determined to make it his permanent home. He lived to see his most sanguine anticipations realized, and, at the period of his death, enjoyed the satisfaction of knowing that the village in which, at an early day, he had embarked his fortunes, and whose prosperity was so largely indebted to his efforts, included a population of thirty thousand souls. His first venture in St. Joseph was in general merchandising, and, with an abiding faith in the growth and ultimate prosperity of the place, he made large investments in real estate which eventually fructified into richly paying results. He subsequently engaged in the banking business, in which he continued with his uniform success up to the period of his death, which occurred May 9, 1870.

Perhaps no one citizen has contributed so largely by his personal efforts to the building up and general improvement of the city. Several elegant and costly blocks, as well as many detached buildings, were erected by him at different times within its limits, and are now the property of his widow.

Absorbed in the pursuits of his personal affairs, he took but little active interest in the politics of the day, and was never a seeker of office. His recognized executive ability forced him into public favor, and, in 1856, he was elected mayor of St. Joseph, a position which he filled for the period of two years to the unqualified satisfaction of his constituents. He

John Corby

was also, for many years before and after this event, an active and leading member of the city council. In politics Mr. Corby was a Democrat, but always liberal and tolerant in his opinions. Reared a Roman Catholic, he adhered devoutly through life to the faith of his fathers.

He was married May 30, 1852, to Miss Amanda Musick, daughter of Joel L. Musick, a merchant of St. Louis county, Missouri. On the 9th of May, 1870, Mr. Corby died in St. Joseph, having been in ill health for several years previous. At the period of his death he was, perhaps, the wealthiest citizen of St. Joseph. His vast landed and personal estates he left to his widow, who has erected on his burial place, about two miles from the city, a mortuary chapel known as the Church of St. John the Baptist. The dimensions of the edifice, a stately gothic structure of stone, are 85x50 feet. This is undoubtedly the most substantial and elaborately elegant ecclesiastical structure in the state, or, indeed, in the entire West. Its cost was about forty thousand dollars. On the northwest corner of the edifice, below a niche in the outer wall, on a plain stone tablet flanked by two columns in bass-relief, appears the inscription, "Sacred to the Memory of John Corby, 1871."

MAJOR JAMES LAWRENCE RUSH.

MARSHFIELD.

JAMES LAWRENCE RUSH, born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1832, is the oldest of a family of eight children, born to John H. Rush and his wife Margaret, in Westmoreland and Bedford counties, Pennsylvania.

John H. Rush was a native of Cambria county, Pennsylvania, made his home for a season in Westmoreland county, and finally settled in Bedford county, where he resided until his death, in 1876. Mr. Rush was a carriage maker by trade, but relinquished that craft after removing to Bedford county, and engaged in business as a manufacturer of marble, which occupation he followed until his decease in the seventieth year of his age. This is the only death that has occurred as yet in the family. Mother and children were all living at the time this sketch was taken.

James Lawrence Rush attended the common schools in Bedford until his seventeenth year, when he went to Baltimore and apprenticed himself to a carriage maker of that city. His term of service expiring when he became of age, he returned to his home for a short visit, after which he went to Washington, Pennsylvania, and worked at his trade for one year. At this time he determined to fit himself for the practice of law. He accordingly left Washington, and entered the law office of Judge William McClay Hall, in Bedford. Having some knowledge of surveying, he applied himself to such work in that line as was offered him, and thereby maintained himself during the course of his legal preparation. After three years application he was admitted to the bar in his old home, Bedford, 1857. The following year, in company with Robert W. Fyan, now Judge, he came to Marshfield, Webster county, Missouri, where they established the law firm of Fyan & Rush, in which practice they continued until the breaking out of the war. Public sentiment in Missouri was very much divided upon those great questions of public policy which agitated the nation. The entire state was in a ferment; the opposing factions were soon arrayed against each other, and companies of home guards were formed for service within the state. Mr. Rush joined the Webster County Home Guards, was elected adjutant of the regiment, and called into active service for three months with General Lyon. After the battle of Wilson's Creek, where General Lyon was killed, the Home Guards were disbanded. Adjutant Rush acted as a Union scout during the retreat on Rolla. It was at this juncture of affairs that, deeming the important papers in his office—deeds, mortgages, etc.—too insecure in the unsettled condition of the state, he removed these papers from Missouri and took them to Pennsylvania for safe keeping.

Hearing of Fremont's advance, he returned and organized a systematic method of conveying information to the Union General Curtis of the movements of the enemy. The Rebels being in possession of Marshfield, he was obliged to make himself conspicuously absent from the town. But meeting Lieutenant (since General), Montgomery, with a company of

twenty men, he returned to Marshfield and captured a quantity of flour belonging to the Rebels. When General Curtis' command occupied Lebanon, he returned to Marshfield and entered into a mercantile partnership with his father-in-law. This business he followed until his store was destroyed during Marmaduke's raid. He now entered the 6th Provisional Regiment as adjutant, detached from the enrolled State militia, and was engaged in active service until the organization of the 16th Regiment, which he then entered as major, taking part in the campaign against Price in 1864. During the last four months of the war he was upon detached service at Springfield, Missouri with General Sanborn, as acting judge advocate. The war closing, he returned to Marshfield and resumed his law practice.

Major Rush is a Democrat and takes a prominent part in politics. He was made county attorney in 1867. Nominated for state senator, he accepted the nomination out of respect for the party organization, as the district was too overwhelmingly Republican to give any hope of an election. In the year 1874 he was defeated in the congressional convention of the 6th district by the consolidated votes of the western counties, which had the largest representation. He was nominated for state senator in 1876.

In religious matters Major Rush does his own thinking. It is safe to count him in the ranks of the liberals. He affiliates with the A. F. & A. M., is a member of the Odd Fellows Lodge and belongs to the Knights of Pythias. He has filled responsible positions in all these societies.

He was married July 1, 1860, to Frances E., daughter of Lazarus and Elizabeth Nichols. Their eight children are all living. The mother is from an old Kentucky family.

Major Rush is a man of warm social feelings, popular among his associates. He is considered one of the finest criminal lawyers in Southern Missouri and may be taken as a good illustration of the fact that success is simply the creature of perseverance, and that the great rough and tumble world is after all the great university from which the highest students graduate.

LOUIS HAMMERSLOUGH.

KANSAS CITY.

LOUIS HAMMERSLOUGH was born August 25, 1835, in Hanover, Germany. His father is a man of strong native intellect; and now, at the age of seventy-eight, his memory is clear and unclouded. His other mental faculties are unimpaired, and he is in prime physical health. His mother was devoted to the welfare of her family, and by precept and example sought to instill into the minds of her children a love of truth, honor and sobriety. To her teachings he is indebted for much of his success in life. He has three brothers, who are wholesale manufacturers and dealers in clothing at numbers 478, 480 and 482 Broadway, New York, and by each and all the parents are held in the highest veneration and affection, who take unwearying pleasure in smoothing their declining years and making a green old age joyful with their affectionate and grateful contributions.

At the age of nineteen, Louis Hammerslough left his cherished home to begin the battle of life and the struggle for success. He emigrated to America in 1854, and began business as a dry goods merchant in Baltimore, Maryland. At the end of two years he removed to Springfield, Illinois, where he spent two years in the same business. In February, 1858, he located in Kansas City, Missouri, where for more than twenty years he has led the life of a successful merchant and clothier. When he arrived in Kansas City the town was in its infancy, but his business sagacity foresaw the prospective growth and business importance of the future city, and amply has his judgment been rewarded. His business has grown steadily with the growing city. Prompt, courteous, enthusiastically devoted to his vocation, the years as they came brought an increase of business and an accumulation of riches. In the face of sharp and constant competition, he has maintained his position as a leading clothier and enjoys a wide-spread reputation for honesty, business integrity and fair dealing.

In every worthy enterprise he has taken a prominent part, and his enthusiastic spirit and practical common sense have served to infuse life and vigor

into some of the most substantial successes of Kansas City. He was one of the original committee that organized the first grand exposition, that has developed into an annual fair and exposition second in the West only to that of St. Louis. His zeal, energy and magnetic influence over others were conspicuously shown in the formation of this association. Feeling that a grand triumph was in store for the city, if once the exposition were organized, he labored with more than his proverbial ardor and was repaid in seeing the association placed upon a firm basis and working with such advantageous results for the good of the city. He was also conspicuously active in organizing the first Board of Trade in that city, which has developed into the present powerful and influential organization of business men known as the Chamber of Commerce. He has ever shown himself a firm friend of Kansas City, and his labors in her behalf are appreciated by her citizens.

Vivacity of thought and conversation, energy, and almost tireless activity, are some of his most striking characteristics. He is emphatically a busy man, and will wear out rather than rust out. He delights in humorous sallies, and always seems to be in high good humor with himself and the balance of the world. He is entertaining, affable and full of good will, and these qualities have contributed to his personal and business popularity.

He is a member in good standing of both the Masonic and Odd Fellows orders. In politics he is no partisan, but sustains those men and measures which, in his judgment, will best promote the public welfare. He is a consistent member and prominent officer of the Jewish church of B'nai B'raith, and lives his religion from day to day; just to his fellowmen, liberal to the needy, benevolent, charitable and kind to all, acknowledging with reverence the claims of the Supreme Being to the worship and obedience of mankind.

He was married in 1861, and is the father of nine children. His love for those of his own household, like his filial affection, is strong and unwavering, and his home is the dwelling-place of peace, pleasure and contentment.

He attributes his success in life, first, to the teachings and example of his parents. From them he learned to be prompt and energetic in business, fair and honorable in every transaction. He also employs the public press extensively to advertise his business, and is constantly presenting it to the public in new and attractive phases. He inaugurated in Kansas City the plan of distributing prizes among his patrons, and all his drawings have been fair, honorable and satisfactory to those interested.

Still young, in perfect health and in the vigor of robust manhood, having a large and valuable experience and sound, practical judgment, his future promises to be as useful as his past has been active and successful. Without inherited wealth and without influential friends, he has attained his present position by personal energy, business ability and strict business habits.

WILLIAM A. HALL.

SPRINGFIELD.

WILLIAM A. HALL, son of John and Elizabeth Hall, was born in Tennessee, November, 1834. His parents were natives of Pennsylvania, who emigrated to Tennessee in 1828, and in 1838 removed to Missouri and settled in St. Louis, where the father died in 1862. The mother, with her youngest child, a daughter, was lost in a steamboat disaster on the Alabama river in 1848.

William had the advantages of a common school education while living in St. Louis, and after the death of his mother went to live with his sister Emily Jane, wife of Mordecai Oliver, who then resided in Richmond, Ray county, Missouri, but is now (1878) a resident of St. Joseph. While in Richmond he attended the academy, then under the supervision of A. C. Redman.

In 1856 he opened a drug store in Liberty, Clay county, in which he continued fourteen years. He then accepted the position of cashier of the Commercial Savings Bank of Liberty.

In 1872 he removed to Mexico, Missouri, and engaged in the drug business, and the following year went to Springfield, where he formed a partnership with John R. Furgerson and opened a drug

store. In March, 1876, he bought his partner's interest in the store and has built up an extensive wholesale and retail trade.

In 1876 he was elected mayor of the city of Springfield. Mr. Hall is a prominent Mason, being Worshipful Master of United Lodge, No. 5. He is also Eminent Commander of St. John's Commandery, No. 20, Knights Templar. Politically he is a Democrat, having cast his first vote with that party and is still supporting its principles.

In 1856 he married Florence Ringo, daughter of Samuel Ringo, of Liberty, Missouri, to which place he emigrated from Kentucky at an early day. He has been extensively engaged in mercantile pursuits in Liberty, Richmond and Gallatin.

Mr. and Mrs. Hall have six children, four boys and two girls: William, now in the drug store with his father, Samuel, Richard, Oliver Lapsley, Lizzie, who recently graduated from Mrs. Brown's institute for young ladies, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and Florence. Surrounded by this charming family, Mr. Hall's home is one of happiness. He and his wife have been active members in the Christian church for over twenty years. Mr. Hall is a man of fine personal appearance, genial and sociable, and highly esteemed as a business man and citizen.

WILLIAM I. HEDDENS, M. D.

ST. JOSEPH.

WILLIAM IRVING HEDDENS, son of James and Martha Heddens, was born in Preble county, Ohio, February 14, 1828. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother of South Carolina. He received his literary education in Cincinnati, Ohio, after which he prepared himself for the profession of medicine at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

Immediately after receiving his diploma Dr. Heddens began the practice of medicine and surgery, locating first in Barboursville, Kentucky, where he remained three years; but desirous of securing a wider field of usefulness he removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he has ever since continued to practice with satisfactory success, both professionally and financially. He is a member of the Royal Arch Masons and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; also a member of the International Medical Congress, a permanent member of the American Medical Association, also a member of the Medical Association of the State of Missouri, of which he was vice-president for the year 1876; of the Medical Association of Northwest Missouri, of which he was president in 1875 and in 1877; and of the St. Joseph Medical Society, of which he was president in 1877.

In religion, the doctor is Protestant in his views, and is a member of the Christian Church. In politics, he has been a Democrat since the demise of the old Whig party, although never an active participant in public affairs, farther than to vote as an independent, conscientious citizen. His whole time and attention has been devoted to his professional studies and practice. In this connection we are pleased to give the following tribute to the Doctor from one of Missouri's distinguished citizens: "Professional success with high scholarship and general scientific and literary attainments, are united to an exceptional degree in Dr. Heddens. He has always been a devout student, ever searching for more light in his profession. He is of a genial disposition and fine social characteristics, receiving the deepest respect of his friends and acquaintances, and the love and affection of his wife and children." Coming from such a source—one of Missouri's governors, and a learned gentleman—such language is no unmeaning compliment, and as a specimen of concise truth it is itself a gem. To be successful, continuous study is necessary; and the student must be devout, that love of the study may insure success; and not alone in the line of his scientific researches, but the sparkling diamonds of literature must be added, especially in a medical practitioner, to give luster to the dull truths of science and vivacity to professional expressions—the patient is as often cured with mirth as with medicine. Added to this, in successful medical practice, there must be the softness of a genial disposition, which, while never yielding, is always loving—the hand that necessarily causes it, must soothe the suffering. To sum up in the medical doctor there must be blended that dignity of charac-

ter and suavity of manner which, while demanding respect, insures affection. The governor says truly that these characteristics are happily harmonious in Dr. Heddens; hence his success, and the respect, admiration and love of his friends and family.

In March, 1855, Dr. William I. Heddens was married to Miss Katherine Adams, of Bourbonville, Kentucky, by whom he has had six children, one of whom is studying medicine much against the inclination of his father, who fully appreciates the trials and self-sacrifices to be met in that profession. She was a most estimable woman, true in all the relations of wife and mother, and died June 6, 1874, loved by a large circle of friends. The Doctor was married the second time, October 17, 1877, to Miss Mattie D. Offutt, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, a handsome, educated and popular young lady, who presides with dignity over the establishment.

NATHAN BRAY.

SPRINGFIELD.

NATHAN BRAY was born in Gallia county, Ohio, March 30, 1827, and was the youngest son of William and Elizabeth Bray, natives of North Carolina. His parents emigrated to Ohio in 1808, and located near the French trading post of Gallipolis, on the Ohio river, when the nearest white settlements were Marietta, Circleville and Chillicothe. William Bray was a farmer, and Nathan's opportunities for education were very limited, there being no good schools in that neighborhood, and such as there were only kept term during three months of the year. Leaving home at twenty years of age, he attended school one term in Gallipolis, and four years afterward, removing to Indianapolis, he attended one term at Lang's Seminary in that city. His early tastes were decidedly in favor of medical studies, which he commenced soon after leaving school and continued for nearly a year, principally without any instructor. He soon lost all interest in medical science and commenced teaching school, occupying his spare time with general studies until 1851, when he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed two or three years. In 1853 he commenced the study of law, borrowing books from the Hon. Joseph Buckels, of Muncie, Indiana. He was admitted to the bar in 1854, at Muncie, and practiced there until 1857, in which year he removed to Barton county, Missouri. At that time the western part of the state was very thinly settled, there being only thirty-six voters in Barton county prior to Mr. Bray's coming. It was a good place to obtain land cheap, but a poor place for fat fees. The litigation incident to the settling up of the swamp lands in that part of the state, soon created a demand for legal knowledge. Mr. Bray made himself thoroughly acquainted with the merits of the question, and as a consequence controlled the most important cases.

He had been married ten years before the breaking out of the rebellion, to Martha Cory, of Madison county, Indiana. When the trouble in Missouri began, he removed his family to Kansas, remaining in this state himself most of the time in the employ of the government. During the progress of the war an election was held to fill the office of circuit judge for the 13th Judicial District of Missouri. Mr. Bray was nominated without his consent, voted for while in Kansas, and defeated, Hon. John C. Price being elected by a majority of fifteen votes. In 1865 he allowed his name to be again presented for the same office, as he was the only Democratic lawyer in the district not disqualified for office. The district was largely radical, and Mr. Bray was again defeated, running far in advance of his ticket.

In 1871 he removed to Springfield, where he now resides. He has the most extensive law practice of any man in Southwest Missouri, and his professional labors are immense. He became a member of Madison Lodge, No. 44, A. F. & A. M. at Pendleton, Indiana, in 1851. He is an elder of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. So broad and catholic are his views that many call him a Liberal. In politics a Democrat, he was one of the first members of that party allowed to make a political speech in Southwestern Missouri after the war. He opened the campaign of 1866, at Springfield, for the party, making its first speech. His friends attempted to dissuade him from taking the platform,

fearful of a disturbance, and some prophesying personal violence to himself or others; but the speech was made, was well received, and Mr. Bray earned the applause his grit deserved. He devotes little of his time to politics; the exhaustive labors of a large practice and the interests of his clients alike demand all his time and attention. His distinguished success as a lawyer is largely the result of his profound sagacity. He will not undertake a case unless he knows he has one. He is simply exhaustive in preparation, and when he comes into court does so with the confidence born of knowledge. He makes his client's case his own, and puts himself into his case as well as his legal acumen and professional skill. Such work is always in demand, and will always command its price. Mr. Bray is reaping the reward of his labors in the success which is the result of deserts.

Mrs. Bray's family are from North Carolina. Her father, Abner Cory, settled in Madison county, Indiana, from the old North State, and is one of the most enterprising and wealthy farmers in that county, still living (1878) in his seventy-seventh year. His wife died three years since. Mr. and Mrs. Bray have had eight children; only one is now living—Vinton N. Bray—a bright, promising boy of eleven, a fine scholar for his age, with an inclination to follow his father's profession.

Mr. Bray owns one of the finest residences in Springfield, planned and arranged from designs by Mrs. Bray, who is a woman of superior taste, with a fine artistic talent, which she has been at considerable pains to cultivate. Many of the oil paintings which adorn the walls of their dwelling, and those little articles of *vertu* which go so far in the embellishment of home, are her handiwork. Mr. Bray is a man of much nervous force, great vitality and determination of character, of fine social instincts, popular among his legal brethren, and an honor to the bar of Southwestern Missouri.

HON. MICHAEL K. McGRATH.

ST. LOUIS.

THERE are few men of the present day whom the world acknowledges as successful, more worthy of honorable mention, or whose history affords a better example of what may be accomplished by perseverence and strict integrity than the subject of this sketch.

Michael K. McGrath was born at Ballymartle, county Cork, Ireland, September 29, 1833. He was raised on a farm and received such an elementary education as could be obtained in the parochial school. After obtaining what may be considered a good education, having attended an advanced school at the town of Kinsale, near which he lived, he determined to emigrate to America; and at the age of seventeen, having obtained the consent of his parents, he embarked with some of his youthful companions and landed at St. Johns, New Brunswick, in 1851. He remained there as clerk in a brewery only long enough to obtain funds to come to the United States, first to Bangor, Maine, and then to New York City, where he was employed by the celebrated clothiers, Messrs. Devlin & Co., with whom he remained until 1856. Having formed a taste for reading and study, he devoted his leisure hours to the improvement of his mind in the public libraries of the city, thus laying the foundation for future usefulness.

One day while reading a glowing account of the West, he determined to seek that Eldorado, and shortly afterwards started for St. Louis, Missouri, where he arrived without money or friends. On the second day after his arrival he obtained a situation as clerk in the County Recorder's office. Being a fine penman and studiously attentive to the business of the office, he remained until 1861, when he received the appointment of deputy clerk of the criminal court. In 1866 he was nominated by the Democratic party for clerk of the criminal court; but was defeated, as the radical party controlled the election. In 1869 he was elected clerk of the city council, and in 1870, clerk of the St. Louis criminal court, a position he held until nominated by the Democratic State convention in 1874, to the office of Secretary of State, and is now filling his second term, which expires in 1880.

During the war Mr. McGrath's sympathies were with the South. On the 14th day of May, 1869, he

was married to Miss Kate, the daughter of Colonel Joseph Kelley, of St. Louis. By this marriage they have had four children — Mary E., Joseph P., Vincent A. and an infant daughter who died in 1870.

In religion Mr. McGrath is a Catholic; in politics, always a Democrat. Mr. McGrath is a lawyer by profession, but his many public positions have debarred him from active practice. It can be truly said of him that he is the architect of his own fortune. As Secretary of State he is chairman of the commission of public printing, member of the state board of immigration, member of the state board of equalization, member of the board of regents of state normal school, member and secretary of the state board of education, and exercises a control over the savings banks of the state, like that of bank examiner in other states. He is a man of dignified appearance, social and affable, and bids fair to lead a long life of usefulness.

HON. JAMES H. BIRCH.

PLATTSBURG.

JAMES H. BIRCH was born in Montgomery county, Virginia, March 27, 1804. His father, Rev. Thomas E. Birch, emigrated from that state to Kentucky, and settled near Cynthiana at an early day, where he died whilst the subject of this sketch was yet a youth. His mother's maiden name was Mary Miller, of whom it has been written, "She was a model christian, wife, and mother."

Soon after the death of his father, which occurred in 1821, James left school, and for a time pursued the study of medicine; but finally abandoned that, and entered the law office of Hon. John Trimble, then a judge of the supreme court, and in due time was admitted to the bar. In 1825 Mr. Birch married Sarah Catharine, daughter of Daniel Halstead, of Lexington, Kentucky, and for one year resided near Louisville.

In the latter part of 1826 he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, to take part in the editorial conduct of *The St. Louis Enquirer*, a paper which had been founded and edited by Colonel Benton. In July, 1827, he removed with the material of his paper to Fayette, Missouri, where he established the *Western Monitor*, which at that time was the most western paper published in the United States. In its columns he supported Jackson and Calhoun in 1828; and as condensing all that can be said of his political consistency or inconsistency, it may be stated that he has subsequently supported the national nominations of his party in every contest, save those which gave the leadership to Van Buren, against whom he voted in 1836, and for Harrison in 1840.

Mr. Birch was elected clerk of the house of representatives at the session of 1828-9, and secretary of the senate the session following; and as soon as he was eligible to the office, he was chosen senator from the district comprised of the counties of Howard and Randolph. As he had been previously connected with the senate in another capacity, he entered upon his duties with superior advantages, and at once took a commanding position. Although the junior of all his brother senators, he was made chairman of the joint committee to revise the laws, and was thus honored, to preside where such men as Barton and Bates had been charged with the revision of the statutes of the state. After serving one session, however, he resigned this office and resumed the publication of his newspaper and the practice of law.

During the early part of the administration of President Tyler, he was selected for the office of register of the new land office, and subsequently accepted the position, removed to Plattsburg, and established the office there in the spring of 1843. In 1849 he received the appointment of judge of the supreme court, and held that office until the election of 1852, at which he declined to be a candidate. Shortly after this he was appointed register of the land office, and subsequently re-appointed. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and as such was so thorough a Union conservator, as to bring him into annoying complications with the extremists of each party, by whose soldiery he was at different times arrested and detained; but by each set at liberty without either final accusation or trial. In all matters of public improvement, and in

the development of the resources of the state, he was among the foremost to suggest such measures as were calculated to further those designs. He was one of the earliest advocates of a railroad to the Pacific; became a stockholder to the extent of his means in the Hannibal & St. Joseph railroad, and advocated county subscriptions to other roads through his county, but openly opposed all extravagance and jobbery in their construction.

Mr. Birch was twice married, his wife who survives him being a daughter of Fitzhugh Carter, of Fairfax county, Virginia. He reared a family of four children, two of whom are married and settled in life. His homestead, for the last thirty years, was at Prairie Park, near Plattsburg, where he owned a large body of fertile land, well watered, well improved and well cultivated. With this ample and beautiful estate, a large and well chosen library and a household of the most elevated culture and affection, of which he was at once the patriarch and pride, this venerable citizen quietly and peacefully enjoyed the evening of an honored and useful life. Judge Birch died January 10, 1878, mourned by a large circle of friends. His good deeds live after him.

GEORGE WARREN SAMUEL.

ST. JOSEPH.

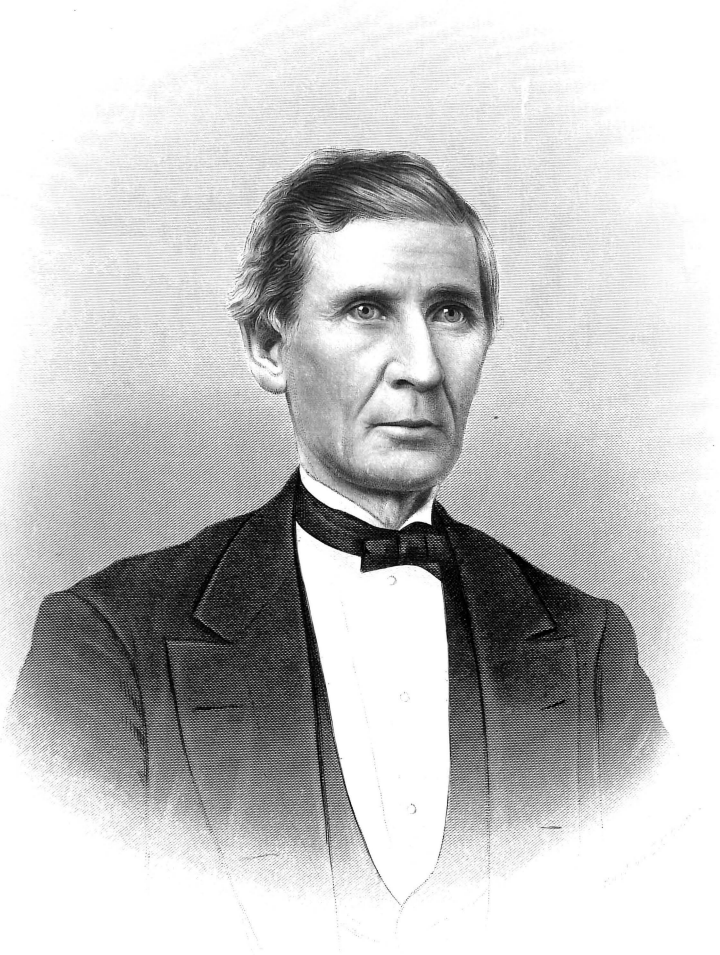
GEORGE WARREN SAMUEL was born, June 4, 1810, at New Castle, Henry county, Kentucky. He was the son of Reuben Samuel, of Caroline county, Virginia, and grandson of Colonel Edmond Bartlett, of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, and Judge William Samuel, of Virginia, the former being in the war of 1812. Among his father's connections are the Vaughans, Pembertons, Baldwins, Toombs, Brannins and Craigs, all emigrants from Virginia to Kentucky.

At the age of seventeen George left school without a liberal education, not being able for want of means to master the languages and obtain a thorough collegiate course, his father having met with reverses and lost his once ample fortune. In feeble and delicate health, he started out to seek his fortune in the West, and reached Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, in November, 1828, with only fifty cents, a mother's parting blessing and a clear conscience, and with these he was wealthy.

He entered the mercantile house of Harrison, Glasgow & Ross, then the largest dealers in merchandise and trade in the West above St. Louis. After remaining with them two years, his employers' implicit confidence was gained, and with their aid and commendation he embarked in the mercantile business in Chariton, Missouri, but on account of the unhealthiness of the locality he removed to Huntsville, Randolph county. The few settlers of this section not affording sufficient trade for his energy, he formed a partnership with the Lammes of Columbia, which being entered into by correspondence, caused the unfrequent incident of an introduction to his own partners, upon his removal to Columbia, in in 1834. In 1835 they erected the first paper mill west of the state of Ohio, at Rockbridge, Boone county, which was profitably managed by the late John Keiser, who was a part owner. The depreciation of state banks at this time produced a panic, which, added to the burning of the paper mill, brought the firm into depressed circumstances.

Mr. Samuel's declining health required a change of climate, and a sea voyage was recommended. The vessel was wrecked near the Bemici island, on Moselle rock. He managed to get back to Missouri, although a mere skeleton and penniless. A friend, the wealthy Thomas Smith, of Kentucky, with his means assisted Mr. Samuel to embark in the packing business, but the experiment was unfavorable and the investment proved a bad one to himself and the friend who furnished the money, as in those days pork was mostly fattened by the mast of the woods, and when shipped to foreign markets usually lost by shrinkage or became spoiled. Another venture seeming necessary, and steamboating promising to be remunerative, his next venture was on the river; a steamboat was built, but the speculation proved disastrous and his fortune was again diminished.

In 1838 Mr. Samuel married Miss Rebecca T. Todd, daughter of the late Judge Todd, early in life a captain under General Harrison in the war of 1812. In passing resolutions of condolence and regard in



Geo. W. Summel.

reference to the death of Hon. David Todd, his constituents presented the following preamble, with resolutions:

"WHEREAS, In the order of an all-wise Providence, death has removed from our midst, and from the places long familiar to us as the scenes of his usefulness, our professional brother and highly esteemed fellow citizen, the Hon. David Todd, the pioneer of our profession in Central Missouri, himself the immediate descendant of one of the pioneer settlers of Kentucky; the oldest lawyer, with a single exception, in the state; judge of the circuit court of Howard county from the year 1819 to 1836; subsequently and until a few years preceding his death a leading member of our bar, we, his associates, some of us of forty years standing, assemble here in order to give a public and lasting manifestation of the high esteem in which we held the deceased in his lifetime, and of our great respect for his memory now that he is removed from us forever."

He was the son of General Levi Todd, of Fayette county, Kentucky, who settled in that state as early as 1776, and was the first clerk of the county, which position he held until his death in 1807. In that year Judge Todd was one of the guard that conducted Blannerhassett (who was supposed to be implicated in the treasonable objects of Aaron Burr) to Richmond, Virginia. After this time he was a student at law under the instructions of the late Chief Justice Ger. M. Bibb and Henry Clay. While in the office of the former, the Hon. John J. Crittenden was his fellow-student, with whom he formed a lasting friendship.

Mrs. Samuel was a niece of the heirs of James Barr, of Boston, whose large fortune, had justice been done him, by the United States government, would have fallen partly to her. She was also related to the Warfields, Bullocks, Stewarts, Rhodes, Carrs, Burks, Clays, Hunts and Todds. Mrs. Samuel and Mrs. Lincoln were cousins.

Mr. Samuel's many reverses emboldened him to try other fields with new hope, and when the Platte country was ceded to the States, in 1838, he removed to Platte City. In Martinsville he erected a neat, plain cottage—the first house upon which a saw, hammer and plane were used in the Platte country—which afterward fell into the possession of Hon. David R. Atchison, for one day President of the United States.

Prior to his moving to Platte City, he saw the great future of the site upon which the city of St. Joseph now stands. He was eager to possess it, and a company was formed to buy it, a bargain for the preëmption right for $1,600 made between them and the proprietor, and but for a trivial offense given by one of the company to the owner of the land, it would have been the property of Moss, Samuel, Hughes and Thompson.

Notwithstanding continual disappointments, his courage and hope did not succumb. He again embarked in mercantile business in Savannah, Missouri, where he remained until 1860, at which time he found his fortune again restored. Being driven out by the war and again crippled financially, he removed to St. Joseph in 1868 and organized "The St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company," of which he was for a length of time president and is now a director. It is considered the largest and strongest institution of its kind in the West. He was interested in stores in the counties of Howard, Boone, Clay, Chariton, Randolph, Ray, Lafayette, Clinton, Caldwell and Andrew, and is well known and respected for his indomitable energy and integrity, passing through all the panics from 1830 to 1877, making no compromise with his creditors, but paying always one hundred cents on the dollar; and it is a well known fact that he owes no man a just debt, and that to his knowledge he never wronged a fellow-creature.

On the 26th of July, 1865, Mr. Samuel was bereft of his wife, a lady who had brought from her home of refinement to her then wild Missouri home, those qualities of mind and heart which eminently fitted her for the position to which she was introduced by the social and official standing of her honored husband. A month later, on the 26th of August, 1865, his only son, Colonel David Todd Samuel, was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain and was interred with the honors of war in the city cemetery of Atlanta. His father brought his remains to Columbia, Missouri, for final sepulcher.

Mr. Samuel has three daughters: the oldest, Eliza Barr, is the wife of Henry W. Yates, cashier of the 1st National Bank, Omaha, Nebraska; Annie Imley is the wife of John S. Lemon, a retired and wealthy merchant of St. Joseph, and Florence Tilton is the wife of T. Johnson, of St. Joseph.

Notwithstanding his varied and eventful life, his many disappointments and bereavements, he is still cheerful and bears well his age, spending no idle days nor ever letting the sun set on one unfinished duty. He has never desired nor held public office, but has always taken an active part in politics, being from his earliest recollection of parties a firm Whig, and has almost worshiped Henry Clay as a statesman

to be loved. The unbounded and lasting friendship of that honored statesman was bestowed upon any of the family of his former law student, Judge Todd; he sent a lock of his own hair to the Judge's youngest daughter just before his death, which tribute of affection is still in possession of a member of the family.

Since the extinction of the Whig party, he has been a Democrat, for whom and for public enterprises in general, he has always given a helping hand.

Moral principles being instilled into his mind by a pious and loving mother, he has always been religiously inclined, although somewhat sceptical as to some of the doctrines held by the church. He has no well defined belief upon religious subjects, adopting the principles so beautifully expressed in Don Carlos:

"In my creed is blended
All creeds that seem to come from God,
Or end in God and Heaven;
All creeds which do inculcate
Love of man unto his fellow,
And creature to Creator,
All that tends to purer life on Earth
Or holier life in Heaven."

Although he has always held himself in readiness to serve his country in defending his state or section, yet he has never desired military fame and has no military record.

Mr. Samuel is greatly respected by all who know him, as one of nature's noblemen—a friend in need, a counselor in trouble and a sympathiser in sorrow's dark hour. That part of his native characteristics which are necessarily exposed to the public—his business tact and commercial integrity—are too well known to need mention.

HENRY VON PHUL.

ST. LOUIS.

HENRY VON PHUL died in St. Louis, September 8, 1874. But that simple announcement will recall to the older citizens of St. Louis an eminent man in his line and a good man in the world. "He yet speaketh" in the result of his life's labors; and probably to-day (1877) the state of Missouri owes as much to him as to any other, for her prosperity as the commercial center of the Empire of the West. Simple and unostentatious in his manners, retiring in his disposition, he never sought office or notoriety. Indeed, either was to him in his lifetime exceedingly distasteful; but, in the line of his duty, he inaugurated and carried out a line of commercial policy that to-day is stamped indelibly on St. Louis' prosperity. The city owes him a debt, and her present leading citizens willingly pay this tribute to the man who helped to lay the foundation of her greatness.

Henry Von Phul was the son of William Von Phul, a native of West Hafen, in Central Pfalz, Germany, who came to America in 1765, being then twenty-five years of age. He (the father) was married in 1775, at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he had settled, to Catherine Graff, from which marriage eight children were born, five of whom were sons, Henry being the third.

Henry was born August 14, 1784, in Philadelphia, where in 1792 his parents and all his brothers died from the yellow fever that was so fatally epidemic there during that year. In 1800, at which time he was the only support of his two sisters, he removed to Lexington, Ky., where he resided ten years, in the employ of Thomas Hart, Jr., brother-in-law of Henry Clay, and after whose father the late Thomas H. Benton was named. In the interest of Mr. Hart, young Von Phul made numerous trips to the South, having in charge keel boats loaded with flour, lead, bagging and rope. He navigated the rivers in a keel boat, and during the trip visited Natchez and went up Red River, trading with both the Indians and planters. Aaron Burr, while in Louisiana, made Mr. Von Phul a flattering offer in connection with his secession movement. Then a young man, he respectfully declined the treason.

In 1811 Mr. Von Phul determined on coming to St. Louis. At the time of his arrival, St. Louis contained a population of about 1,400, and the northern boundary of the town was formed by a stone bluff, rising from seventy-five to one hundred feet in height, in the neighborhood of what is now Washington avenue. This was a sort of public observatory and

resort, and the people of the town would assemble on and about this prominence of evenings to discuss the doings of the past day. The old trading post was on the site now occupied by the Merchants' Exchange. The houses were built of logs, and the inhabitants, all of whom were French, devoted themselves to the trade of lead and peltries. All the country west of St. Louis, and across the river on the Illinois side, was in a wild and unsettled state, the red man the monarch thereof. These marauding Indians roamed in a savage state, murdering many a bold adventurer, who had wandered beyond the reach of assistance.

Shortly after Mr. Von Phul's arrival in St. Louis, when he was about twenty-eight years of age, word came that the settlers on the Missouri had been attacked by Indians, and were in extreme danger of being massacred. It required but a short time to raise a large body of volunteers, the command of which was given to Nathaniel Boone, a son of the old Kentucky pioneer, Daniel Boone. Henry Von Phul was a person of indomitable pluck — afraid of nothing when he knew he was in the right — and he was accepted by that great warrior as his aid-de-camp, and served on his staff with rank of major. During the war of 1812, when the Indians were unusually troublesome, he made several trips from St. Louis to Louisville on horseback, though, strange to say, during none of these journeys was he ever molested, nor did he ever meet with Indians manifesting hostile intent.

Mr. Von Phul, in 1817, witnessed the arrival at the St. Louis wharf of the steamer General Pike, which was the first steamer to land there. Subsequently Mr. Von Phul became largely interested in steamboats, and was at one time part owner of some of the finest boats on the Mississippi, and together with Mr. Edward Walsh and Captain John Daggett, was the first to run boats to New Orleans and up the Illinois river.

On the 10th of June, 1816, Henry Von Phul married Miss Rosalie Saugrain, daughter of Dr. Antoine Saugrain, who was a graduate of one of the largest scientific institutes of France, and an advanced thinker of more than ordinary weight and capacity. Dr. Saugrain was a nephew of the celebrated Dr. Guillotine, the inventor of the beheading machine which took his name, and played such a prominent part in the French Revolution of 1793, and since, and is still known throughout the world as the "guillotine." From this marriage fifteen children have been born, ten of whom are still living, six sons and four daughters.

Henry Von Phul was the senior partner in St. Louis of the firm of Von Phul & McGill, subsequently Von Phul, Walters & Co., the oldest mercantile firm of the city. Commencing in the year 1811, when St. Louis was a village, conducting his business on principles of strict integrity, by degrees Mr. Von Phul built, not only a trade, but a creditable commercial standing, which lasted with his life and descended to his sons in their commercial intercourse. Henry Von Phul had done much to build up the mercantile interest of St. Louis, and on the credit of his name alone had brought more commerce to the city and more credit to her firms than any one man of his generation. As an instance of his stern business integrity, we state, as historians, that in 1872, while in his eighty-eighth year, after a successful business career in St. Louis of almost half a century, Mr. Von Phul was overtaken by misfortune. It was then that the grand qualities of the man, his unfailing integrity and his deep sense of justice, made themselves manifest. He determined on turning over all the property that remained to him for the benefit of his creditors, and this he did, even to his wife's dower. So rigid was his sense of right that he was unwilling to retain anything so long as his creditors were unpaid. This view was shared by his wife, and everything was given up to their creditors.

In his favorite city he was frequently chosen to places of trust in the municipal government, and no word of just reproach was ever heard against him. He acted as one of the board of city commissioners for a number of years, and was also a member of the school board. He was president of the Union Insurance company, a director of the Iron Mountain railroad, a prominent member of the Chamber of Commerce and a director in the Bank of the State of Missouri. In mercantile circles he was regarded as the patriarch of St. Louis trade, being the oldest merchant of the city.

Nature does not generally allow her favorites a long stay on earth; yet in this instance she left for the instruction and emulation of her sons, this sire beyond the "three score and ten" allotted to mankind. With his lessons fully learned and his mission fully fulfilled, he was ready for his summons. On the 10th of June he celebrated the fifty-eighth anniversary of his wedding, which was about the last time he was able to go about home. He was then attacked violently with an inherited asthmatic complaint, from which he suffered acutely until, on the 7th of Sep-

tember, 1874, he "went to sleep" in the cradle of the eternal ages. He died in the Roman Catholic faith, and Bishop Ryan administered the holy sacrament. Archbishop Kenrick also called to lend comfort to the dying man and to cheer him with the hope of a brighter world.

During the latter part of his illness, his mental faculties were singularly unclouded, and he recalled with wonderful distinctness facts which had come under his knowledge half a century before and had since been forgotten. He was perfectly reconciled to the inevitable, saying that whatever was God's will was his. He had tried to lead a sinless life, and was prepared for death. Nine of his ten living children, with his faithful and loving helpmeet, were at hand, and, when death came, it found a soul ready for a better and a brighter world.

An orator of the day thus spoke of him after his death:

"With all his business cares to occupy his mind, the overflowings of a generous nature were being felt by all around him. Ever a true friend to those who merited his friendship, the circle that will feel the void which death has made, has age and youth, the past and present. During his illness many of these, among the poor who had been the recipients of his benefactions, called to tender their sympathy to the afflicted family. From the house of Mr. Von Phul the poor never were sent away empty-handed, but were provided according to their needs.

"A more fit eulogy could not be pronounced upon the deceased than is found in the words of the president of the new Chamber of Commerce Association, who said, at the laying of the corner stone of the new building, June 6th, when referring to those whose energy and enterprise had raised St. Louis to her proud position of commercial prosperity: 'But there is one of these who has come down from a former generation, a last link connecting the present with the distant past, who still remains with us, to whom it will not be unbecoming in me to make special allusion. He first settled in St. Louis in 1811, when its population was only 1,400, and since then has been continuously engaged in mercantile pursuits. Through all these long years he has lived a blameless life, and has borne a spotless character, his enterprise and his integrity never faltering in the most trying, nor flagging in the most prosperous times. What citizen does not honor the name of Henry Von Phul?'"

As an exhibit of the estimation in which he was held, by his compeers in the mercantile world of St. Louis, we copy the following from the records of the Merchants' Exchange:

The Union Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, believing that it is not only eminently just, but also a solemn duty, that appropriate tribute of respect should be at all times paid to those who perform their allotted duties in life, and realizing that an imperious obligation rests on those who survive to bear full testimony to the virtues of the departed, whose examples are worthy of all imitation and praise, so that the bright memories of these virtues may speak with an ever-living force and influence to the community which deplores and mourns for the lives of those who are dead;

Therefore, in view of the great loss under which our city is now suffering by the death of Henry Von Phul, whose sixty-three years of business life were spent in this city of his adoption, and whose entire social, domestic and commercial career was marked by the highest order of integrity, untiring industry, and a general kindness and purity of character which seemed to shed a benign and happy influence on all around him, it is

Resolved, That in the death of Henry Von Phul, the oldest merchant of our city, whose integrity, enterprise, purity and single-heartedness constitute a memorial consecrated by the hearts and judgments of those who knew him best, we, while bowing reverentially to the rule of Providence in this deprivation, yet may be permitted to mourn the loss of one so near and dear to us.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies and condolence to the bereaved family of our departed friend, with an assurance that the example he furnished in his domestic, social and commercial life has been highly appreciated by his fellowmen, and will be treasured in their memories forever.

Resolved, That as a token of respect to the memory of the dead, the hall of this Exchange be draped in mourning for the next thirty days.

[Signed] GERARD B. ALLEN,
R. J. LACKLAND,
N. RANNEY,
JOHN W. LUKE,
ROBERT CAMPBELL,
JAS. E. YEATMAN,
T. M. EDGELL,
GEO. G. WAGGAMANN.

His portrait was presented to the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis after his interment, and we can do no better to the credit of this self-made, good man than to copy from the proceedings as published in the city papers soon after:

Yesterday noon Mr. Web. M. Samuel, president of the Merchants' Exchange, called the members to order and announced that a number of the old friends of the late Henry Von Phul desired to present to the association a full length portrait of him, painted by Mr. Conant. Mr. Samuel introduced Hon. Lewis V. Bogy to the meeting who made the following address in behalf of the gentlemen presenting the portrait:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE UNION MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE OF THE CITY OF ST. LOUIS:

No duty has ever before been imposed on me in which more heartfelt satisfaction was experienced than the one I am now called upon to fulfill. If it is a duty to speak with charity of the dead, and as far as is consistent with truth to throw a vail over acts which at the time of their occurrence were liable to be construed differently, it is yet a higher and nobler duty to give to the dead the just commendation which their acts and deeds during their lives justly entitle them to; for this at last is the only reward which this world can give. Viewing the long life of great usefulness of our departed friend, Henry Von Phul, from this stand-point, it would not be difficult if the occasion made it proper to say much in merely enumerating the incidents of his long, laborious and eventful life, as a citizen of great public usefulness, and always ready and willing to discharge any duty devolving upon him in that capacity, as a merchant of remarkably long duration, and during all the time enjoying the highest standing among his associates, as a husband of most exemplary conduct, and as a father whose love and devotion to his children was without bounds. In speaking of so good a man as Mr. Von Phul was known to be by all his contemporaries, I am afraid to be drawn into language which might appear like undeserved praise. Yet, speaking to the merchants of this city, with whom he has been intimately associated for upwards of three score years, no language could sound like fulsome praise; and yet he was so well known and so highly appreciated by the body of merchants of this, his adopted city, that but little new can be said to them. Although this was his adopted city, yet but very few of its native citizens can boast of a longer residence here than he, for he came here as early as the year 1811, when this present great state was then under the first rule of territorial government, and when this present large and flourishing great city was the home of a small number of French inhabitants, who had been American citizens only about eight years. It was in the midst of these primitive people that he cast his lot for life, and from that early period, through all the vicissitudes and changes, both political and social, which have transpired, he retained the high regard and esteem of the three generations with whom he associated socially and as a business man; never during this long period of time giving occasion for any one to entertain a doubt as to his truth, honesty, sincerity, fidelity, charity, and indeed, I may say, generosity. Yet he was firm and decided in all business matters as well as in all the relations of life, and able without the slightest sycophancy, firm without being dictatorial, pursuing the even tenor of his way and fulfilling all the obligations devolving upon him with a scrupulous devotion, an unswerving fidelity and the most delicate integrity. A sense of duty to the memory of this singularly good man, compels me to relate an incident of his life, which of itself will be a key to the whole of it. When a few years ago he found himself most unexpectedly overwhelmed by pecuniary embarrassments, and he saw the honest accumulations of a long and laborious life, amounting to perhaps one million of dollars, swept away from him, he honored me with his confidence—for I feel it to be an honor to be thought fit to give counsel to one of his experience and intelligence. After telling me the probable amount of his liabilities, he said he had property enough to pay everything and everybody and desired his large estate so to be placed legally as to effect this object, desiring to pay all and everything although it might leave him at his advanced age, being then upwards of four score and ten, without a cent. I requested time for reflection as to the mode of effecting his object. Knowing that the bankrupt law might interfere with his well meant intentions, I called the next day and a plan was adopted. I then stated to him that, knowing his high standing and the peculiar hardship attending his embarrassments, application should be made to his creditors to abandon the interest on the deferred payments which he proposed to make. With dignity, but showing a good deal of feeling, and with the blood coloring his generally mild face, he sternly and positively said, that under no circumstances would he ask his creditors to give up one cent of principal or interest if there was property enough to pay; he was determined to do it regardless of the fact that he might be left without one cent; and then and there he particularly directed me to make no such application to the creditors, and to my surprise, at the meeting of the creditors he presented himself so that this proposition should not be made as it was my intention to have done. The question of interest would have made a difference of upward of fifty thousand dollars in his favor. This determination to pay principal and interest was not from mere empty pride or love of appearance, or to gain the esteem of the world, for it was up to this time a secret between us, but was from a high sense of moral obligation. This one act, gentlemen of the Exchange, is enough to give you a correct insight into the character of your departed brother. Of him you have a just right to be proud, for he was an ornament to your honorable body, and his memory should be cherished by you and your successors as a jewel of great value. This beautiful and correct portrait of our departed friend, the work of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. Conant, I am directed, Mr. President, to present to the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, as a gift of a few of the old friends and associates of your departed brother and fellow member, Henry Von Phul, who after a long life of great usefulness in this city as a merchant, departed this life on the eighth day of September of this year at the advanced age of ninety years, surrounded in his last moments by the worthy woman who had been his companion for upward of half a century, by his sons and daughters, and grandsons and granddaughters and great grandchildren. It is the wish of the friends who make this present to your association that this good likeness of their late associate should remain

suspended in this hall as an object of love and veneration, not only by his contemporaries, but by those who will in aftertimes visit this place of trade and commerce.

In conclusion, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Exchange, permit me to say that the last years of the life of this good man were yet more worthy of admiration than those of the period of his more active and busy life. Calmly and with a most perfect composure he looked back on his long life and saw nothing to regret, and with a humility sublime in its simplicity, he thanked God for the favors he had received during his long stay in this world, and with a high religious hope he pressed to his bosom the cross which had been sent to him late in life, and thus he prepared himself to leave the world and its troubles, its cares and its anxieties, and begin the journey of eternity. Fully prepared and fully conscious of his duties and his responsibilities to his Maker he died full of religious hope and with all the sweet consolation of the Catholic religion.

Mr. Web. M. Samuel, president of the Exchange, responded as follows:

COLONEL BOGY AND GENTLEMEN:

It affords me great pleasure in behalf of the members of the Union Merchants' Exchange, to accept from you this portrait of the late Henry Von Phul, an old and honored merchant of our city, and to return to you their sincere thanks for the gift of this beautiful work of art. I can assure you that it will be prized by our members, not only as an ornament to this chamber and to the more magnificent one which we expect soon to enter, but as a faithful image of one whose character is worthy of their emulation and ambition. The universal expression of sympathy and sorrow at the death of Mr. Von Phul, which is still fresh in our memory, the more than customary honor paid by this Exchange and by our citizens generally at his funeral services, attest more eloquently than any words which it is in my power to command, how highly they appreciate the life of a man who, although not distinguished for any brilliant deeds, yet achieved that which is worthy of the highest renown, a ch racter founded upon public and private virtue. The feeling of admiration for such a life and character springs from the highest and purest impulse of the heart. We trust that this speaking likeness of this good man will keep bright in the memory of all those who frequent this busy mart of trade the principles of integrity and rectitude in all the walks of life, which have commanded the admiration and love of those who knew him through a long and eventful life.

That portrait still hangs in the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, and the honest face of their dead brother is to-day an incentive to the crowd of merchants there assembled to deeds of daring for their city, and to vigorous, honest endeavors to build up a reputation for commercial integrity that will sooner give to this great city (what Mr. Von Phul intended it should become) the proud name of The Great City of the West.

GEORGE WASHINGTON ROSE.

MAYSVILLE.

AMONG the gallant soldiers of the war of 1812-14 was Captain James Ellis Rose, of Prince William county, Virginia, at which place he was born, and from which he removed to Kentucky in the year 1820, just after his marriage with Miss Kitty Robinson, a daughter of one of the oldest and most respectable families of Fauquier county, Virginia. Mr. Rose was by trade a blacksmith, but his time was principally occupied with the cultivation of his large plantation.

Fourteen years after his removal to Kentucky, his son George Washington was born, in Flemingsburg, April 22, 1834. George received a liberal education in the place of his nativity, and having completed the regular course of study, applied himself to the profession of teaching—a calling which he followed with marked success both in his native State and in Missouri, and for which he seems to have had a special aptitude, being from a boy deeply interested in his studies, and as a man taking an active part in all educational matters.

While teaching in Flemingsburg he gave his spare time to legal studies, and finally entered himself as a student under the instruction of Messrs. Cox & Cavin, attorneys of high professional standing. L. M. Cox of this firm, represented one of the Kentucky districts in the National Congress and was a prominent member of the bar of his State. Young Rose was a natural student and devoted himself assiduously to master his new profession. He was admitted to its practice by Judge Reed, of the 13th Judicial district of Kentucky.

He came to Missouri and settled in Weston, Platte county, in 1856. Here he engaged in his old profession—teaching, which he followed until 1862, when he moved to Stewartsville, De Kalb county and commenced his law practice. During his residence in Weston, 1857, he was married to Miss Mary Celeste Hudson, formerly of Richmond, Kentucky. Their present family consists of four children, two sons and two daughters. Ollie, the oldest, is a charming and accomplished young man of eighteen. The names of the others are Willie, Lillie Moss and May.

After practicing one year in Stewartsville, De Kalb county, Mr. Rose was elected prosecuting attorney for the county, and removed to Maysville, the county seat, his present residence. He was returned to the office for which he was then elected for five successive terms. In 1865 he was elected county superintendent of public instruction, which office he held for two years. The same year in which he was married he united with the Christian church of Platte county. He is still a member of that denomination. In politics, always an active democrat, he has served repeatedly as delegate to the different party conventions, and represented his district in the national convention held in St. Louis, 1864, which nominated George B. McClellan for President.

He was before the Democratic convention of his section in 1870, as a candidate for nomination to the office of Circuit Judge, in opposition to Joseph P. Grubb who was afterwards nominated and elected. The first ballot between himself and Grubb was a tie.

Mr. Rose is a member of the I. O. of O. F., and a Master Mason in affiliation with Parrott Lodge, A. F. & A. M., at Marysville.

In personal appearance George W. Rose is a fine looking man, standing about five feet ten inches, and turning the scales somewhere in the neighborhood of one hundred and seventy pounds. In addition to his extensive law practice he is largely interested in real estate. His partner in this business is H. E. Glazier, of Maysville—a solid scholarly man. Mr. Rose impresses one with a sense of his real manhood, and in all his relations, domestic, social, civil and professional, is esteemed as a man of mind and character.

JUDGE WESLEY HALLIBURTON.

MILAN.

WESLEY HALLIBURTON was born January 4, 1812, in Humphreys county, Tennessee. His father, Ambrose Halliburton, was a native of North Carolina; by occupation a farmer. In 1823 he emigrated to Charton, now Randolph county, Missouri. He took an active part in the Black Hawk war, and was a son of David Halliburton, of Revolutionary fame, a native of North Carolina, but subsequently a resident of Tennessee, where he died.

His mother, whose maiden name was Mary Freeman, was born in North Carolina; she was the daughter of Howell Freeman, who participated in the Revolution, and died in Tennessee. Wesley Halliburton was brought up on the family farm in Randolph county, Missouri, and availed himself of the educational advantages offered in the log school house of the frontier. In 1832, by his earnest application, he had obtained sufficient education to teach school, and alternated this with farming for four years.

In 1837 he opened a grocery store in Shelbyville, Shelby county, Missouri, and was very successful in business. In 1839 he was the assessor of Shelby county, and the same year located at Woodville, Macon county, and engaged in the dry goods business. Mr. Halliburton had been spending all his leisure hours in reading law, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar, at Bloomington, then the county seat of Macon county.

He practiced his profession assiduously in the same county, until 1845, when he located in Linneus, Linn county, where, as a successful lawyer, he remained until 1853, when he removed to Milan, Sullivan county, and practiced law for seven years. In 1860 he returned to Linneus, where he lived for two years, when he located at Brunswick.

In 1864 he went to St. Louis county and settled on a farm and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1873, when he returned to Milan and resumed the practice of law. In 1840 he was elected judge of Macon county, and in 1844 circuit attorney of the 11th Judicial Circuit, which then comprised the

counties of Chariton, Linn, Livingston, Grundy, Macon and Adair. He was reëlected to this office in 1848, and served with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

In 1852 he was elected to the House of Representatives from Linn county, and as a member of that body took a prominent part in the support of the railroads and the common schools In 1853 he was appointed receiver of public money for the Chariton land district of Missouri. He faithfully discharged the duties of his office for four years.

In 1857 he was elected from Sullivan county to the House of Representatives, and in the following year was elected state senator from the district composed of Putnam, Sullivan, Linn and Livingston counties. He was a member of the famous constitutional convention of Missouri in 1866. Judge Halliburton was one of the corporators or charter members of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and assisted in its organization at Bloomington, Missouri.

In 1847 a convention was called which met at Chillicothe, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the ultimate building of the road, a committee was appointed to memoralize Congress for the grant of land, and Judge Halliburton was made chairman. He prepared and forwarded the memorial to Washington.

As Senator in 1859, he introduced the homestead bill, which ultimately became a law. Judge Halliburton has always been a firm, consistent Democrat, and cast his first vote for Van Buren in 1836. At the election preceding the war, he voted for John C. Breckenridge, and was one of the state electors on that ticket. During the war he was strictly neutral.

In religious belief, he is a Baptist. March 9, 1834, he married Miss Sophia Holman, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, a daughter of Joseph Holman, a farmer and early settler of Randolph and Marion counties, Missouri. August, 1841, Mrs. Halliburton died, leaving two children. In November, 1842, he married Armilda E. Collins, of Randolph county, Missouri, daughter of Joseph Collins, of the same county, having emigrated from Kentucky. In June, 1866, Judge Halliburton lost his wife. To them had been born eleven children. By his kindness and sterling integrity, he has won the esteem of the community, and inspired the respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

GEORGE W. BRIANT.

WESTPORT.

GEORGE W. BRIANT was born in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1830. His father, William Briant, was a native Virginian, who at an early age removed with his parents to Logan county, Kentucky, and was twice married; first to a Miss Barnett, of Kentucky, and afterward to Miss Elisabeth Sloan, a sister of Rev. Robert Sloan, a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of excellent reputation and great piety. Two daughters, Elisabeth and Judith, and one son, were born of his first wife. Seven daughters and three sons were the children of the second. His daughters were, Nancy K., Angeline, Phœbe Caroline, Margaret J., Sarah Ellen and Martha Rebecca. The sons were, Alexander C., Robert S. and George W., whose history is here given.

When George was eight years of age his parents moved to Lafayette county, Missouri, and finally to Jackson county. George W. was sent to the schools of Lafayette county, and afterwards attended Highland Academy in Jackson county, which at that time had a good reputation. As soon as he was permitted to leave the farm of his father, he began to trade in a small way, manifesting a growing fondness for that kind of business. The necessities of his occupation soon called him into notice so publicly that he became familiarly known throughout the counties adjacent to Jackson. By this time he was a mere youth, yet possessed firmness, perseverance and honesty, three sterling traits that are found in every manifestation of his character. The boy started right; all the influences of his home life were calculated to foster in him veracity and solidity. Men around him early marked his type, but it remained for other years to show his caliber.

In 1851 he was employed in the Santa Fé freighting train of Hon. F. Y. Ewing, a son of the celebrated Minister Ewing, one of the founders of the

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Yours Truly
Geo W. Briant

Cumberland Presbyterian church. Young Briant was employed before the train was made up, to purchase the stock for the wagons. Mr. Ewing handed him a sack of gold containing five thousand dollars, remarking that he "would hold him responsible for the proper expenditure thereof." The amount given him was, in that day at least, a considerable fortune, and the fact that he was given the management of it while scarcely of age, was a decisive proof of the high estimation in which he was held by those who were in positions to form an opinion of his character. His work was performed promptly and thoroughly. Going into Howard county he purchased several hundred head of cattle for draft purposes; collected them at Arrow Rock, swam them across the Missouri river in safety, and in a few days had them yoked up at Westport. The train of twenty-two wagons was soon loaded with dry goods and groceries and the trip to Santa Fé completed.

In the following year he purchased for himself two wagons which he loaded with goods for Santa Fé, obtaining twelve yoke of draught cattle on credit, but before starting he was hired to take charge of a large freighting train owned by James B. Yager, now one of the most honored judges of Jackson county. To this train he attached his own outfit, and proceded at once to Mexico. His management of the business proved satisfactory to his employer and profitable to himself, and to this day he holds in grateful remembrance the kindly aid that he then received. While at Santa Fé on this second trip he was offered a contract for furnishing Colonel McFerron, a government contractor, with corn, but lacked the money to carry on operations. Meeting George Estes, an old friend of his father, he very hesitatingly expressed a wish to borrow the requisite amount. "George, did you stay with your father until you were old enough to appreciate his example in life?" asked Mr. Estes. "I tried to," was the satisfactory reply. He received the money on sixty days' time, filled his contract, paid Mr. Estes in twenty days, and cleared a net profit of fifteen hundred dollars.

In a few years, by industry and frugality, he had acquired sufficient capital to purchase an outfit for himself. For seventeen years he led his teams across the western wilderness, often fighting the bands of savages that prowled over the plains, and always with but one alternative, to conquer or to die. During these years in which Mr. Briant carried his life in his hand, he was never defeated, and nothing deterred him from following his usual business of freighting. He had the most perfect control over his employés. His practical ability to advise in any doubtful or difficult enterprise, his masterly foresight and shrewdness, as well as clearness in attending to details, secured him the willing confidence of his men. Of a retired manner and modest deportment, that won the love of his fellows, he was the very last man with whom to trifle, and the roughest characters left him unmolested.

Mr. Briant's frontier life was singularly successful. He made no less than sixty-six trips from Jackson county, Missouri, to Santa Fé, New Mexico. Millions of dollars worth of gold and silver were transferred by his trains from Mexico, and large stores of every description taken thither. During these years he bent his energies to one point; many things were left, unknown and undone, but they had no relation to his business. Much self-sacrifice is necessary to leave the inviting things that are met daily, and pour the whole energy of the hand, brain, and heart into some great specialty. He certainly realized that "the one prudence in life is concentration, the one evil is dissipation." Fortune came to him and with it the opportunities for a broader field of effort and usefulness.

October 6, 1858, Mr. Briant was married to Elisabeth A., daughter of Jacquilline and Mary E. Lobb, a lady of English and German ancestry. Mrs. Briant is an amiable, christian lady, her qualities of mind and heart preëminently fitting her to render home happy. Having no children they received into their family two lovely girls, daughters of J. Q. Watkins, one of whom they have adopted.

In 1864 Mr. Briant sustained a most serious loss. His entire train of wagons, loaded with government stores, destined for Fort Union, New Mexico, was in camp at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas. The Indians upon the plains were committing daily depredations, but General Curtis, commanding the Post, ordered the train to proceed. Mr. Braint's long experience satisfied him that the undertaking was dangerous, unless well supported by troops. He accordingly asked of Curtis an escort, but was refused and ordered on, with the assurance that "Uncle Sam" should foot the losses. While encamped near the Arkansas a large band of Kiowas, under cover of the darkness, attacked the train, stampeded the mules and drove them off. The mules were valued at twenty thousand dollars. Although out on the Arkansas and crippled by hostile savages, the government stores were defended and the Indians kept at bay.

In a few days, rather than forfeit his contract, Mr. Briant paid five thousand dollars to Stewart, Slemman & Co. to haul the wagons to their destination. In due time Mr. Briant presented his claim for damages to the United States government for adjustment. After long delay the payment of the claim was made to one William Craig, who held a nominal partnership in the business at the time of the loss. In attempting to collect the money due himself on the claim, Mr. Briant was summarily arrested and held to heavy bail, on the charge of having presented a fraudulent claim. It was but a wicked plot to ruin him, artfully and deeply laid. Compromises were suggested, but nothing short of a hearing would satisfy Mr. Briant. Strong in the consciousness of his own honesty, and believing that justice would finally be done, he waited twenty-two months for a hearing. When the day appointed came on, a movement was made, as usual, to "stave off" the trial. Mr. Briant arose and stated to the honorable judge that he had waited patiently for his hearing, and could wait no longer; that his vindication was dearer than his life; if he was found guilty, he wanted to be serving out his sentence; if not guilty, he wanted the world to know it and his course justified. The court assured him that he should have a hearing at once. It was had, and Mr. Briant was acquitted; the jury bringing in a verdict of not guilty before leaving the box. The case was tried before Hon. Judge McArthur, of the United States criminal court, a man in every way fitted for the responsible position. The array of evidence presented by Mr. Briant, to prove that he had sustained the loss set forth in the claim, was overwhelming. His witnesses were senators from the upper and lower houses, prominent officers in the United States army, and business men of unimpeachable standing from different states. The number and character of the witnesses in his favor, not only left no room for doubt as to his innocence, but showed conclusively that he was also held in the highest esteem by the representative men of the West.

Mr. Briant was defended by William A. Cook, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C. It is worthy of remark, that among the witnesses who testified as to Mr. Briant's loss, was an aged Methodist minister, Rev. Moses U. Paine. Mr. Paine had in his possession a complete diary of the entire trip; so full and definite were all the details of his testimony, that it, of itself, would have been sufficiently conclusive in Mr. Briant's favor. The incontrovertible nature of the testimony for the defendant may be inferred from the remarks of Judge McArthur to defendant's counsel, on his motion to dismiss the case, because the prosecution had failed to sustain the allegations. He said he "was clearly of the opinion that the trial, on the evidence, could have but one result, and if a verdict should be given against the accused, the court ought to set it aside." His honor then recited the principal points on which the indictment was based. He said "it was utterly impossible for any person to now doubt that the mules were owned by Mr. Briant, or incredible that they were captured by the Indians. Whether an escort was or was not demanded, had no particular bearing just now on the question, and if it stood alone, he would not think it sufficient for the contemplated action. If he were instructing the jury, he would say, that if Mr. Briant was honest in making the demand of General Curtis, then it was done in compliance with the contract, and there was no ground for false claims. The only question was, whether or not the demand was made, and on that point the defense was so overwhelming, that no honest juryman could doubt its verity. The impossibility of doubting that point, destroyed the charge of presenting a fraudulent claim, knowing it to be such. The worst feature in the case was the oldness of the claim, and the delay in presenting it to the government. That could only be considered, if at all, as an extreme collateral of the offense charged, and should not be considered." His honor then said "he did not propose to interfere with the province of the jury, but where the defense was so fully and completely made out, he thought it his duty to say, and should instruct the jury, to return a verdict of not guilty." This was done and the defendant discharged. Mr. Briant's fair name was left unsullied and he emerged from the persecution of malice to find on every hand the congratulations of honorable men awaiting him. He has never attempted to make his detractors pay the penalty of his outraged loyalty to right, but leaves them to the judgment and condemnation of posterity. To a great extent his hard earned fortune has been swept away, as the loss of the claim and the expenses of the suit amounted to over thirty thousand dollars. In the results Mr. Briant has nothing to rejoice over, for his honor was always unsullied; he mourns over nothing, for he esteems his manhood as priceless compared with material fortune.

Mr. Briant became a member of the banking

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Frank L. Porter M.D.

firm of Watkins & Co., Kansas City, in 1865, and retained his relation thereto until December, 1877, when the bank closed. His well-known reputation for integrity, coupled with his wonderful sagacity in commercial matters, constituted no small factor in the success of the institution.

Mr. Briant is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church, for the prosperity and peace of which he has always been actively zealous, contributing liberally to all its enterprises at home and abroad. His charity is without limit; he has assisted many to a start in life that has proved the foundation of their prosperity. At this time Mr. Briant is largely engaged in the cattle trade of Colorado. For several years he has been identified with the Free Masons and Odd Fellows, holding the office of treasurer in those societies. In politics he is conservative, without being indifferent. His home in Westport is elegant without, tasteful within, and always open for the entertainment of friends and the help of the needy. Mr. Briant is large and imposing in his stature, possessing a well rounded figure, indicative of great physical strength. His face is of the Roman cast. His forehead is high and full, eyes blue and complexion fair. His general appearance is such as to inspire respect and secure confidence at a single glance. A man among men, his character without stain, his life above reproach, he has conferred dignity upon his generation.

U. S. HALL.

MOBERLY.

PROMINENT among the rising young lawyers of the state of Missouri, stands the man whose name heads this sketch. U. S. Hall was born April 12, 1852, in Randolph county, Missouri. His parents were William A. and Octavia (Sebree) Hall, His father was born at Harper's Ferry, Virginia, and was an able attorney and politician. He located in Randolph county in 1835, and was a member of Congress two terms, and judge of the second judicial circuit for about nineteen years. His mother was a native of Pensacola, Florida. He is a nephew of Governor W. P. Hall and General George H. Hall, of St. Joseph.

Young Hall was educated at Mount Pleasant College, Missouri, graduating from that institution in 1872, taking the highest honors of his class.

In the same year he began to read law, and in 1875 was admitted to the bar, entering into the practice of his profession at Moberly, where he has since resided as a leading attorney. In April, 1877, he was elected city attorney, and filled the office with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. In politics he is a Democrat.

Mr. Hall's most marked characteristics are sterling integrity, persistent perseverance, a cheerful benevolence, with a strength of will and purpose which acknowledge no obstacles to be insurmountable.

FRANK G. PORTER, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

FRANK GIBSON PORTER is the descendant of an old covenanter family from among the Scotch Highlands—a race who furnished seed for the church in the blood of the martyrs, who rather died than yield opinion. His paternal grand and great grandfather came to America from Scotland, and reared their children in the Old School Presbyterian faith. His father was the first white male child born in Washington county, Pennsylvania. His mother was, before her marriage, Miss Esther Gibson, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. The subject of this sketch was their second

son, and third child, and was born in New Castle, Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, July 24, 1829. Up to his twelfth year his mother taught him, and so thoroughly, that on his first entrance in school, he was ready for Latin and the higher mathematics. He was afterward a private pupil under Rev. Arthur B. Bradford, of Enon Valley, Pennsylvania, and at the same time attended "Old Stone Academy," at Darlington, Beaver county, Pennsylvania. While under Mr. Bradford's tuition, he studied church history and otherwise entered upon theological investigations—for his parents had determined him for the ministry from his birth.

But from childhood, his own earnest desire was to be a physician. Neither parent nor tutor instilled the youthful ambition. Nature implanted it; nature bade him, when a ten year old child, to beg for an amputated limb, to keep it and examine it in his closet, and finally, at the age of sixteen, impelled him to inform his father that he had yielded to his life's desire, and determined to study medicine. The old Scotch family government ideas of his father could not brook opposition to his prayerfully ascertained disposition of his son; he had offered him to the church, and dared not see the altar robbed of its sacrifice. Like the patriarch of old, and with all his affection for this second Isaac, the knife was lifted, the son was about to be immolated upon a religious altar, when a circumstance came from the bush of family blood and prevented the act. Frank was as Scottish and firm as the father; neither would yield, each was devoutly honest in determination. The boy was disinherited, and with a single dollar began life's battle. To obtain means, he taught school in a Northern state, and afterwards taught an academy in Belmont, Mississippi, and again in Florence, Alabama. All this before he was nineteen years old. Then he returned to Pennsylvania and studied medicine with Dr. D. B. Packard and Dr. John T. Ray, in West Greenville, Pennsylvania. Here, also he furnished himself with necessary means by teaching school. The kind offer of an appreciative gentleman enabled him to complete his medical studies at a regular institution. He went to Cleveland, Ohio, where he became the pupil of Dr. Horace A. Ackley, one of the most celebrated surgeons of his day. Entering the Cleveland Medical College, he graduated in the spring of 1851. He settled and began practice in Conneautville, Pennsylvania, where, for six months, his prospects looked gloomy enough. But on some special calls, as a dernier resort, having successfully treated a stubborn case in surgery and some abandoned cases of typhoid fever, his reputation became established in that country.

Determined to settle permanently in the West or South, he finally chose St. Louis, and settled there in May, 1854—poor, friendless and unknown. But patiently and assiduously applying himself to his books and profession, in the course of a few years he built up a respectable practice, which finally reached a highly remunerative point, and gave him welcome entrance into the first circles of St. Louis society. His professional brethren soon recognized his merits, and he became a member of the St. Louis Medical Society, the Missouri State Medical Society and of the American Medical Association. He has held the position of vice-president of the St. Louis Medical Society, and is now a life member of the American Association.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, early in 1861, he was appointed brigade surgeon in the Union army, and was in active service throughout the war, participating in thirteen regular engagements, besides many minor affairs. He planned and constructed the most extensive field-hospital of that war, at Hamburg, Tennessee, which was pictured and highly praised by the leading Eastern journals. He was mustered out of service and honorably discharged, while his headquarters were at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas—having been commissioned as assistant surgeon, afterwards full surgeon, and left the service with the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. His position was that of a general staff surgeon of United States volunteers. He had been for nine months in charge of the United States Marine Hospital in St. Louis. The government, as a recognition of his professional merits, since appointed him examiner of pensions, which position he still holds as president of the Government Board of Examiners in St. Louis. In 1868 he was appointed medical examiner for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and its medical referee for six states, which position he still holds. He also is now medical examiner for the Traveler's Life and Accident Insurance Company of Hartford. He has been a member of the St. Louis Board of Health, and helped to inaugurate some of the most important sanitary measures in the city government. In 1877 he was appointed surgeon in the St. Louis National Guards, and recently was commissioned by the governor of Missouri to fill the position.

That he has made himself eminently successful

in his profession, twenty-five years of successful practice in St. Louis abundantly testifies—which is amply corroborated by his professional brethren and by his splendid income. That he has no one to thank for it but his own indomitable will and energy is shown by his history. Had he followed the warped path blazed for him by his parents, it is doubtful if we could have written him a success among the self-made men of Missouri.

With all his success and consequent wealth, he still remains the same modest, unassuming gentleman; courteous to all, beneficent in every true cause of charity. His life has been an eventful one—he has supped at the frugal board of a slave and dined with the heir-apparent (Prince of Wales). But he recognizes man, whether clothed in rags or purple, and has ever been ready to assist and encourage worth. Dr. Porter was married in 1851 to Miss Mattie M. Townsend, of Troy, New York, a graduate of one of the finest literary institutions of that state. She died on Christmas day, 1872, leaving two sons—Frank Willard and William Townsend Porter. The younger, William T., is fitting himself for the pursuit of his father's profession.

JOSEPH F. HARWOOD.

CAMERON.

JOSEPH F. HARWOOD, son of Nelson and Susan (Whipple) Harwood, was born November 24, 1843, in Cattaraugus county, New York, of which place his parents were natives.

His father was a clergyman, and reared his son to work on the farm, giving him the best educational advantages the high schools of the country afforded.

In 1861 young Harwood entered the Union army, as private in Company G, 25th Illinois infantry, in which he served two years. He saw service in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama, and upon his return from the army devoted his attention to farming, improving his leisure time in reading law.

In 1868 he was admitted to the bar at Liberty, Missouri, by Judge Philander Lucas, and located in his present home, where he has since been active in the practice of his profession. In 1868 he was made United States Revenue Assessor for the counties of Clinton, Caldwell, Davis and DeKalb, and held the office until 1871.

Mr. Harwood has avoided all offices of a political character, and has devoted his entire attention to his profession. Politically he is a pronounced Republican. In 1864 Joseph F. Harwood married Miss Mary E. Caldwell, of Warren county, Indiana.

Personally, Mr. Harwood is a man of rare attainments. Prompt and decisive, he is yet kind and generous; social and cordial, he lives amid the comforts of a happy home, surrounded by a host of warm and admiring friends.

JUDGE VANDEVER B. HILL,

WAYNESVILLE.

JAMES HILL moved from Buckingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky at a very early day, and resided there until his death. He was a prominent minister of the Baptist Church. His son, Reuben Hill, was born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky and lived there until 1832, and then moved to Indiana, where he lived until his death, in 1857, in his seventy-seventh year. His son, George Hill, was born in Virginia, moved to Kentucky and afterward settled in Putnam county, Indiana. He married Miss Melinda Christison and raised three children, the second of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Vandever Berry Hill was born December 27, 1827, in Adair county, Kentucky. His mother died

when he was not quite three years old. He was then sent to live in the same county, in the family of her brother, Josiah Christian, who reared him. His uncle moved to Pulaski county, Missouri, in 1835, and settled near Waynesville, bringing the boy with him. He worked on his uncle's farm during the summer and attended the country schools in winter until 1848, when he went to school at Springfield, Missouri, for five months. Subsequently he attended the high school at Ebenezer, Greene county, Missouri, thirteen months. Returning to Pulaski county, he was appointed deputy in the circuit court clerk's office, which position he held eighteen months, when he was elected sheriff of the county for the term of two years.

Mr. Hill was elected to the Missouri legislature from Pulaski county in 1854, and again in 1856. For several years back he had been assiduously engaged in the study of law, preparing himself to enter upon that profession. He was admitted to practice in 1857, and opened an office at Waynesville. He continued, however, his farming operations until 1861, when he was elected a member of the state convention, and kept his seat as such until that body adjourned from St. Louis, when he returned home and was elected captain of company F, 1st Regiment, Missouri State Guards, McBride's division in the Confederate army. He was in the battles of Wilson Creek, Drywood and Lexington. In 1862 he resigned, returned to his home and engaged in farming until 1864. In the latter year he went to Wyandotte, Kansas, where he remained about one year in a dry goods store as clerk. He then went to Putnam county, Indiana, where he remained until May, 1867, when he returned to Waynesville and resumed the practice of law, and also engaged in farming.

In November, 1875, he was elected judge of the circuit court for 18th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, which position he now holds. The Judge, it is hardly necessary to say, is a Democrat, and for many years has taken an active part in political affairs. He is a member of the Baptist church, and is also a Mason. He was married January 8, 1856, to Miss Nancy McDonald, daughter of James A. McDonald, of St. Louis county, Missouri, by whom he has had six children, only two of whom are living. Judge Hill is a man of prepossessing appearance and of popular address. As a lawyer, he bears the reputation of being at the head of his profession in his section of the state, and as a judge is dignified on the bench, accurate and unbiased in his decisions, and universally respected.

HON. GEORGE N. NOLAN.

KANSAS CITY.

IT seems to have been the ambition of George N. Nolan to make the highest use of native and acquired powers, and to develop in himself a true manhood. Hardship is the native soil of self-reliance, and in this soil he grew to strength and usefulness. It may be said that he advanced in the world on tiptoe, so quiet was he in his ambitious progress.

He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, on the 16th of August, 1843. His parents, William McMahon and Mildred (King) Nolan, were natives of Kentucky, and were respectively of Irish and Scotch parentage.

George attended the country schools in his native county until fifteen years of age, when he entered Dodd's High School in Shelbyville, Kentucky. He remained in this institution for two and one-half years, when he joined the Confederate army. He was engaged until 1862 principally in recruiting volunteers, after which he was in active service as a soldier. He was first attached to the squadron of Captain George Jesse, which belonged to General Humphrey Marshall's cavalry force. His squadron was captured at Pine Mountain, in East Tennessee, in the fall of 1862, whence they were taken to Cumberland Gap, as prisoners, under General George Morgan. In a short time the prisoners were paroled and exchanged, and immediately made their way back to Knoxville, Tennessee, where they joined the Confederate forces under General Bragg and marched to Frankfort, Kentucky, reaching there the day of the inauguration of Hawes as the Confederate Governor.

Mr. Nolan was attacked with typhoid pneumonia and prostrated so that he was prevented re-joining the army for several months. Upon his recovery he

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Geo. A. Nolan

joined General Pegram's force at Danville. After many adventurous escapes from capture by the Federal forces, in whose lines he was, he joined Company C, Colonel Cluke's Regiment of the 8th Kentucky Cavalry, under General John H. Morgan, the great Confederate cavalry chieftain; under this leadership he fought in the most exciting and eventful campaign of the war, accompanying him into Ohio on the great raid. He, with others, was captured at Tupper's Plains, by a detachment of the 20th Ohio Cavalry, after the fight at Buffington Island, where about one-third of the force under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Basil Duke was captured. Mr. Nolan and his fellow prisoners were taken to Marietta, Ohio, and kept a few days, when they were removed to Cincinnati, Ohio, and placed in Kemper Barracks, then in McLean Barracks under charge of Captain Means. After a few weeks they were taken to Camp Chase, Ohio, near Columbus. Before leaving McLean Barracks, he with several others had made arrangements to effect an escape by tunneling from the cellar, but were thwarted, unwittingly, by being moved away a few hours too soon. Upon reaching Camp Chase they set to work to escape, and finally after three weeks, on the night of September 19, 1863, he, with sixteen others, escaped by a tunnel dug with a case knife, going out at the south end of prison three. He made his way to Kentucky and joined a small squad of Morgan's cavalry that had been cut off from the main force in the passage through the state to Ohio. Many a lively and daring skirmish with the Kentucky home-guards and Federal scouts marked the career of this little squad through the fall, and into the winter, of 1863–4, when the principal part of them were captured by a superior force. Nolan escaped across the Ohio river into Indiana, by a perilous skiff ride through slush ice, whence he made his way to Jacksonville, Illinois, where, in February, 1864, he entered Illinois College, and remained until the summer vacation, which he passed in Louisiana, Mo., with his "chum," afterwards Hon. N. C. Hardin. From there he went to Pawnee City, Nebraska, and entered the Nehama Valley Seminary, where he pursued his studies and taught enough to pay his board and tuition.

In the summer of 1865 he made a short visit to his Kentucky home, and in September of the same year he located in Jackson county, Mo. He taught in Professor Huffaker's high school for a few months and then accepted the principalship of Lone Jack Seminary.

In 1867 Mr. Nolan was admitted to the practice of law by the circuit court of Jackson county; but a combination of circumstances, over which he had no control, prevented him from remaining in the legal profession longer than fourteen months.

He served as chief deputy for several years in the office of the circuit clerk of Jackson county. In 1875 he was elected secretary of the Constitutional Convention of Missouri, by a vote of 37 to 26, over the Hon. R. A. Campbell, of St. Louis. Returning home after the convention, he resumed his duties in the circuit clerk's office, where he remained until nominated by acclamation, in the primary convention of his party, as their candidate for the legislature, over two honorable opponents, and was elected by an increased majority over his predecessor.

At the organization of the 29th General Assembly, in the caucus of his party he was nominated by acclamation for Speaker, *pro tem.*, which position he still holds (1878.) In politics he is, and has ever been, a Democrat.

In November 3, 1870, Mr. Nolan married Miss Nellie C. Price, of Westport, Mo., daughter of Edmund and Emeline A. Price, a Virginia family, who emigrated to Missouri in 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Nolan have three children: Whitfield Price, born March 31, 1872; George McMahon, born April 12, 1874; and a baby daughter, Nellie, born January 12, 1877.

On the 1st day of May, 1877, Mr. Nolan resumed the profession of law in Kansas City, and by strict attention to business and a jealous regard for the rights of his clients and the zealous exercise of his talents, has secured a large and liberal practice. At the same time he has placed himself high in the estimation of his professional brethren as a gentleman of fine culture and elevated taste, forcible in argument and a deep thinker. He is very popular, not alone for his public spirit and rank as a statesman, but for his many high social qualities. His personal acquaintance is very extensive and he has won for himself many devoted friends, not only in professional and social, but also among state legislators with whom he has labored. At the adjournment of the 29th General Assembly of the state of Missouri, April 30, 1877, his fellow-members presented him, as Speaker, *pro tem.*, with an elegant and costly cane, appropriately engraved. The presentation speech was made by Hon. L. F. Cottey, of Knox county, in the following beautiful remarks:

Mr. Speaker, having obtained the floor, I may be

excused if on this occasion I depart a little from the established parliamentary usages and address my remarks for a few moments to your worthy associate, the Hon. Speaker, *pro tem.*, and, in doing so, I trust I will not be regarded as indulging in any undue or irregular personalities when I say to the Hon. George N. Nolan, of Jackson county, that his friends have directed and instructed me to give him a nice little cane(ing) on this occasion.

Mr. Speaker, *pro tem.*, permit me, sir, in behalf of your friends, to present you with this cane as a slight token of the friendship and high personal regard they bear toward you as a gentleman, and also as a faint testimonial of their very high appreciation of the manner in which you have discharged the duties of the office of Speaker *pro tem.* of this House. Called as you were from among the youngest members of the House to this high and important position—you have discharged your duties as such officer in a manner highly creditable to yourself, and I may say with entire satisfaction to every member of this body. Sir: It is a source of infinite satisfaction and pleasure to your friends here, and now in the closing hours of our deliberations to be able to give you this recognition of merit. This cane is not a thing of much value—nor would we have you prize it for any nominal value there is in it—but rather on account of the pleasant memories and happy associations connected with this, the Twenty-ninth General Assembly.

Intended, as it is, as a support for the body—while in this respect it may be of some service to you—yet may the thought that has promoted the donors ever prove a source of satisfaction, encouragement and support to you in your walk through life. Impelled by this simple token of past duty well performed, may you be enabled to walk still higher in your political life, until your proudest ambition shall have been fully realized.

Again, for your friends, congratulating you on your past success as a public officer, and wishing you much success in your future life, I now, in behalf of your friends, present you with this testimonial of their highest regard.

This pleasing testimonial was totally unexpected by Mr. Nolan, which rendered it all the more agreeable. He received the gift in the following words:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives of the Twenty-ninth General Assembly, I accept this testimonial of esteem at your hands with feelings of pride. It is a proud satisfaction to know, as I am informed, that in this offering I have the symbol of of your friendship, that strong support which we dependent mortals need to lean upon through life. I entertain for *you*, gentlemen, one and all, sentiments of the highest regard and friendship. Our association here has been of the most pleasant character; and when I have presided over your deliberations, I have tried to preside with the strictest impartiality and fairness, and if there have been errors committed they have been errors of the head and not of the heart. If there has been a word spoken by myself upon this floor or elsewhere that marred the feelings of any gentleman, it was not spoken in malice, and is now forever hushed in the bond of good fellowship. I shall cherish and preserve this souvenir throughout life as an earnest of the friendship here formed. Gentlemen, I thank you

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HON. GEORGE HOWELL SHIELDS.

ST. LOUIS.

THERE is in the development of every successful life a principle which is a lesson to every man following in its footsteps—a lesson leading to higher and more honorable position than the ordinary. What stamps that principle as a beacon is the patent fact that success is not always in the proportion of capacity, nor failure always caused by a natural paucity of intellect or advantages. But in the pertinacious following of a path or policy, in the steady and determined plodding toward honorable renown, in industrial zeal and patient waiting—in these, as often if not oftener than otherwise, is found the cause of success. Let a man be industriously ambitious and honorable in his ambitions, and he will rise, whether having the prestige of family or the obscurity of poverty. But where fair average ability is found in the boy, industrious application, generous impulses and honorable aims in the man's growing life—that man will win, not by the favorable turn of fortune's wheel, but by the vigorous grasp of determined manhood which takes bold hold of that wheel and turns it to his purpose. We are led to these reflections by a study of the life of the subject of this sketch.

George Howell Shields was born in Bardstown, Nelson county, Kentucky, June 19, 1842, and was the son of George W. and Martha (Howell) Shields. His mother was the eldest daughter of Major D. S. Howell, one of the pioneers of Kentucky and for many years a prominent citizen of Nelson county.

Major Howell's wife was a Miss Shipp, whose family name figures conspicuously and honorably on the American rolls in the Revolutionary war. George W. Shields was a civil engineer by profession, who, after constructing many of the leading turnpike roads in Kentucky, surveyed the first railroad in Louisiana and Mississippi. After his removal to Missouri, in 1844, he engaged in the beef and pork packing business in Hannibal until 1861, during which time he was elected mayor of that city for seven terms.

George Howell enjoyed all the facilities of such common schools as that early day afforded in Missouri, and in 1854 entered the freshman class in Westminster College, at Fulton, Missouri—then the best college in the state—under President S. S. Laws. When at school his ambition was not satisfied with anything short of excellence, and he generally stood at the head of his classes, especially in the higher mathematics and languages. But, unfortunately, in February, 1861, owing to his father's failure, he was compelled to leave college at the middle of the sophomore year.

Determined on an independent course, George at once entered upon the study of law. In July, 1861, he became connected with the *Daily Hannibal Press;* in a few months he was made chief editor of the paper. This was a staunch Union journal and largely instrumental in molding public opinion favorably toward the administration of President Lincoln in the government's policy in the conduct of the war. After the sale of the paper, Mr. Shields entered the law office of Hon. William P. Harrison, at Hannibal—one of the best lawyers in North Missouri—and studied with him until the fall of 1864, except while both gentlemen were engaged in the United States service in one of the provisional regiments of Missouri troops, of which Mr. Harrison was lieutenant-colonel and Mr. Shields a private.

In the fall of 1864 he entered the Louisville Law School and graduated with honors in March, 1865. He began the practice of law in Hannibal in the same year; was elected city attorney by the Republican party, and was reëlected three successive years, the last two without opposition.

In 1866 his preceptor, who had a large practice, was appointed and afterward elected judge of the 16th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, and gave into the hands of his young successor his large docket. Although a mere tyro in the profession, the young man carried all the business through, never losing a client and rarely a case. On this beginning his practice grew and prospered, till in 1870 he had the largest practice in Northeast Missouri Mr. Shields was first prominently brought into notice in 1866 as lawyer in contested election cases for all the county officers in Marion county. As the election had been held under the new constitution of 1865, and very bitterly contested, the interest of the public in the cases was intense. Nine of the most prominent lawyers in Northeast Missouri had been engaged by the contestants. The Republicans employed Mr. Shields. This extreme mark of confidence in one so young could have been no less than gratifying; but his inexperience caused Mr. Shields to employ assistant counsel—evidencing that the usual effects of such causes on young men of meagre abilities found no place of imprint on this young man's brain; he had the discernment, so rare in youthful professionals, to discover he could yet learn. At his suggestion, Mr. James Carr, attorney for the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, was employed. On the day set for hearing, the court house was crowded with the prominent men of both parties in the county. Mr. Shields made a motion to dismiss the cases, as improperly brought, and argued his points alone. After a long and bitter discussion the motion was sustained. Mr. Carr at once accorded to his young colleague all the credit of the motion, and publicly commended his legal genius. From that hour Mr. Shields commanded a large business. It was the case that made him, professionally, and stamped him permanently as one of Missouri's good lawyers.

In 1868 he was employed by the Republicans to contest the election of county officers in Ralls county. After a long and earnest contest, going three times to the supreme court of the state, he won the case. In this suit he was opposed by Judge Redd, Judge Dryden and the law firm of Sharp & Broadhead.

If Mr. Shields has any special taste and forte in his profession, it has been in criminal practice, equity cases and for corporation law, especially railroad and insurance law.

In 1870 Mr. Shields was elected to the 26th General Assembly of Missouri, from Marion county, being the only "straight" Republican elected in the county. He was unknown among the legislators of his state, and himself as little acquainted with legislative proceedings. But keeping a quiet watch on every act, he directly familiarized himself perfectly with the regular business, and soon took high rank

in parliamentary debate. His compeers say of him that his record that session gave great promise of future usefulness to his state. He was a member of the judiciary committee, and was also made chairman of the committee on constitutional amendments. During the session of 1872, so high was the place he held in the esteem of his fellow-members that he was, although a Republican, elected by the Democratic House one of the managers of the impeachment of Judge Lucas.

In the fall of 1872 Mr. Shields was nominated by the Republicans of Missouri for judge of the supreme court of the state, on the ticket with General John B. Henderson for governor, but the ticket was defeated. In 1873 he moved to St. Louis and formed a law partnership with General John B. Henderson, which firm still continues.

In 1875, not having resided in the city two years, he was elected a member of the constitutional convention, being one of the seven Republicans in that body. He served on the judiciary committee, on the committee on education, and was chairman of the committee on railroad taxation. In this convention, composed of some of the oldest and ablest lawyers of the State, Mr. Shields stood high as a debater and as a constitutional lawyer.

In 1876 he was elected by his fellow-citizens one of the board of commissioners to frame the new charter for the city, under the legislative enactment separating the city from the county. This was a Democratic body, but they elected Mr. Shields their president. While there was bitter hostility in both parties of the county and city to this "scheme and charter movement," all now agree as to its wisdom and utility, and to the genius and labors of the president of the board both parties to-day attribute in a great measure the excellent municipal government under which St. Louis is now prospering. He is at present (1877) chairman of the Republican State Central Committee.

As a politician, Hon. George H. Shields stands high and very promising throughout the state. Being yet a young man, a broad and inviting field of usefulness opens out before him, while as a lawyer, and one of the youngest at the bar, he has already achieved a success and honorable name rarely acquired after a life-service in that arduous profession. A gentleman of high standing in the profession in St. Louis makes the following honorable mention of the subject of this sketch:

"He has by rare ability and an invincible industry pushed his way into the foremost rank of the profession. He is of a practical cast of mind, intuitively just, sagacious in method and profound in the knowledge of the law. The rectitude of his ambition protects him against acts of doubtful propriety and has placed his name among the brightest of the lawyers of the state. He is cool and deliberate in practice and possesses a well defined theory of the case under his management."

Speaking of him socially, it has been said of him:

"Of Mr. Shields' social qualities his friends can speak with enthusiasm. He possesses a fine sense of honor and all his acts are inspired by liberal and generous principles. Tenacious of his own convictions, he extends the broadest indulgence to the views of others. He is urbane in demeanor, of ripe culture and fills the full measure of an honorable gentleman."

Another eminent professional brother, in St. Louis, speaking of his legal qualities and attainments, says:

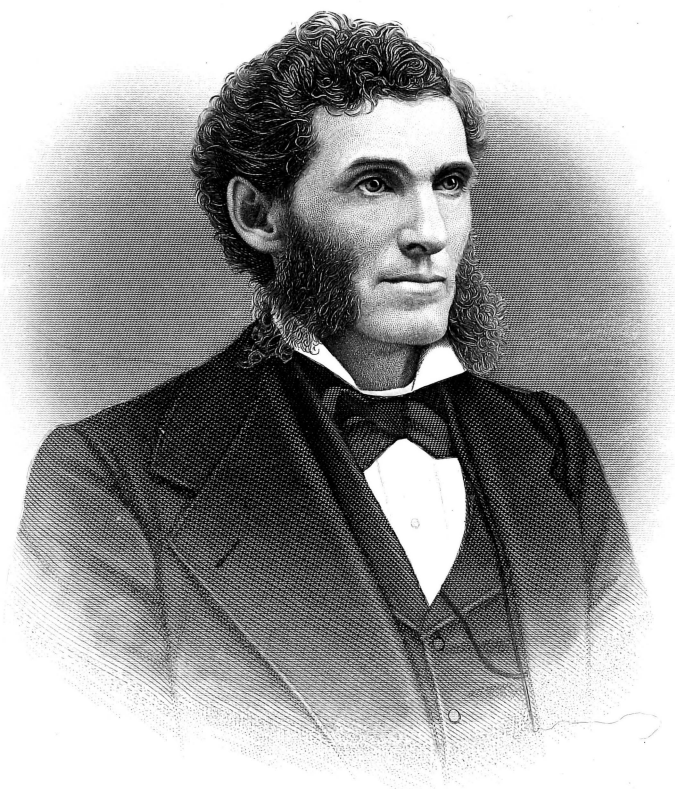
"Notwithstanding the prominence and success which have marked Mr. Shields' career in public and political places, yet he appears best at the bar, and his qualification for other positions has been the result of training gained in a successful practice of the law. Associated in business with ex-Senator John B. Henderson, whom the bar generally recognize as the most accomplished lawyer in the state, he has had ample scope and opportunity for the development of his powers as well as the benefit of contact with a disciplined and cultured mind.

"Mr. Shields in the investigation of legal questions seems to proceed with great caution; he is sensible enough to say he 'don't know,' and to ask time to investigate; so when he gives an opinion it commands the confidence of his clients and generally receives the sanction of the courts. In his presentation of cases, he has something better than oratory—which only excites admiration—he has candor and perspicuity of statement, with great earnestness of manner; he strives to show how convinced he is himself of the truth of his facts and of the justice of his conclusions, and in this way rarely fails to impart his own conviction to his hearers.

"Mr. Shields is filled with an ambition to do honor to his profession, and expects honor in return. He is what might fairly be called a devoted lawyer. It is no praise to say of him that he is earning and will soon enjoy a proud position in the front rank of the great lawyers of the West."

These are high encomiums, but the early success of George H. Shields, as politician, as lawyer and in the social circle, surely indicate their justness. And as the sure means to an honorable name and distinction, we recommend the qualities to others.

While Mr. Shields, in Hannibal and in St. Louis, has been to a greater or less extent connected with



S B Armour

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many of the promising public enterprises, he has confined his energies and talents to the legitimate practice of his profession. He is of an old and strict Presbyterian family, himself strictly moral and through life unusually free from the vices so common in society. In politics he is sometimes termed "the black sheep of the flock," being the only Republican in an old and influential Democratic family. He is conservative but pronounced in his views, never bigoted, bitter nor extreme. There has been no change in his politics, though his views are often modified by investigation, and he never allows his party fealty to lead to favoring wrongs. Believing that patriotism and intelligence go hand in hand, he favors general education at public expense; is in favor of a liberal and judicious system of public improvement by the national government; his financial views tend to the preserving of the public credit intact, to funding the national debt at a lower rate of interest in long bonds, and to the restoration to our legal currency of the old silver dollar of "our fathers."

In February, 1866, George H. Shields was married to Mary H., eldest daughter of Rev. John Leighton, a Presbyterian minister of unusual ability, who preached for thirty years in Palmyra and Hannibal, Missouri. They have two children living—a boy and girl—having lost their oldest son by death in 1868.

PLANKINTON & ARMOURS.

KANSAS CITY.

JUST below the mouth of the Kaw, on the outer rim of the great bend of the Missouri river, as it takes its abrupt turn to the east across the state of Missouri, for its junction with the Mississippi, stand the principal packing houses of the "New West." Geographically their location is perfect, being situated just where the great railway lines converge, along which the cattle and hogs from 121,000,000 acres of the most prolific corn and grass lands of this continent must find their way to market. Upon these millions of acres tributary to Kansas City, according to the most careful estimates, there were, January 1, 1878, more than 6,000,000 cattle and nearly 5,000,000 hogs. Kansas City, by reason of her proximity to these grazing grounds and her superior facilities for shipments, has become the greatest cattle market of the continent; as a hog market she is rapidly coming to the front, and her immense stock yards necessarily afford unrivaled advantages as a purchasing market for packers. The Kansas City packing houses, lying contiguous to these stock yards, in the same river bottom with them, have at all times the benefit of a first class supply market at their own doors, an advantage quite apparent in the superior quality of their beef and pork products. Among the packing houses at this point, Plankinton & Armours' takes the decided lead, having a capacity nearly if not quite equal to all the others combined. Few larger pork packing houses are to be found east or west; it has the largest beef packing capacity of any establishment in the world, and with their immense houses at Milwaukee and Chicago, and their New York commission house, entitles them to rank as the largest packing house in Europe or America. The Kansas City house was established in 1870; the firm renting for the season of 1870-71, the new stone house of Nofsinger & Co. In the spring of 1871 they broke ground upon their present location, near the Kansas and Missouri state line, a short distance above Nofsinger's, and erected their first building, 160x180 two stories and a basement. Here they conducted operations during the season of 1871-72, slaughtering 25,800 cattle and 30,000 hogs. In 1873 they doubled their capacity for business, erecting a building 144x192 feet, same height as the first, having an ice-house with a capacity of five hundred hogs a day, and also doubled their business; the season 1872-73 being most prosperous, though the proportion of cattle to hogs was not so great as in the previous one. The panic of 1873-74 embarrassed the packing business very greatly; in addition to this the grasshopper ravages of 1874-75 destroyed large areas of the corn and grass product of those years, and decreased the number of live stock put upon the Kansas City market by at least 75,000 head per annum. Despite hard times, general panic and grasshoppers, the packing house of Plankinton &

Armours continued to do a fair amount of business, and in 1875 disposed of 21,500 head of cattle and 80,000 hogs. The number of cattle slaughtered by them from 1871 to 1875, inclusive, was 100,000 head, valued at $2,500,000; the pork product was nearly twice as great, the whole aggregating $6,476,-030, for the first five years of their operations at this point.

They had now felt the pulse of the western country, and found it regular, full and strong. The cessation of the grasshopper plague gave promise of a speedy increase in the number of live stock that would be offered in market; the tide of immigration setting into Kansas and the adjacent territory would necessarily be followed by a great increase in the hog product of that region, and the big packing house felt that it must again enlarge its borders. In 1876 the firm decided upon an improvement by which the packing season could be continued throughout the year, as well as from November to March, and built an ice-house 102x185 feet, three stories high, tearing down the old ice-house erected in 1873. The walls of this building are three feet thick, chambered for the free circulation of air; the upper story, twenty-five feet deep, has a capacity of 10,000 tons of ice. Downward through this young iceberg the cool air is forced into the rooms below by a process known as Fisher's patent, and a low temperature sustained in the very hottest weather, which renders summer packing as safe an operation as winter work, the only question being that of ice. This same year, 1876, an addition 70x100 feet, two stories and a basement, was made to the building of 1873, several smoke houses were erected and various improvements of a minor character effected, not necessary to catalogue. In 1877 ice house No. 2 was built, same ground size as No. 1, but one story higher, giving an additional story below the ice-room, with no increased difficulty in the way of refrigeration. The storing of these 20,000 tons of solid coolness can be accomplished with two endless chains and two gigs in about seven days of ten hours each, or at the rate of three thousand tons per day. The ice is carefully dressed with an adz, so that the blocks lie evenly and compactly together, no spaces between them, and thus layer after layer is built up until the tier is completed, the hatches closed, and the little slice of the North Pole left to refrigerate the packing operations of a summer. In addition to the 20,000 tons of ice thus provided for, the outside houses, built at various times, have room for as much more, the whole affording stowage for 40,000 tons of crystallized refrigerant. In 1878 an addition 70x120 feet was made to one of the earlier buildings, and is to be used as a rendering room. The solid buildings of this establishment—heavy stone foundations and brick walls—cover an area of a little over two and a half acres; the offices, smoke-houses, wooden ice-houses, saw-mills and docks as much more, the entire ground occupied being fifteen acres. When working up to its full capacity, this immense packing house requires the labor of six hundred men, engines of one hundred and sixty-five horse power, and takes care of 1,000 head of cattle and 4,000 hogs a day. In slack times this force is greatly reduced, half the power and two hundred men sufficing for a business of one thousand hogs daily. The engines are four in number; the largest of eighty horse-power, is used in handling beef and running the large saws, the others, of forty, thirty and fifteen horse-power, respectively, are utilized in handling pork. Hogs are put through in one, two, three order. From the killing room, through the scalding vats, down the scraping table under the hand of the ripper, past slippery Sam with his hose-pipe into the hanging-room, is but the work of a moment. Two or three hours for the animal heat to pass of is the extent in warm weather, and the doors of the cooling room open to receive the carcass. The perfect cleanliness of the whole establishment is one of its marked features; no offensive odor is perceptible, and the utmost order, regularity and system prevails. One walks for hours through these vast cellars, as through the galleries and chambers of some silent mine; door after door opens noiselessly as he approaches and closes as silently when he passes; around him lie masses of pork in layers of dry salt; occasionally in some gallery he meets a solitary barrow-man or stumbles on a group at work, until the eye, gradually accustomed to the darkness, expands and sees everywhere the same order, the same system, the same cleanliness; all so quietly managed that when at last he emerges into day and recalls his subterranean journey he finds it impossible to realize that through those doors a ceaseless procession of pork has been passing at the rate of one hog a minute for every hour of the working day during the past twelve months. The amount has been even greater than this; from November, 1877, to date—June 15, 1878—one hundred and seventy thousand hogs and eighteen thousand cattle were packed in this establishment. The hams and break-

fast bacon are pickled in pork casks; in making pickle they use only the best Liverpool salt, the finest quality of granulated sugar, and all other materials number one. In the double smoke house, of which there are eleven, they can smoke, in clear dry weather, a million pounds of meat per week. Their rendering room has a capacity for fifteen million pounds of lard per annum, and were there sufficient demand for beef tallow, enough to grease creation. Bacon is put upon the market in dry salt or smoked, packed in boxes; these boxes are manufactured by the firm, and in this work they run their buzz saw through two million feet of lumber every twelve months. Their cooperage costs them $60,000 per annum; and in making pickle they use three thousand tons of salt, six thousand pounds of saltpeter, and a thousand barrels of sugar every year. They also offer liberal inducements to some tin house to undertake the manufacturing, in Kansas City, of the necessary cans for packing lard, thus tending to increase home consumption by building up home industries that shall give employment to home labor. The value of their real estate, buildings and improvements at this point is not less than $300,000; while their pay rolls show $110,000 as their annual disbursements for labor. Being thoroughly equipped for summer packing they command the home market during warm weather, their sales to the local trade for the year aggregating thirty million pounds of meat. Their products are very largely consumed at home, only a small portion of their meat being offered in the foreign market. Beef is packed in barrels and tierces; of this the tierce beef is shipped abroad, the barrel beef is disposed of at home. The great bulk of the pork and lard is shipped south and west, and their brands are found in every market from San Francisco to New Orleans, or between Mexico and the fortieth parallel of latitude. The value of such an establishment to the carrying trade of Kansas City and the stock growers of the West it is impossible justly to estimate. Nearly eight hundred and ten car loads of material for curing and boxing meat were unloaded at their docks last year, and at least four thousand car loads of live stock were killed and packed during the same period. This is simply freight received in which we have not included cooperage, lard cans, or fuel.

It was said of the packing house at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, that within two years of its creation it had added one-half a cent to the value of every pound of pork in Central Iowa. It is doubtless true that the large packing houses, by producing a market nearer home for the live stock that must otherwise be shipped long distances to market, have not only greatly increased the demand for cattle and hogs, but have actually added an appreciable sum to the value of every pound of weight. The addition of one-fourth of a cent per pound to the value of the cattle and hogs of the New West would enhance the aggregate $10,000,000. The buyers who give the stock grower the best market at the least distance from his farm or ranch, has multiplied his chances for profit, and, by so much, increased his facilities for accumulating wealth; and this is just the benefit conferred upon the stock men of the New West by just such establishments as this of Plankinton & Armours.

The firm of Plankinton & Armours was not born, like Topsy it only "growed," so gradual, yet constant has been its increase in business and capital.

Thirty-five or forty years ago the senior member of the firm, John Plankinton, the pioneer packer of Milwaukee, came to that city from Pennsylvania, and opened a small butcher shop. This was several years before Milwaukee was incorporated, and the now beautiful and populous city was only a straggling village. Here by honesty, economy, diligent attention to business and good hard sense, Mr. Plankinton's trade increased, slowly at first, then more rapidly, and the butcher shop gradually developed into the packing house.

In the meantime the Armour boys were growing into manhood on the old farm in Madison county, New York, where they were born. Their parents were from Connecticut, where Mr. and Mrs. Armour taught school previous to their marriage. Mrs. Armour was a woman of exceptional intelligence, rare judgment and caution, with great force of character. The father was a man of indomitable energy, quite firm in his disposition, and of sterling integrity. They were of Scotch-Irish descent, and admirably blended those qualities of mind and heart which insure success in life. The great prosperity which has attended their sons thus far is directly attributed to those traits inherited by birth, and the training and discipline of their early home. There were six boys, five of whom are living. Though Mr. Armour's farm was a large one, his boys as they arrived at manhood one by one left home, with the exception of the two eldest, to seek their own fortune in the world. P. D. was the first to leave the old homestead, which he did at nineteen years of age, spending some time in Cali-

fornia, when he returned east and entered into business in Milwaukee. Here in 1864–5 he formed a partnership with John Plankinton, which soon greatly enlarged the capacity and capital of the old pioneer packing house, now known as Plankinton & Armour. Both Plankinton and Armour possess inexhaustible business resources, and a courage for immense operations which would border on temerity were they otherwise than uniformly successful.

Their business increased so rapidly that it was soon determined to establish a receiving house in Chicago, and H. O. Armour, a brother of P. D., came west as a partner in the new house, of which he assumed charge, conducting business about one year, when the receiving house made way for the large packing house which was then established under the name of Armours & Co.—another brother, J. F. Armour, being now received into the Chicago firm. The extensive operations of these large packing houses rendered a commission house a necessity, and H. O. Armour went to New York City, where he established the general commission house of the firm, of which he is the efficient head. The Chicago packing house has an immense capacity for pork, can handle four thousand five hundred hogs in a day, a year's work being eight hundred thousand head.

There were more Armours left, and the grand opening for a packing house in the metropolis of the Missouri Valley was not to be overlooked. Accordingly in 1870 Mr. S. B. Armour, who was engaged in business in Central New York, closed out his operations there and came to Kansas City in September of that year. The establishment of which we give a description above was added to the list of the Plankinton & Armours' houses, entitling them to rank as the first packing firm in the world.

The members of this firm are all married. S. B. Armour, of Kansas City, was married in Oneida county, New York, June 21, 1857, to Miss Margaret Klock. They have no children, but one of Mr. Armour's nephews is taking the place of a son in his family and in his business. Mrs. Armour is a member of the Second Presbyterian church of Kansas City, and with her husband was warmly attached to her old pastor, Dr. Cheever, who died during his pastorate of this church, greatly lamented by his parish. She is one of the most active members of the Womens' Christian Association, very generous in her contributions, giving much of her time and energies to the work of the association. Mr. Armour has a fine residence on Broadway, is a man in the prime of life, of genial temperament and affable manners, yet strongly marked with the native caution of his race.

The firm has always been most liberal in donating to public charities; they are deeply interested in the welfare of Kansas City, giving efficient aid to all enterprises tending to increase the prosperity or promote the interests of the municipality.

HON. JAMES O. BROADHEAD.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN BROADHEAD, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to America, during the Revolutionary war, and settled in Albemarle county, Virginia. He had three sons—Thomas, William and Achilles. Achilles grew to manhood in Albemarle county and held many important public offices there. He married Miss Mary Winston Carr, the descendant of an old and highly respectable Scotch family, who settled in Virginia at an early period. Our subject was their oldest child; afterwards was born Mary Ann (now Mrs. Newby, of Wutherford, Texas); William; Elizabeth, now Mrs. Logan, of Neosho, Missouri; and Garland Carr —afterwards state geologist of Missouri.

Achilles Broadhead moved to St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1836, leaving our subject in Virginia. The elder Mr. Broadhead died in 1856—his wife died in 1852. The distinguishing traits of both parents and their families were piety, public usefulness, strict integrity, with other high mental and moral characteristics. The children all exhibit the same traits, and, in their practice, have made themselves as honored as their parents,

James Overton Broadhead was born in Charlottesville, Albemarle county, Virginia, May 29,

ST LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Yours truly
Jas. O. Broadhead

1819. He was educated by his uncle, Dr. Frank Carr, until the age of sixteen, receiving at the hands of that accomplished and scholarly gentleman, a thorough, classic training. In 1835 he entered the University of Virginia, an institution renowned for the number and high character of its graduates, and during his course there supported himself wholly by his own exertions; he afterward taught a school near Baltimore, Maryland. In 1837 he permanently located in Missouri, and for several years studied law under Hon. Edward Bates. In 1842 he was licensed to practice law, by Judge Ezra Hurt, and opened his office in Bowling Green, Missouri. The circuit in which he practiced comprised the counties of St. Charles, Lincoln, Pike, Ralls, Montgomery and Warren. The eminent practitioners he had to contend with in that bar demanded not only extraordinary exertions, but extraordinary abilities, in a young man entering upon a contest with such able and popular lawyers; but his success shows that he was equal to the demand.

Mr. Broadhead was elected to the Constitutional Convention in 1845 from the 2nd Senatorial district of Missouri. In 1847 the Whig party elected him to represent Pike county in the Missouri legislature, in which canvass he defeated N. P. Minor, Esq., over a strong Democratic majority. In 1850 he was elected to the state senate from the 2nd district, and represented the counties of Pike and Ralls. In his legislative career, Mr. Broadhead indelibly recorded his name among the first of the parliamentary debaters of Missouri, and established an enviable popularity.

In 1859 he removed to St. Louis, where he formed a law partnership with F. C. Sharpe, Esq., and rapidly secured a large and remunerative practice. At the St. Louis bar, Mr. Broadhead soon gained prominence as a first-class lawyer.

When the unhappy differences between the Northern and Southern states culminated in war, Mr. Broadhead unhesitatingly placed himself on the side of the Union and its preservation, at all hazards. In January, 1861, a critical crisis was upon Missouri, and depending upon her action was indeed the entire Union. With the broad, comprehensive views natural to him, he readily took in the situation, and recognized the necessity of, first, saving the Union from dismemberment; next, and necessary thereto, that the border states should not secede; and, finally, to prevent the latter, Missouri must be kept loyal. Prompted no less by loyalty to the national government than to his own state and all the people of both sections, Mr. Broadhead at once took strong grounds for securing Missouri against any chance of dragging her into the meshes of secession. The legislature had provided for the calling of a state convention in April, 1861, and at the Verandah Hall meeting in St. Louis, in February of that year, Mr. Broadhead, with fourteen other Union men, was nominated a delegate. They were elected by a large majority. In that convention he boldly proclaimed the only hope of saving the state and the Union to be prompt and decisive measures. He was chairman of the committee which, on the 30th of July, 1861, reported in favor of vacating the offices of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State, and members of the General Assembly. The next day the convention supplied the place of the executive by the election of Hamilton R. Gamble as Governor of the provisional government.

Previous to this, had taken place (May 10, 1861) the celebrated capture of "Camp Jackson." C. F. Jackson was then Governor, and Brigadier-General D. M. Frost in command of the Missouri volunteer militia at the Camp, where, according to the state law, they were in their annual encampment; but it was presumed, on good grounds, that a major part of the command were secessionists, and that General Frost and Governor Jackson were conspiring to take the state out of the Union, seize the government and state munitions of war, take the arsenal and proclaim the state in the Confederacy. A letter from General Frost to Governor Jackson, containing such sentiments, was captured, and that letter confirmed the fears of the loyalists.

In February, 1861, in accordance with the advice of Hon. F. P. Blair, Mr. Broadhead and others, a committee of safety was appointed, consisting of leading citizens of St. Louis, for the purpose of raising volunteers and otherwise prepare for the support of law, order and loyalty. The committee appointed was: Oliver D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. J. Witzig and F. P. Blair, Jr. In their entire work Mr. Broadhead was conspicuous for his activity. Fortunately, the committee was composed of practical men who recognized the necessity of prompt action and decisive measures to maintain the honor and supremacy of the Union. The cause of the government had to be strengthened and its enemies confounded—and that at once. Mr. Broadhead brought to this work all the zeal of his nature, and in a short time there

were organized six full regiments. By special orders of the President of the United States, the committee of safety was recognized as legal and its acts declared loyal and needful. The military commanders were ordered to consult with its members and be guided in matters of public safety, as the following will show:

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1861.

SIR:—The President of the United States directs that you enroll in the military service of the United States the loyal citizens of St. Louis and vicinity, not exceeding, with those heretofore enlisted, ten thousand in number, for the purpose of maintaining the authority of the United States, and for the protection of the peaceable inhabitants of Missouri. And you will, if deemed necessary by yourself and by Messrs. Oliver D. Filley, John How, James O. Broadhead, Samuel T. Glover, J. J. Witzig and Francis P. Blair, Jr., proclaim martial law in St. Louis. The additional force hereby authorized shall be discharged in part or in whole, if enlisted, as soon as it appears to you and the gentlemen above named that there is no danger of an attempt on the part of the enemies of the government to take military possession of the city of St. Louis, or put the city in the control of a combination against the government of the United States; and whilst such additional force remains in the service, the same shall be governed by the rules and articles of war, and such special regulations as you may prescribe, and shall, like the force heretofore directed to be enrolled, be under your command. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
L. THOMAS, Adjutant General.

Captain NATHANIEL LYON, 2nd Infantry, Commanding St. Louis.

The military authorities then in command of the United States troops at St. Louis refused to muster into service these new recruits, on the plea that there was no need of them. Captain Lyon was, at the time, in command of the St. Louis arsenal (under the orders of Brigadier-General Harney), and was in sympathy with the committee of safety, who kept constantly in communication with him. Early on the morning of April 21, Captain Lyon sent to Hon. Francis P. Blair the following:

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, April 21, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—I have no authority for mustering in troops for the government. This is very important now, and before we are so hemmed in that we cannot help ourselves, which is doubtless the policy of our adversaries. * * * * N. LYON.

[LATER.]

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, April 21, 1861.

Hon. FRANCIS P. BLAIR, JR.—

Dear Sir:—I forgot, in writing you by Captain Collamer, to mention that I have authentic information that Lieutenant John M. Schofield, 1st artillery, who has for some time past been on leave of absence in St. Louis, has received orders from Washington to muster volunteers into the United States service. It would be well for some of your people to see and consult with him at once. Something should be done, if possible, to-day. LYON.

Immediately upon receipt of this latter note, Messrs. Blair, Broadhead and others of the committee, started in search of Lieutenant Schofield, whom they found at church, and himself being impressed with the necessity of prompt action, went immediately with them to the arsenal to comply with his instructions to muster in the volunteers. They were mustered into the United States service; but General Harney refused to permit them to remain in the arsenal or to be armed. In consequence of this action, the committee secured the removal of General Harney, and on the evening of April 23 he left for Washington. Lyon was now in command, and the new troops were armed and equipped. Upon the advice of Mr. Broadhead and others of the committee, Lyon determined upon immediate action to secure the state from its enemies and their machinations to wrest it from the Union.

The capture of Camp Jackson was the first fruits of this *coup d'etat* of the committee. The Union men were jubilant; law and order prevailed; Missouri was saved to the Union, and her example followed by the border states. These facts constitute part of the unwritten history of the war; but they are well authenticated. Looking back at the critical condition of the government in the early part of 1861, the importance of these prompt proceedings assume immense proportions. What Mr. Broadhead accomplished in the preservation of the Union in this movement may now be understood and appreciated, but it can never be fully estimated.

During the first year of the war, Mr. Broadhead was appointed Provost-Marshal General of the Department comprising Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, the Indian Territory and the lower portion of Iowa. In the same year he was appointed United States District Attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Asa Jones, Esq. Other duties, however, compelled him to resign in six months.

In 1875 he was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention which framed the present organic law of the state. He took a leading part in its deliberations; at its close he resumed his professional

practice in St. Louis, and has since given that his entire attention. But as lawyer, legislator or soldier, he has certainly gained right to a place among "the eminent men of Missouri," and of the Union. A well-known gentleman of high standing adds this tribute to the subject of this sketch:

"As a lawyer, it is no disparagement to the other eminent leaders who adorn the bar of Missouri, to say that Colonel Broadhead stands second to none. His genial nature has won for him the personal good-will of his professional brethren, and their confidence in his integrity, ability and fairness is attested by the frequency with which he is called on, by other lawyers, as adviser and counselor in important cases. The clearness and force of his opinions, fortified, as they nearly always are, by a careful reference to authority, give him a great influence with the courts, and the most important controversies are often settled upon the strength of his judgment as an advocate.

"His treatment of younger attorneys is marked by a spirit of kindness and forbearance, and the manly dignity of his presence, the unassuming simplicity of his manners, and the inflexible devotion to fair play, which characterizes his entire conduct, constitute him one of those great men who do not lose their prestige by contact and personal acquaintance.

"He was the choice of the Missouri delegation for president in the convention of 1876, and his eminent fitness for this proudest office in the gift of the people will be more widely recognized whenever the Democratic party has occasion to put forward the man best fitted for President, rather than the man who may be regarded as the most available candidate. That he will yet be President of the United States is the belief and the wish of those who know him best."

In 18— Mr. Broadhead was married to Miss Mary E. Dorsey, a native of Maryland, and an accomplished and estimable lady, daughter of Edward W. Dorsey, who was a brother of Thomas B. Dorsey, one of the judges of the court of appeals of Maryland. The family consists of three children: Chas. S. Broadhead, Mary W. and Nannie D. Broadhead.

JUDGE JAMES HARRIS.

COLUMBIA.

JAMES HARRIS, a younger brother of the Hon. John W. Harris and son of Overton Harris, some notice of whom is found in the biography of J. W. Harris, was born in Boone county, Missouri, May 17, 1818. He was the second of a family of seven children, four sons and three daughters, all of whom lived to attain their majority, and in the following order of seniority: John W., James, Martha Ryland, who married John M. Maupin, of Boone county, William Anderson, of Cedar county, Sarah Elizabeth, who married George Hunt, of Callaway county, and who died in 1843, Mary Francis, who married Thomas B. Harris, of Calloway county, and Overton M., of Pettes county, all of them useful and respectable citizens in their various callings and positions in life.

James, the subject of this sketch, received such an education as was afforded by the common schools in Missouri at that day. He studied the art of surveying, and was at one time Deputy United States Surveyor, and surveyed many of the public lands in Missouri preparatory to bringing them into market. He was elected several times to the responsible office of county surveyor of Boone county, the duties of which position he discharged with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. Soon after attaining twenty-one years of age, and prompted by that spirit of adventure common to the young men of the West, he visited Texas, with a view, if pleased, of making it his permanent home. The country was new, and generally settled at that early day, by an adventurous and improvident people, and finding the state of public morals far below the standard which he anticipated, he had the manhood to return to his native county where the surroundings were more favorable to the development of elevated moral character, and where he determined to settle and seek that position among men, and that personal contentment which honest industry, energy and enterprise seldom fails to bring. As a general rule Judge Harris entertains the opinion that it is best for young men to settle down in business where they were raised, and "fight the battle of life there," than to risk the uncertain chances of success in a new country and amongst strangers. Judge Harris has therefore been all his life a resident and citizen of Boone county, and we do not

exaggerate when we say that no man is more highly respected by his neighbors and fellow citizens, or who has exerted through life a wider and more beneficent influence for good than he has done. Judge Harris throughout life has been the warm and efficient friend of education, and when a very young man was an active advocate for the location of the State University in the county of his nativity. Although at that time possessing very slender means, he subscribed liberally toward the attainment of this noble object, and was prompt in paying what he had subscribed. But he has not confined himself to the promotion of any single good cause. He has been a reliable friend and leader in all those enterprises which were calculated to develop the country, and add to the social and moral progress of society. At an early period of life he became a member of the Baptist church, thus adopting the religion of his fathers, and has ever been a leading and useful member of that large denomination of Christians in Missouri, and has honored himself by his liberal pecuniary contributions in building up a number of the prosperous denominational institutions in Missouri.

Although not a seeker after office, nor in any sense a professional politician, he has not neglected his duties to his country. He was born a Whig. We may say that he belonged to an extensive Whig family, and whilst that great party had an existence and was led and controlled by such statesmen and patriots as Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, he was an earnest and efficient co-laborer in the ranks. He has repeatedly served the people of Boone county in the legislature of the state, and always giving the utmost satisfaction to all his constituents. He was also for eight years a member of the county court of Boone county, a most important office, and whilst he was upon the bench the business interests of the county were watched with care, and most admirably managed. To Judge Harris, as much and perhaps more than to any other man, we are indebted for the excellent credit and fair name of Boone county among the various counties of the state.

Judge Harris has devoted himself to farming and stock raising and has been successful in both pursuits as any intelligent person visiting his hospitable and splendid home eight miles southeast of Columbia, will soon discover.

On the 5th day of December, 1848, Judge Harris was united in marriage with Miss Sabra B. Jackson, daughter of Judge Wade M. Jackson, of Howard county, and niece of Claiborne F. Jackson, at one time Governor of Missouri. To this marriage there have been born thirteen children, seven girls and six boys, all of whom are living, and the last two being twins.

Although enjoying reasonably good general health for several years Judge Harris has had a rheumatic affection in one of his legs, which has compelled him to give up in some degree his large business enterprises. He spends most of his time at his pleasant and delightful home, in the bosom of his interesting family, surrounded by every comfort, enjoying the confidence and respect of his neighbors and friends, and imparting to his promising children that knowledge and wisdom gathered from a large practical experience and an extensive intercourse with mankind.

GENERAL COLLEY B. HOLLAND.

SPRINGFIELD.

COLLEY B. HOLLAND was born in Robertson county, Tennessee, August 24, 1816. His father, Lawson Holland, and his mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Brooke, were born and raised in Virginia, and removed to Tennessee in about the year 1800. His grandfather, Dudley Brooke, distinguished himself in the war of the Revolution, serving seven years, and lived to the age of ninety two, and delighted to relate to his grand-children the reminiscences of those eventful times. He was also one of the most expert horseback riders in Tennessee, and even after arriving at the age of eighty, often rode fifty miles a day, from his residence in Robertson county to Nashville and back to draw his pension. He had no enemies, and was universally beloved.

Colley B. Holland had no early educational training, never having attended school but a few months, and when married could scarcely write his name. At the age of ten he began to learn the trade of a

tailor in Columbia, Tennessee, and at sixteen, in Nashville, where he worked at his trade, received journeyman's wages. After leaving Nashville he removed to the village of Cross Plains, Tennessee, where he continued the business of tailoring, and before arriving at the age of nineteen, married Miss Emeline H. Bigbee, March 23, 1835. His health failing from overwork, he was compelled to abandon his trade.

In May, 1836, Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, called for two regiments of volunteers for the purpose of compelling the Creek and Cherokee Indians to submit to the treaty and to their removal to the far West, to which call Mr. Holland responded as a volunteer, and was mustered in as a non-commissioned officer of Captain L. J. Henry's Company 2d Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers. The enrollment of these regiments had the effect desired, and the Indians were removed to the reservation without a fight.

While encamped at Montgomery, Alabama, Governor Cawl, of Florida, requested the assistance of those regiments in the suppression of the Seminole outbreak. On arrival at Tallahasse, August 1, 1836, the citizens gave them a cordial welcome. They soon came in contact with the hostile Seminole Indians, and participated in every important engagement of the Seminole war during their term of enlistment. The company was now reduced to less than twenty men, some having been killed and wounded, others sick and unable for duty. The suffering and hardships endured in that campaign, are yet unwritten. For twenty-eight days not a single ration was issued or to be had, the meat having been rendered unpalatable for want of salt, and the men were compelled to subsist upon the cattle they killed. These regiments, after serving out their term of enlistment, were discharged at New Orleans on the 8th of January, 1836.

Colley B. Holland then returned to his home with health much improved and began farming, which occupation he pursued until 1841. He removed with his family to Springfield, Missouri, working a short time at his trade, after which he began merchandising and farming, which he followed until 1861. Early in the spring of 1861 he raised the first company of home guards, and tendering his services to the lamented General Lyon, was accepted and placed on duty. Important trusts were committed to him, all of which he faithfully performed, and enjoyed the entire confidence of the commanding general.

After the battle of Wilson Creek, September, 1861, he retreated with his command, then under General Sigel, to Rolla, Missouri, where, having served out his term of enlistment, he was mustered out of service. The same day he recruited another company for the United States service, and in connection with Governor Phelps, raised a regiment of six months' volunteers, and was commissioned a lieutenant-colonel on the 19th of December, 1861. This regiment was stationed at Rolla, Missouri, and for a time had charge of the fort and did guard duty. In February, 1862, this regiment composed a part of General Curtis' army, and advanced on Springfield where it was expected to encounter General Price, but the Confederate commander retreated south into Arkansas. General Curtis stationed a part of his forces at Cassville, Missouri, and assigned Lieutenant-Colonel Holland to its command. The post was one of great importance to the army, as all supplies had to be hauled from Springfield to furnish the army south of that point; and of the manner in which he performed the trust and confidence imposed on him, General Curtis makes favorable mention in his report to the war department, commending, in the highest terms, his promptness and valuable services.

After the battle of Pea Ridge the wounded were sent to Cassville, and by his kind attention to their wants, made himself a great favorite with the soldiers. In May, 1862, he was mustered out, his term of enlistment having expired. In September following, he was commissioned colonel of the Greene county militia, and in October, 1862, he was promoted brigadier general of the 4th military district of the enrolled Missouri militia, which position he held until near the close of the war. His command comprised five regiments, and was actively engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion. A portion of these troops met and defeated General Marmaduke in his attack on Springfield, January 8, 1863, being led by General Holland in person, who was constantly exposed during the engagement.

After the war was over he was extensively engaged in building business houses, and also in building the cotton factory, and occupied the position of president of that enterprise for two years. He has served as director in both of the national banks of Springfield, and is now engaged in a private bank known as "C. B. Holland & Sons," having associated with him in business his two sons, T. B. and W. C. Holland.

He and his wife are members of the Cumberland

Presbyterian Church, and have been for over forty years. He also takes an active interest in the Sabbath school, having served as its superintendent for the past seven years. Politically, he is a Democrat, but was formerly an Old Line Whig, Henry Clay being his polar star in the political firmament. This brief history would be incomplete without adding that in all his successes in life, much is due to the wise counsel of his estimable wife, whose energy, economy and many Christian virtues have contributed in a large degree to whatever of merit he possesses in the estimation of those who have known him best.

JOSEPH E. ALEXANDER.

MARYVILLE.

JOSEPH E. ALEXANDER, the third of the eight children of Alexander T. and Mary (McCormick) Alexander, was born in Washington county, Missouri, September 1, 1815. His parents were natives of Lincoln county, North Carolina. His father was a soldier of the war of 1812, and son of John Alexander, a native of Delaware and soldier of the Revolution. They came to Missouri in 1809, settling in Washington county upon a farm, where they lived until the death of the father in 1848.

Mr. Alexander spent the early part of his life upon a farm. He was a farmer who read and thought, studied and applied, and nature opened to him her storehouse of secrets and pointed to a life-field of dignity and beauty. "When intellect percolates the soil it will yield its hidden hoards." His opportunity for acquiring an education was very limited, being simply what the common schools of a frontier settlement afforded. He inherited from his gifted parents great vitality and a commanding force of purpose, and with calmness and deliberation to guide the judgment, and courage and intrepidity to command the action, he pressed forward to gain the prize. In the winter of 1842 he went to Jackson county, where he remained but a short time, and in April, 1843, he settled on a farm in Nodaway county, about four and one-half miles from Maryville.

In 1849 he was appointed a deputy sheriff of Nodaway county, and in 1862 was appointed county judge. He was elected sheriff in 1864, and served two years. He was a member of the first banking-house in Maryville. In politics he was a Kentucky Whig till the dissolution of that party. At the presidential election preceding the civil war, he voted for Bell and Everett, and now votes the Democratic ticket.

October 30, 1837, he married Miss Mary Ann Currier, of Orleans county, Vermont, daughter of Jacob Currier, of Vermont, who moved to Andrew county, Missouri, and died there in 1845.

MAJOR GEORGE MARTIN HOUSTON.

HARRISONVILLE.

GEORGE MARTIN HOUSTON was born December 16, 1836, in Columbia, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His father, John W. Houston, was born in 1807, in Columbia, and was, by occupation, a civil engineer. His mother was Mary B. Martin, born in 1809, at Jersey Shore, Pennsylvania, receiving a common English education. John W. Houston and wife had twelve children: Anna R., James, George M., Eliza B., Emily W., Susan M., William M., James W., Sarah W., Mary B., Rachel M. and Nellie. The name of James occurs twice in the family record one having died before the other was born. His great grandfather, Dr. John Houston, was educated at Edinburg, and was a surgeon in the army of the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, William A. Martin, was born at Jersey Shore and

had eleven children: George B., Mary B., Elizabeth, Sarah, Rachel, Thomas, Courtland Y., Robert, Edward Y., William and Franklin.

George M. Houston received a thorough English education in his native town. He chose the profession of civil engineering, in which he was employed for one year in Lebanon county, Pennsylvania and two years in Huntington and Bedford counties. In 1855 he went to Philadelphia as a clerk in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, where he remained till 1861. He enlisted in the United States army, September 1, 1861, as first lieutenant and adjutant of regiment Merrill's Horse, which was organized in St. Louis, Missouri, under special orders from General Fremont. In August, 1862, he was commissioned captain of Company A, and served in that capacity until 1864, when he was made major of the regiment. The regiment was disbanded in September, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee. He then removed to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, and began the drug business, in which he is still engaged. He has been secretary of the board of education of Harrisonville since its organization in 1870.

He was married September 27, 1866, to Miss Mary F. May, who was born in Pike county, Kentucky, March 24, 1847, and educated in Ironton, Ohio. Her father, Harvey G. May, was born in Pike county, April 27, 1825. Her grandfather Thomas May, was born in Maryland, in February, 1787. Her great grandfather, John May was born in Germany, in 1765, served seven years in the revolutionary war and died at the age of sixty-two. Her great grandmother, Sarah Phillips, was born in Maryland, and died at the age of eighty-eight. Her grandmother, Dorcas Patten, was born on James river, Virginia, in 1788, and died in her eighty-third year. Her father, James Patten, died in his sixtieth year; his wife dying at the age of ninety-six.

Major Houston and wife have had six children: John H., born September 11, 1867; William M., born November 30, 1868; Charles W., born October 1, 1870; Anna May, born November 15, 1872; Nellie B., born January 16, 1875; Harry Howard, born April 16, 1877. John H. died March 18, 1873.

HOMER JUDD, M. D., D. D. S.

ST. LOUIS.

HOMER JUDD was born in Otis, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, March 29, 1820, and was the son of Asa and Ada Judd. The Judd family emigrated from England and settled in Massachusetts a few years after the landing of the Pilgrims. A genealogical record of the family has been published embracing over one thousand eight hundred names, and reaching down to the year 1845. Such a record, running through the Pilgrim stock and into the ancient families of Great Britain, cannot fail to present a long array of honor and integrity, of which any family of to-day might justly feel proud. But, while not ignoring his honored ancestry, Dr. Judd relies more upon his own honest endeavors to be a "man for a' that;" and he is right—better be the beginning of an illustrious line than the end of it. His present high professional and social standing evidences that he is not dishonoring the ancient name. His father, Asa Judd, was a respectable farmer, and represented his town several years in the Massachusetts General Assembly.

Homer attended the common schools of his native state, afterward enjoying the higher advantages of Lee and Worthington academies—two of Massachusetts better class of educational institutions. He graduated in 1847 in the Berkshire Medical College, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts. He has always been a student, and, in addition to his Greek and Latin acquired during his academical course, he has possessed himself of a very good knowledge of French, Spanish, German and Italian languages, besides some proficiency in Hebrew and Sanscrit. Some slight assistance from private tutors was all the help he had; but with all the ardor of a devotee, and with the pleasure of a natural linguist, he has pursued his studies and investigations alone. Indeed, from early life to now, his tastes and inclinations have led him into the literary and scientific research.

Dr. Judd began the practice of medicine and dentistry in Ravenna, Ohio. But after two years, he went to Santa Fé, New Mexico, where he filled

the first tooth ever professionally touched in that territory. He remained there one summer and then returned to Ohio. From there he removed to Warsaw, Illinois, where he practiced in his double profession about twelve years. Here he was a member of the school board for several years, and one year superintendent of the public schools. He joined the I. O. O. F. in Ohio, in 1847, at Ravenna, passed through the chairs of his lodge in Warsaw, and was its representative to the grand lodge which met in Chicago in 1859. He then removed to St. Louis where (with the exception of the time spent in the army) he has constantly been engaged, confining himself, however, to dentistry. That his professional brethren have duly appreciated Dr. Judd, is found in the fact that he has been president of the American Dental Association, of the Missouri State Association, of the St. Louis Dental Society, Dean of the Missouri Dental College seven years, and editor of the Missouri Dental *Journal* five years. He was acting assistant surgeon, United States army, on the hospital steamers running to Vicksburg.

After the battle of Shiloh, Dr. Judd volunteered and served in attending to the wounded of that place. He was one of the four surgeons having charge of five hundred wounded soldiers on board the hospital steamer, the usual assistants being difficult to procure, each doctor had to dress, nurse and attend in person to all the varied and exhausting wants to his one hundred and twenty-five patients. Of course, the physical and mental labor was very great. So severely did it tax Dr. Judd, that he was compelled to make a two months' trip to Minnesota to recuperate his health. He was afterwards appointed surgeon of the 40th Regiment Missouri Volunteers, and served with them at the battles of Franklin, Nashville and Spanish Fort. He remained in the service some months after the surrender of General Lee to the United States forces closed the war, being stationed at Montgomery, Alabama. He was mustered out of the service of the United States, in August, 1865, and with an honorable discharge returned to St. Louis, where he resumed the practice of dentistry, in which he has been ever since engaged.

Dr. Homer Judd is now a member of the American Medical Association, of the St. Louis Medical Society, of the St. Louis Academy of Science, of the American Dental Association, of the Missouri State Dental Society, of the St. Louis Dental Society and several other scientific associations, State and local. He is also an honorary member of the California, Illinois, Iowa, Sixth District, New York, and other state and local dental societies.

In his religious proclivities, Dr. Judd leans more to the Catholic charities of Christianity than to its creeds, recognizing poor man's faulty nature here, pitying his foibles, but confidently looking to the final and eternal happiness and holiness of all mankind. In politics, he was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, since that time he has been a Republican.

Homer Judd was married in Pittsfield, Illinois, in March, 1853, to Miss Emily F. Hodgen, of that place. They have had three children—one son who died at the age of six years, and two daughters, now aged respectively seven and thirteen years.

Professionally, Dr. Judd stands deservedly high in Missouri and through the United States, his name and efforts in the scientific departments being high in the estimation of his fellows. Socially no family stands higher in St. Louis, and no warmer hearted man walks among the sons of the earth.

HON. WILLIAM CHRISMAN.

INDEPENDENCE.

FEW men have lived more quietly and unostentatiously than William Chrisman, and yet few have exerted a more salutary influence upon the immediate society in which they move, or impressed a community with a more profound reliance on their honor, ability and sterling worth. His life has not been illustrious with startling incidents or striking contrasts; but it has shown how a laudable ambition may be gratified when accompanied by pure motives, persevering industry and steadfastness of purpose.

William Chrisman was born in the vicinity of Lexington, Fayette county, Kentucky, November 23, 1822. He is a son of Joseph and Eleanor H. Chrisman, the latter of whom is still living, the former

Wm. McChrisman

having died in October, 1875. Joseph Chrisman was born in the month of October, in the year 1800, in Rockingham county, Virginia, but removed with his father to Kentucky when a small boy, and was reared in Fayette county. He became a farmer and was in moderate though comfortable circumstances when William, his oldest son, was born. He had four children, three sons and one daughter, to all of whom he afforded the means of a thorough education.

William, the oldest child, when not attending school, was employed on the farm. He was in part educated at a select private school taught by Rev. Lyman W. Seeley, a thorough scholar and excellent teacher. When afterward Mr. Seeley became a professor in Georgetown (Kentucky) College, young Chrisman became a student in that institution. He graduated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, with the degree of A. B., and afterward received the degree of A. M. in course. In addition to the regular classic course, he studied and learned to read with facility several of the modern languages. In that period of life, when the habits of life are formed, he chose sobriety, industry and close application to study—habits that have followed him through his subsequent career. Even at the present time, when the cares and anxieties of success in his profession are no longer felt, he is a regular and laborious student. It was this persistent effort that enabled him when in academy or college always to stand at the head of his classes.

After leaving college, Mr. Chrisman taught school for a short term and then studied law. He was admitted to the practice in Kentucky in 1847. On the 10th of May, 1848, he was married to Miss Lucie A. Lee, youngest daughter of George Lee, Esq., who resided near Danville, in Boyle county. Mr. Lee was a native of Virginia, but was brought to Kentucky, when quite young, where he still resides at the advanced age of eighty-six. He is of the distinguished Lee family of Virginia. Mrs. Chrisman is still living and is a lady of culture and fine taste, and to her encouragement, her management, and her excellent judgment Mr. Chrisman attributes much of his success in life. To Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman three children were born. Two of these, a son and a daughter, are still living—George Lee Chrisman, who married Miss Lottie Duke, and Maggie, who married Mr. Logan O. Swope, at this time (1878) managing director of the Kansas City & Eastern railroad. Both children reside in Independence. The second son, James, a bright youth of great promise, died at the age of nineteen, while attending Westminster College at Fulton, Missouri.

Immediately after his marriage, Mr. Chrisman formed a partnership with Abram Comingo, Esq., of Kentucky, and both removed to Missouri, locating in Independence, Jackson county, where Mr. Chrisman has ever since resided. He at once entered upon the practice of his profession, and such was the laborious attention he gave to his business and the tireless interest he manifested in the cause of his clients that, although he came to Missouri a total stranger, he soon had a respectable business, which continued to grow up to the time he withdrew from the practice, in 1869. His partnership with Mr. Comingo continued until early in the late war, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Soon afterward, he united with Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, then of Lexington, Missouri, in the practice of law, a partnership that continued until 1869, when, though their business was large and lucrative, and they stood at the head of the bar in that section of the state, both withdrew from the practice, intending to devote their attention to private business, and especially to the interests of the banking house in which they were largely interested. Since then, Mr. Chrisman has been engaged in the prosecution of private affairs, giving considerable time to the improvement of large landed estates which he had purchased.

Although widely known as a lawyer, and necessarily thrown much into near relationship with political affairs, Mr. Chrisman has not only never sought but has studiously avoided office. In 1874, without solicitation on his part, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1875, which framed the present fundamental law of Missouri. In that convention, his judgment was much sought for and his counsels were listened to with profound respect. There was no man in that body who inspired more confidence, in his integrity, his ability and his knowledge of constitutional law. Politically he was a Whig as long as that party existed. Since its demise he has acted with the Democratic party, but he has ever been conservative and not a partisan. He has never permitted the ties of party so to warp his judgment as to induce him to support unworthy men for position.

In his business affairs Mr. Chrisman has ever been recognized as strictly honest and honorable. In April, 1857, he, with a few others, organized a banking house in Independence, first known as the Inde-

pendence Savings Institution, which has continued, under different names, until the present time. It is now known as the banking house of Chrisman, Sawyer & Co. In all the changes the bank has undergone, Mr. Chrisman has been one of its directors, and to his financial skill and management is to be attributed much of its present high character. Besides this house he was instrumental in building up the First National Bank of Independence, organized July 10, 1865, having been one of the original incorporators. From its organization to the present time, he has been one of its directors and largest stockholders.

His contributions to public enterprises have been frequent and liberal. He took an active part in founding and establishing Independence Female College, and furnished most of the money with which its costly and handsome buildings were erected.

He took a leading part in the organization of the Independence Library, and gave freely and liberally to put it into successful operation, making it a credit and benefaction to the town and community.

Scarcely a public enterprise calculated to advance the interests, religious, social, or commercial, of the community, for the last quarter of a century, has failed to secure his active sympathy and support. He has always been found among the foremost in aiding worthy causes with his influence and means.

Religiously Mr. Chrisman endorses the doctrines of the Old School Presbyterian church, and has been a member of that denomination for over twenty years, much of the time a ruling elder. His parents were connected with the Baptist church.

Still in the vigor of life, yet with ample means and sufficient business to keep him moderately employed, he is living quietly at his beautiful home in the suburbs of Independence. His house is a handsome cottage, well and tastefully furnished, surrounded by ample grounds, with evergreens, ornamental and fruit trees, shrubbery and flowers. His highest ambiton is to enjoy the society of his family in quiet and to be useful in the community in which he lives. A truly noble ambition.

REV. WALTER SCHENCK.

WESTPORT.

NO person, with any comprehension of what he is doing, would attempt, in a brief biography, to present other than bare approximations and outlines; this sketch pretends to be no more; therefore, conforming to that intention, we notice but few of the principles and resorts of the following life, associated with Christian stability and honor.

Walter Schenck was born October 22, 1844, at Columbus, Ohio. His father, Charles F. Schenck, was a native of Baden Baden, Germany, and a graduate of Heidelberg, one of the best educational institutions of Europe. At the age of twenty-four he immigrated to America; is now an eminent physician, practicing his profession at Reading, Ohio. Dr. Schenck is a man of fine presence, and a wonderfully strong physical constitution. All his life long he has been a faithful student. He married Elizabeth Jane Grey, of Washington, Pennsylvania, who died in 1854. The issue of said marriage was five sons and three daughters: Margaret Louisa, Julius Charles, Alexander Grey, Anson Penniman, Walter and Mary (twins), Herman Frank and Elizabeth Jane. Margaret died in 1872, after nobly filling the place of mother to her orphaned brothers and sisters. Julius C. served two years in the Federal army, was badly wounded at the battle of Stone River, Tennessee, and was finally discharged; but was afterwards commissioned first lieutenant and served until the close of the war. Alexander Grey served one year in the Federal ranks, and when wasted with disease was discharged from the service; he died from confluent small-pox. Anson Penniman also served in the 3d Ohio Infantry, was wounded in the battles of Stone River and Chickamauga, but recovered and served three years and three months. He reënlisted in the veteran corps, where he remained throughout the war. He was an accomplished soldier, of rare physique and unusual magnetism in his associations. Mary graduated at the convent of Notre Dame, near Cincinnati, and subsequently went to Paris, France, where she studied music under the efficient tuition of the artists of the old world's metropolis. She was married in 1870 to Mr. McAvoy, the editor of the *Boston Evening Post*,

Engd by R. Dudensing & N.Y.

Fraternally
Walter Schenck

the leading organ of the Roman Catholic church in America. Herman Frank served four years in the United States Cavalry; was badly wounded in an encounter in Tennessee with the forces of Pegram; on recovering he went with Sherman to the sea. Elisabeth Jane, the youngest of the family, was at the age of two years adopted by her Uncle James Henderson, of Washington, Pennsylvania, a prominent attorney of the state, and by him liberally educated.

Walter Schenck, of whom we pen this brief biography, received his primary education at Reading, Ohio. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Sharonville, Ohio, under the ministration of Rev. S. K. Holtsinger, and was received as a candidate for the ministry by the Miami Presbytery. He subsequently completed his school life at Lincoln University. In a short time after quitting the university Mr. Schenck was married to Miss Mattie Wyatt, daughter of John and Sarah (Wyatt) Wyatt, of Lincoln, Illinois. Her father's paternal ancestors were from England, and among the earlier settlers in the colony of Virginia; his maternal descent is Welsh, the grandmother (who married a Castilian from Spain) coming from Wales. Mrs. Schenck's great-grandfather, John Wyatt, and three of his brothers, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War; her grandfather, William Wyatt, served in the war of 1812. Mrs. William Wyatt, her grandmother, whose maiden name was Rachel Kitchen, daughter of Don Lou Kitchen, of Missouri, was noted for her beauty of face and form. John Wyatt, father of Mrs. Schenck, was a lieutenant in the United States army in the war with Mexico, and afterward an attorney at law. He was foremost in building up the city of Lincoln, and himself donated the land on which the university stands.

Mr. and Mrs. Schenck have three children: Walter Bowdon, Eugene Alexander and Anson Wood. Immediately following his marriage Mr. Schenck removed to Spencer county, Indiana, taking temporary charge of a small congregation, although then but a candidate for the ministry. While there he applied for a letter of dismission from his Presbytery, which was refused upon the ground of insubordination, in failing to return to that body at the close of school. He then, nothing daunted, presented himself anew as a candidate before Morgan Presbytery, at Bloomfield, Indiana, and was received, licensed and ordained within six months after application. The same year he was called to the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Petersburgh, Pike county, Indiana, for the term of one year.

His health, never robust, was now so much impaired as to necessitate rest and recuperation; he consequently spent several months at the home of his father-in-law, at Lincoln. Returning to labor, he was called to the charge at Auburn and Sugar Creek congregations, in Sangamon county, Illinois. Failing strength caused his removal at the year's end, toward the more healthful atmosphere of the West. Here, under careful medical treatment, and the kind nursing and care of Christian friends, he so far recovered, in a short time, as to justify his resuming labor.

In 1871 Mr. Schenck was chosen to fill the pulpit at Westport, Missouri, remaining their pastor for several years. Subsequently he was sent by his Presbytery to Mission church, of Kansas City, where he labored until he was fully satisfied of the impossibility of succeeding with the enterprise. He has now (1878), accepted the pastorate of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Macon City, Missouri. Mr. Schenck has been a Mason since 1870. He is independent in his political opinions and likewise in his religious convictions.

Mr. Schenck bears the reputation of being a young man of great promise in his profession. He is keenly sagacious in reading character, bold and outspoken in his views, without being offensive; he is quick to avail himself of opportunity, full of zeal and determination, and unwearied in his movements for the cause of good. Being of a very studious habit, and an impressively eloquent speaker, his place is surely in the pulpit. His sermons evince a a wide and worthy range of thought, a deep and pure sympathy with God's honor and man's need. Mr. Schenck is yet a student in the school of severe application. His voice is clear and musical, his diction strong and impressive. His manner is life-like and attractive, and his life is brightened with many true friendships. His theology is of the independent type. A synopsis of his views is herewith subjoined, as copied from one of his sermons:

"God is our Father, and his government over us is paternal. The church is a divinely ordained institution, for the help and not the mastery of the soul. Every man is free to adopt his own form of government therein, the bible commanding none. The bible is the only rule of faith and practice, its sufficiency or insufficiency depending very much upon the man that reads it. It is God's gift to man, in matters transcending human reason; but it is not a substitute for reason, nor yet a fetter with which to

bind it, as some men do. No church is endowed with authority to interpret the word; every one is left free to study for himself the Master's recorded love.

Man is born affected in his constitutional characteristics, by the good or evil of his ancestors, born with a capacity for good, but possessing no character. All men sin, all men need regeneration, which is accomplished by the divine Spirit. Church sacraments are good as helps to the soul, but they have no inherent power to bless. The Christian church is composed of faithful and love-answering hearts, and not of theologians. Through Jesus Christ forgiveness of sin and answer to prayer are vouchsafed, and by faith in him rendered efficacious to everlasting life. Christian fellowship does not consist in agreement on matters of doctrine, church government or ritual, but in the existence and operancy of the everlasting Spirit in the affections of men. Out of the helpful instincts of a Christly soul, and not from a dogmatic head, men are to seek and find their brethren. Christian duty does not consist in prayers and spiritual songs alone; they are needful and expressive attitudes of the soul, but duty, in its more genuine form, is battling with temptation and sin, and overcoming evil by the power of a moral inspiration, incorporated in the nature, by the truth and spirit of God."

JOHN DOGGETT.

KANSAS CITY.

TO publish a history of the leading business houses of Kansas City, without giving prominence to the name of John Doggett, would be to confess the imperfection of the work; to attempt it would be unjust; to accomplish it, impossible. For the past ten years he has been so intimately associated with the mercantile industries of the city; so thoroughly alive to the necessity of building up a house, complete in all its departments, to meet the growing wants of the Metropolis of the Missouri Valley; so active in the development of her dry-goods trade, so completely identified with the interests of that trade that he has become an integral part of the mercantile life of the city. Mr. Doggett is preëminently a man of business, and that business is dry-goods. That he understands it thoroughly, no man questions. It is demonstrated in the immense stock of staples he has provided for the throngs who crowd his "Dry Goods Palace;" it is illustrated in the variety and elegance of the dress and fancy goods with which he ministers to the taste of wealth and fashion; it is acknowledged in the universal consent by which his name is identified with the leading dry-goods merchants of the South and West.

The name Doggett is an old one, met with in English history as far back as the time of George I. John Doggett was born in Newnham, about forty miles north of London, England, December 14, 1834; received a classical education at Enfield and Norwood, the latter a southern suburb of London, noted for its schools. In his eighteenth year he emigrated to America, landing in New York, and obtained a position as salesman in the dry-goods house of Ubsdell, Peirson & Co.

Leaving New York in 1857, Mr. Doggett, then a young man twenty-three years of age, crossed the Mississippi river and located in Iowa City, where he formed a partnership for carrying on a general dry-goods and grocery business, under the firm name of Clapp & Doggett, capital about six thousand dollars, of which Mr. Doggett furnished three thousand. The partnership lasted two years, when the stock was divided by mutual consent and Mr. Doggett conducted a business alone until 1864, when he removed to Brooklyn, New York. Here in 1865 he met D. S. Orrison, a dry-goods man of Leavenworth, Kansas, whose acquaintance he had made in Iowa City, with whom he made an arrangement to open a wholesale dry-goods house in St. Louis the following season. The partners in this enterprise were Millington, Ferguson, Doggett and Orrison. They opened in St. Louis in the spring of 1866 under the firm name of Millington, Ferguson & Co., Mr. Doggett remaining in Brooklyn as resident buyer. After continuing business two years, the partnership was dissolved by mutual consent, the stock divided, and the younger members of the firm shipped their share to Kansas City, where they opened the dry-goods house of Doggett & Orrison, at No. 539 Main street, February 22, 1868. In June, 1870, they removed their business to Nos. 712 and 714 Main street,

occupying their new store, having the finest, most commodious and best arranged sales-room of any dry-goods house in the city, or excepting St. Louis, in the state. Fronting on Main street fifty feet, extending one hundred and twenty-five feet in the rear to Delaware street, with an equal frontage on that, three stories in height above the basement, the opening of this immense house for a retail trade marked an era in the dry-goods business of Kansas City. In 1872 Mr. Orrison retired from the firm and Mr. Doggett conducted the house alone until January 1, 1877, when the firm became John Doggett & Co., and so continued one year, when Mr. Bacon's place was taken by George Y. Smith, the most extensive dry-goods dealer in Kansas, and the firm is now (1878) Doggett & Smith.

The English blood courses too strongly in the veins of Mr. Doggett for him to be much of a politician. He is not without opinions, however, and when local interests demand, his action throws the weight of his entire influence in the scale for good government and sagacious municipal action. He is a staunch Presbyterian, an influential member of the 2d Presbyterian Church, an enthusiastic worker in the Sabbath school, and the leading spirit in the Young Men's Christian Association in his city, having been its president ever since the organization. It would be difficult to say whether Mr. Doggett is most an Englishman, a dry-goods man or a Presbyterian, as he is all three most decidedly. This much is certain: in the work of the Church he is indefatigable; very liberal in his contributions to all her benevolences, at home and abroad, and thoroughly bound up in her success. In all of this he is ably seconded by his wife, Mary D., daughter of Rev. James Lillie, D. D., a graduate of Edinburg University and a pupil of Dugald Stewart, Dr. Chalmers and Dr. Dick. Mrs. Doggett is a very zealous and efficient member of the Woman's Christian Association; active, charitable, of fine culture, and ready for every good word and work. They have a family of three children: two sons and one daughter.

Mr. Doggett is a man of very fine presence, clean cut features, piercing eye, erect carriage, prompt, courteous, full of nervous energy, every movement reveals the innate business quality of the man. He carries his nativity in his face and is a good specimen of the young British merchant with an American veneer upon him. The incorruptibility of the old race of English merchants runs in his blood. We make no attempt to analyze the reasons for Mr. Doggett's business success, to extol his abilities or eulogize his character. Such success is the result of a rare combination of qualities which can only be known through an intimate personal acquaintance; to make inquest into these is hardly our province. His Dry Goods Palace is the monument upon which his transcendent mercantile ability is inscribed. The place he has made for himself in the confidence of his business associates; the position he holds in the church; the interest he takes in the religious instruction of young men; his hearty support of all moral movements, these testify to his character. So much achieved while yet a comparatively young man, the successes of the past are merely hostages for the greater successes to come in the business career of John Doggett, merchant prince of Kansas City.

JUDGE JOHN HINTON.

COLUMBIA.

IN tracing the biography of John Hinton, the mind lingeringly dwells upon the fair record of his life. Around his name and reputation cluster all the manly virtues, truth, candor, magnanimity and benevolence. Brave noble, and generous, he is a man whom to know is a privilege, whom to honor is a pleasure.

Judge John Hinton, judge of probate of the county of Boone, was born at Folly Castle, in the city of Petersburg, in the state of Virginia, on the 1st day of July, A. D., 1818. He was the third son of Captain John Hinton and Martha N. Gill, only daughter of Major Erasmus Gill, of the Virginia Cavalry of the Revolution, and Sarah N. Gill, all of whom were natives of Virginia. Nobility of character and a brave and generous spirit was a portion of Judge Hinton's heritage.

A recent traveler in speaking of distinguished names and epitaphs in the old Blandford church cem-

etery at Petersburg, says on the tomb of Major Erasmus Gill was the following inscription :

"Major Erasmus Gill. Born July 15, 1752. Died March 16, 1807.

"Who during the Revolutionary war bravely faced the enemy.

"Soldier; approach this tomb and drop a tear,
The relics of a brave man moulder here;
If kind, sincere, if honor fills thy breast,
Kneel here, a brother's ashes lie at rest.
Large was his bounty, and his soul sincere.
Want never knocked unaided at his door."

Mrs. Gill was a niece of Peter Jones, the founder of Petersburg, and lineally descended from Major General Abram Wood, the commandant of the post of Fort Henry. And the original grantee, when the post was abandoned, was occupying the site of the present city of Petersburg, on the Appomatox river.

Mrs. Martha N. Hinton died in Folly Castle at the advanced age of eighty-five years. She lived from the cradle to the grave in the same house, which was not only the birthplace of herself, but of all her children, six in number, as well as numbers of her grand-children and great-grand-children. The old home still stands in the one hundred and fifteenth year of its age, in good repair, having survived the revolutions, in both of which the city was furiously cannonaded.

Judge Hinton was educated at Jonathan Smith's Academy in the city of Petersburg, in the various branches of an English education, till his fifteenth year. Then, desiring a practical business training, he entered the counting house of James S. Brander & Co., in Petersburg, a large commission and ship-owning house extensively engaged in foreign trade, especially in cotton and tobacco. With this house he remained until his twentieth year, 1838, when he went to St. Louis, Missouri. There he engaged in land speculations, being at one time interested in the copper mines on Curren river.

In 1841 he went to Boone county, Missouri, and engaged in the tobacco business at Rocheport, on the Missouri river, in which he continued until the flood of 1844, which overflowed the lower part of the town, where all the factories were, doing great damage, and involving him in heavy losses, causing him to seek other employment. He engaged as first clerk of the steamer Iatan, a boat then engaged in the Missouri river trade. In January, 1845, he resumed the tobacco trade at Rocheport, and continued in it till the spring of 1846. When, on the breaking out of the war with Mexico, he raised a company of volunteers in Boone county and reported it for service at Jefferson City, but it was not accepted at the time. He resigned his position and going to Fayette, in Howard county, Missouri, volunteered as a private in Captain Congrave Jackson's company, and with it marched to Fort Leavenworth, where, upon the organization of the 1st regiment of Missouri Mounted Volunteers, with Colonel A. W. Doniphan, the company was lettered G., and Mr. Hinton was appointed by Colonel Doniphan sergeant-major. In this capacity he served till December, 1846, when he was elected 1st lieutenant of company G. He was soon detached and served in the same capacity in Reid's Cavalry till the close of his time of service, always with bravery and distinction. Returning to Rocheport in 1847 he was appointed by Governor A. A. King aide with the rank of colonel.

After peace he engaged in general business in Rocheport, and was elected by the joint convention of the state legislature a director of the Fayette branch of the State Bank of Missouri at that place, and at the expiration of the time was unanimously reëlected, but resigned before the expiration of the second term. In 1857 he went back on the river as first clerk of the steamer Daniel Tatum, and subsequently of the Meteor. Two years later he formed a copartnership in St. Louis, where he engaged in general commission business. The style of the firm was Goddin, Hopkins & Hinton. During the war he was only engaged in desultory speculations. At the fall of Richmond, however, he applied for a position in the line of Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship company, and was appointed by Captain John J. Roe first clerk of the steamer Ben Stickney, continuing in the employ of the company for three years in the same position on the "Atlantic," "Olive Branch," "Ida Handy" and "Ruth," being on the latter when the ovation to President Johnson was given by the city of St. Louis. In July, 1868, he resigned and once more returned to Rocheport and went into business with R. W. Hubbard, but in a year sold out to his partner and moved to Omaha, Nebraska. From there he removed, in 1871, to Boone county, and in November of the following year he was elected judge of probate for the county. He gave such satisfaction and filled the position with such fidelity that in 1870 he was reëlected for four years. His great excellence and distinguishing characteristic is the sharpness and clearness of his perceptions and judgment, thus rendering him accurate and correct as a business man, acute, logical and even profound as a judge.

Judge Hinton was married on the 29th day of August, 1844, to Eliza Wilcox. Her father Dr. George Boone Wilcox, was a grand-son of 'Squire Boone, and a grand-nephew of Daniel Boone, and one of the earliest settlers of Boone county. They have only one child living, a son, in whom is centered the fondest hopes of a devoted parent.

He has always been a Democrat of the strictest constructive school. He is, too, a Christian, has been a member of the church for twenty years. He is a kind, found husband and father, a man of the warmest attachments, and a devoted and generous friend. Without exaggeration it may be truthfully said of him that he is one of Boone county's most esteemed and honored citizens. In him is to be found that rare combination of strength and gentleness, kindness and courtesy, bravery and modesty which constitute the elements of perfect manhood.

ISAAC N. JONES.

CLINTON.

ISAAC N. JONES was born July 4, 1841, in Scott county, Illinois. Of his ancestors little is known. His father, Thomas W. Jones, born in 1820, was reared in Tennessee and was for twenty-five years a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. He moved to Illinois about the year 1846, and afterward connected himself with the Baptist denomination, of which he is still a minister, preaching to the congregation at Alexis, Peoria county, Illinois. His wife was Miss Susan VanWey, who bore him four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the eldest.

Isaac N. Jones received his education from the common schools of Illinois, wherever his father, in his capacity of minister, was called to reside. At the age of sixteen he entered the printing office of the *American Courier*, published in Greenville, Bond county, Illinois, and remained there till he had mastered his profession. In 1859 he went to Collinsville, Madison county, where he attended the public schools until the spring of 1860. He then went to Cass county and worked on a farm till the breaking out of the rebellion. In the summer of 1861 he joined Monroe Hubbard's company at Collinsville, with the expectation of being attached to the cavalry service. The Illinois cavalry regiments being full, Hubbard's company marched to St. Louis and was mustered into service, August 10, 1861, in the 1st Missouri Cavalry, and participated in the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas. He took part in the following engagements: Zagonyi's charge at Springfield and the battles of Pea Ridge (where he was slightly wounded) and Chalk Bluffs. After the battle of Pea Ridge he was detailed on recruiting service, and was mainly instrumental in organizing company F, 8th Missouri Cavalry, of which he was commissioned second lieutenant. In this regiment he was opposed to General Hindman in the battles of Cane Hill and Prairie Grove, in the latter of which he was so severely injured by the fall of his horse that he was compelled to resign his position on the return of the regiment to Missouri. He returned to Litchfield, Illinois, where he remained four months and was completely restored to health. He then enlisted as a veteran volunteer in Hubbard's company, and rejoined his regiment at Duvall's Bluffs, Arkansas.

In the summer of 1864 he was wounded in an engagement at Hickory Station, Arkansas, and, being unable to participate in further active duty, was detailed as first clerk in the ordnance department at Little Rock, a position he held till the close of the war. On being discharged from the army he returned to Litchfield, Illinois, and engaged in the real estate business with his father. June 1, 1866, he received a contract to carry the mails between Litchfield and Greenville, the contract running for one year. He afterward worked in the *Monitor* office for seven months and then engaged in farming in Bond county, returning in the fall to Litchfield to work in the *Monitor* office. Here he remained until his removal to Virden, Macoupin county, Illinois, where he remained till June, 1872. At that time he took the position of foreman in the *Advocate* office in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri. This position he held one year, and then leased the paper. At the expiration of one year he surrendered the paper to the former proprietor, and, in partnership with H. K. Davis, in November, 1874, began the publi-

cation of the Brown County (Illinois) *Democrat*, at Mt. Sterling. In February, 1875, he disposed of his interest in that paper and formed a connection with the Hannibal (Missouri) *Clipper*, having charge of the job department. In September, 1876, he returned to Clinton, Missouri, and became editor and publisher of the Clinton *Advocate*, and soon after, in company with S. B. Orem, purchased the establishment. At the end of a year his wife bought Mr. Orem's interest, and the paper has since been published by them, obtaining a large and influential circulation in Henry and adjacent counties.

On the 8th of February, 1878, he was commissioned postmaster of Clinton. In politics he is a Republican, participating actively in political affairs. He was a delegate to the last two state conventions and also to the congressional convention of the 7th district in 1875, of which latter body he was chosen secretary. In religious affairs he is liberal. He is a member of the orders of Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

He was married, October 18, 1865, to Miss Kate M. Buchanan, daughter of Othniel and Eveline (Sellers) Buchanan, of Greenville, Illinois. By this marriage two children have been born, only one of which survives.

Mr. Jones is of Welsh descent, his grandfather, with three brothers, having emigrated from Wales to America prior to the Revolution, in which they participated. They settled in West Virginia, but the grandfather subsequently moved to Illinois and died, at an advanced age, in Knox county. He is an active and energetic business man, a popular officer and a pleasant companion.

COLONEL WELLS H. BLODGETT.

ST. LOUIS.

WELLS HOWARD BLODGETT was born at Downer's Grove, DuPage county, Illinois, January 29, 1839. His father, Israel P. Blodgett, was born in Massachusetts, as was also his mother, at Amherst. She was, before her marriage, Miss Avis Dodge. Seven boys and one girl were the fruit of this union, of whom Wells was the sixth son. Israel P. Blodgett moved with his family, in 1831, to Dupage county, Illinois, on Dupage river, twenty-four miles west of Chicago. He was a blacksmith and machinist by trade, but afterward engaged in farming and stock-raising, and reared all his boys on the farm. He died in the winter of 1862. The mother is still living (1877) on the old homestead.

Wells enjoyed all the advantages of the New England school system, after which he spent three years at College in Wheaton and in Mount Morris, Illinois. He had laid out for himself a course of studies, which having completed in 1858, he went to Chicago and entered upon the study of law in the office of his brother, Henry W. Blodgett, then solicitor-general of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and of the Michigan Central; also a member of both branches of the Illinois Legislature; now judge of the United States district court at Chicago, and recognized as one of the most learned railroad lawyers in the West. He remained with him and in the office of Hon. N. B. Judd till the fall of 1860, when he was admitted to the bar. In April, 1861, he enlisted as a private soldier in the Union army, but the company was not called into service. In July of that year he enlisted as a private in the 37th Illinois Infantry, and so served until August, when he was commissioned as first lieutenant of his company.

Lieutenant Blodgett served in all the campaigns of the western department under Generals Fremont, Pope and Curtis, and was in every fight in the southwest up to the raid of General Marmaduke on Cape Girardeau, where he performed efficient service under General McNeil. For meritorious conduct on the field at Pea Ridge and Prairie Grove, Arkansas, he was promoted to captain. At the risk of violating the known modesty of our subject, the editor of this sketch cannot refrain from copying two extracts from letters on record. Brigadier-general White, whose eye was upon Lieutenant Blodgett in that fierce onslaught at Pea Ridge, in a letter to Governor Yates, thus speaks of him: "As a disciplinarian he has no superior of his rank within the circle of my

acquaintance. For cool courage and efficiency on the field he has no superior anywhere. I know whereof I speak, when I tell you that this young man is possessed, in a remarkable degree, of that kind of courage which, while reckless of personal consequences, is distinguished by sound judgment, evincing the power to reflect even under the most exciting circumstances." In a letter dated July 24, 1863, General Brown says of Captain Blodgett: "At Newtonia and Springfield his gallantry elicited the admiration of the whole army."

On the 10th of March, 1863, when General Schofield assumed command of the Army of the Frontier, President Lincoln commissioned Captain Blodgett judge advocate of that army, with the rank of major, which office he filled until the disorganization of the Army of the Frontier and the office of judge advocate was discontinued. Major Blodgett then located at Warrensburg to begin the practice of his profession, but on the 28th of July, 1864, by General Order No. 143, General Rosencrans called for the organization of twelve regiments of infantry in Missouri to meet the exigencies of that time. Major Blodgett at once went to work, and in a short time, at Rolla, completed the organization of the 48th Missouri regiment, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel, on September 22, 1864; but in just one month (October 22, 1864) he was commissioned colonel thereof. He served with his regiment in Southwest Missouri until December 10, 1864, when it, with the 45th and 47th Missouri Regiments were ordered to report to General Meredith at Paducah, Kentucky. Being the ranking officer, Colonel Blodgett took command of the brigade. He was afterward ordered to report for duty to General Thomas, at Nashville, Tennessee, who assigned his brigade to duty under General Rosseau, then in command of the 4th Division, 20th Army Corps.

The brigade opened the Cumberland river — at that time blockaded by the rebels under General Lyon — and arrived at Nashville two days after the defeat of General Hood by General Thomas, but in time to participate in the pursuit of the army, until it was driven across the Tennessee river, after which he returned with his regiment to Columbia and garrisoned the post, during the winter of 1864–5, he also having charge of the railroad defenses from Franklin to Pulaski. Here he remained with his command until the closing days of the rebellion, when his regiment was ordered to Camp Douglas, near Chicago. On the 27th of June the regiment was ordered to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and on the 22d of the same month was there mustered out of service by order of the War Department reducing the volunteer force.

Colonel Blodgett carries the scars of two wounds received in defense of his country, one received in Neosho, Missouri, and the other at Springfield from a buck-and-ball cartridge.

After the close of the war, Colonel Blodgett returned to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, and resumed the practice of the law. In the fall of 1866, the Republicans of that county elected him to the legislature and he served the session of 1866-7, and its adjourned session of 1867–8. In the fall of 1868 he was elected to the state senate from the district composed of Joshua, Henry, Benton and St. Clair. His time expired in 1872, and in the fall of that year he received the unanimous nomination of his party convention for the same office; but he was defeated by Joshua LaDue, of Henry, by a small majority.

Colonel Blodgett was about the first Republican soldier openly and persistently to favor the reënfranchisement of those who had taken part in the rebel cause. As early as the winter of 1866, as a member of the legislature, he strongly and squarely favored the restoration of their political rights to the disfranchised people of Missouri; and he strenuously endeavored to get his party to adopt it as a Republican movement. So zealously and fairly did he battle for their cause that he gained many friends among the disfranchised.

Colonel Blodgett continued to practice law in Warrensburg until the fall of 1873, when, in November, he moved to St. Louis and formed a partnership with Joseph Dickerson, Esq., under the firm name of Blodgett & Dickerson. He shortly afterward was offered and accepted the position of assistant attorney for the St. Louis, Kansas & Northern railroad company. In June following he was by the board of directors elected general solicitor for the company, which office he has held ever since.

"During the six consecutive sessions that he served as a member of the Missouri Legislature, no one took a more active or prominent part, in all that pertained to the prosperity and growth of the state, than he did. In the 24th General Assemby he served on the committees of ways and means, education, and militia. In the 25th General Assembly he served on the committees of judiciary, constitutional amend-

ments, banks and corporations, penitentiary, and county boundaries, and in the 27th General Assembly he served on several as important committees as in the previous sessions.

"Colonel Blodgett is a Republican in politics, but of liberal views and has always labored to make his party liberal as well as progressive."

He was married in August, 1865, to Miss Emma Dickerson, of Dixon, Illinois, and they have two children, a son and daughter.

TALTON TURNER.

GLASGOW.

TALTON TURNER was born November 2, 1791, in Madison county, Kentucky. He was the son of Philip and Abigail Turner. His father was a farmer in good circumstances, and gave him the advantage of the best schools the country afforded. He directed his studies principally to the subject of surveying. Soon after quitting school Talton Turner went to live with General Green Clay, of Kentucky, by whom he was raised and under whom he became a practical surveyor.

In 1818 he emigrated to Missouri and settled near Old Franklin, Howard county. The trip up the Missouri river was made in a keel-boat which contained several families, and was a tedious and laborious voyage. Soon after his arrival in Missouri he obtained the position of deputy under the Surveyor-General of Illinois and Missouri for the survey and location of New Madrid grants, and entered at once upon his duties. This was his principal occupation for several years. He subsequently became largely interested in government contracts for supplies of beef and pork at Council Bluffs, St. Anthony, St. Peters, Prairie du Chein and Rock Island. At a later day he contracted to furnish flour and beef to the Indians stationed on the Arkansas river. On many of these drives he had to travel hundreds of miles without the sight of a human habitation or a civilized man. While engaged in his business as a surveyor, he had the best opportunity to select the finest lands in the country and to enter them at government prices, an advantage of which he readily availed himself. At the time of his death, he was the owner, probably, of more and better land than any man in the state. It was during the period of his surveyorship that he entered sixteen hundred acres near the mouth of Chariton river, in Howard and Chariton counties, as well as large tracts in other counties. On part of this tract he located and improved a farm one mile south of the site of Glasgow, on which he spent the remainder of his life.

The exposure incident to his business, both as a surveyor and contractor, finally undermined a naturally vigorous constitution, and in 1842 he experienced a partial paralysis, from which he never afterward wholly recovered. He continued, however, although an invalid, to trade extensively in real estate, in furnishing supplies to government posts, and in various other departments of business, and did an amount of work sufficient to tax the energies and weary the brain of a man of more physical vigor. He personally supervised his vast business almost up to the day of his decease.

Mr. Turner was a volunteer in the war of 1812. Serving out the term of his enlistment, and returning home during the prosecution of the war, he became the substitute of another.

He was appointed commissioner to locate county seats for various counties in central Missouri, and under a government contract surveyed immense tracts of wild lands in western Missouri.

He was a large stockholder and a director of the Glasgow branch of the Exchange Bank of Missouri, and had $10,000 of stock in that institution at the time of his death.

He was one of the original company who laid off the town of Glasgow in 1836, and he and his father-in-law, Judge Earickson, sold to the company the land on which it was built. He took a great deal of stock in the Glasgow and Huntsville plank road, which, though a dead loss to the stockholders, was a great convenience and of much benefit to the counties through which it passed.

He highly respected Christianity and those who practiced its precepts, and though he was never connected with any religious organization, he endeav-

ored to square his life by the "golden rule." For a number of years before his death, he was accustomed to read the Bible through annually.

Politically, Mr. Turner was a Whig of the Henry Clay school.

He was married February 1, 1820, to Miss Sarah Small, daughter of Judge James Earickson, in what was then a part of Howard, but now of Chariton county, a lady who for nearly forty years fulfilled the various duties of wife, mother and friend to him, to his children and to society, during his life, and since his death, in her bereavement and widowhood, for nearly twenty years she has done all that it was possible to do in directing the footsteps of the children in the path the husband and father so long trod.

Mr. and Mrs. Turner had sixteen children born to them, one-half of whom preceded the father to the spirit land, and since his death two others have died. Of all this large family but six remain alive: Eliza J., wife of John D. Perry, Esq., and Rebecca E., wife of Willian J. Lewis, Esq., both residing in St. Louis; Mary, wife of Robert J. Estell, Eleanor, wife of B. W. Lewis, and William and John reside in Howard county.

Mr. Turner died October 14, 1858, leaving his family an estate valued at $400,000, including over twenty thousand acres of land, amongst the richest and most productive in the state. Valuable as was his estate, the character for honor, integrity and uprightness was a richer legacy to his children than the accumulations of his industry.

In some respects he was a peculiar as well as a remarkable man. In society, and to strangers, he was reticent, if not austere; but in the bosom of his family and among his intimate friends, he was delightfully entertaining. It was a pleasure to hear him recount the various incidents of his remarkable life; and so tenacious was his memory that the slightest circumstances were not forgotten, and he told them in a style that instructed and enchained the listener. He was a man of thought and action, a wise counselor, a true and faithful friend, and an honest man; not perfect, as no man is, but possessed of a character worthy of emulation.

JOHN HORNBACK.

CARTHAGE.

JOHN HORNBACK was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 24, 1827. His parents were James Hornback, a native of Kentucky, and Mary McIntire, who was born and reared near Fredericksburg, Virginia. The subject of this sketch spent his boyhood days in the woods of Southwest Missouri, near the site of the present city of Carthage, whither his parents moved with the family when he was about eleven years old, and where his father died, July 28, 1877, at the age of eighty-one. His mother departed this life February 28, 1868.

Mr. Hornback's opportunities for early education were the common schools, which at that day bore no comparison to what they are now. The first business he engaged in, on his own responsibility, was teaching school. When about twenty-one years old he taught a school in the vicinity of Carthage for the term of three months, for which he received a salary of ten dollars per month. He then taught a subscription school, known as High Hill school.

After the expiration of his school term he concluded to learn the mercantile business, and went to Carthage and engaged as a clerk for White & Zachary, for five months. While there he became enamored of a lady, which made a material change in his former plans, and instead of becoming a merchant, he married Miss Eleanor Walker, January 24, 1850. He then went out into the country and settled on a farm five miles southwest of Carthage. His wife died May 2, 1877, leaving a family of eight children—five boys and three girls—who are all living at present.

In November, 1860, he was elected county assessor of Jasper county, and acted as such until April 7, 1862. Then, owing to the unsettled condition of the county, it being controlled part of the time by the bushwhackers, he took his family over to Douglas county, Kansas. He then joined the Douglas county militia, and was elected 1st lieutenant of company E, and remained in the service for over three years. During that time, the various adventures and hardships he had to undergo were too many

to mention in a short sketch like the present.

April 9, 1866, he with his family returned to their farm in Jasper county, and found none of the improvements left on it except an old log cabin. While that would seem very discouraging to us at present, he felt very grateful that he and all of his family were spared to return to their home, as there were but a very few families who escaped losing some of their members in the war. He was elected a member of the county court of Jasper county in November, 1866, and served two years, that being the length of the term for which he was elected.

He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of Carthage Lodge, No. 197. He is also an active and zealous member of the Patrons of Husbandry. Judge Hornback, although a firm believer in the doctrine of Christianity and in the Christian form of faith, is not a member of any church. He believes in churches and bears a strong testimony to their influence for good, in the wholesome restraint which he exercises over the members of his household. In politics he is independent, supporting always the man of his choice, regardless of party distinction.

He is a gentleman of the olden school, of firm and muscular build, possessing a clear and vigorous mind, decided in his opinions and emphatic in his statements. Strong, hearty and robust in body, he seems destined to live and enjoy life many years to come.

JOSEPH H. ALEXANDER.

ST. CHARLES.

BIOGRAPHY will be read, by young and old, when other books are thrown aside; because there is an intuitive curiosity, as well as a common business instinct, to know the true and inner history of men with whom we daily or incidentally come in contact. Very often commercial and banking correspondence render it almost imperatively necessary to know something authentic of some prominent man's antecedents and family traits. This is why it is better to have biography than *post mortem* histories of men's lives—it is more authentic from living lips than from a dead man's friend or enemy.

Again, to make that which will be read profitable reading, the ruling characteristics of successful men should be carefully noted, and briefly commented on—that young readers may be guided and older ones encouraged. For instance, a fact was needed to establish the argument that "Christianity lived up to insures success and honor," how easy to find it, under the immutable law of cause and effect, in the truly religious life and self-acquired honor and fortune of a Christian man! This sketch (unwittingly to his subject but demonstrated to the writer on learning his history and standing) furnishes a case in point.

Joseph Hugh Alexander, youngest son of Isaac and Mary M. (Miller) Alexander, was born in East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, February 29, 1828. The father was a Scotchman and the mother from a Pennsylvania family. She was three times married and had six children, all of whom are dead except our subject and his youngest sister, Mrs. Mary E. Cowgill, now of St. Charles county, Missouri. Both the parents died when Joseph was quite young and he was taken in charge by an uncle and half-sister.

At the age of ten the boy did not know a letter of the alphabet; but at about that age he was taught them by a young comrade, and then started to a very ordinary country school. He next attended Mont-Pelier Academy, in St. Helena Parish, of his native state. There he attracted the attention of Rev. W. H. Parks and Hon. Robert H. Parks, (both now residents of St. Charles) who became so interested in the boy that they proposed to educate him. He went to school to them in Louisiana until 1842, then went with them to Ohio where he stayed a year, and then with them removed to St. Charles in 1843, where he has since remained. Up to that year he had studied the ordinary English courses and begun on Latin and Greek.

In 1845 he taught school in St. Charles, but a few months experience showed that it was too confining for his weak constitution. He dismissed his school one Friday evening and on the following morning went into the cornfield; he continued farm

work until in the spring of 1846, when he entered St. Charles College—then under the presidency of Rev. Isaac Ebbert. By laborious study and some indulgence from the faculty he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in August, 1847. While at this institution, he taught in the preparatory department enough to pay within fifteen dollars of his tuition and text books; his friend Parks still gave him a home, but notwithstanding the liberal offer to educate Joseph, the young man showed his willingness to earn at least some of the necessary funds as a teacher by his own exertions, even if it should greatly add to his labors and increase the tax on his health.

Immediately after graduating, Mr. Alexander entered the law office of Hon. Robert H. Parks and studied for the profession. In 1850, having been admitted to practice, he entered into partnership with him. On his first coming to St. Charles our subject wrote for awhile in the circuit clerk's office, and while pursuing his law studies was deputy clerk, in which positions he gained much practical information of benefit to a lawyer. The partnership was dissolved in 1853, upon the election of Mr. Parks to the state senate and his then announced intention of abandoning the profession. Mr. Alexander continued in the practice alone until 1855, when he formed a partnership with Edward A. Lewis, Esq., now presiding justice of the St. Louis Court of Appeals.

In regard to the gentleman of whom we write, he had no special predilection that led him to adopt law as a profession. For some parts of it he had a taste and aptitude, for others none. Circumstances as much as anything impelled him. He developed more as the counselor than the attorney; office work is his delight—court house efforts he never had any inclination for.

In the winter of 1863–4 Mr. Alexander suffered from an attack of acute rheumatism and neuralgia; his recovery was slow, and he was disabled from active mental and physical exertion. He sought and obtained the position of cashier in the First National Bank of St. Charles (then recently established), where he continued until February, 1870, when on the organization of the Union Savings Bank of St. Charles, he was elected its cashier, which position he has ever since held. As a bank officer he has been assuredly a success, so much as to indicate that finance is more his forte than law. Nevertheless, his time spent in studying for and practicing in the latter has furnished him with a knowledge of the law as adapted to trade, its risks, responsibilities, etc., that has been and still is of incalculable benefit to him in his banking operations.

For many years Mr. Alexander has held a commission as notary public; besides this he served one term as public administrator of the county; was also secretary of the citizens association during its existence, and is now a member of the St. Charles Starch Company. In 1850 he became a Mason at St. Charles, and has filled various offices in his lodge —for several years master. When the Royal Arch Chapter was organized in that city a few years ago he was elected its first and only High Priest. He was always an advocate of temperance, first uniting with a cold-water organization at the age of fourteen. He was member, officer and Chief Templar of a lodge of Good Templars for many years, and in 1857 served one year as Grand Worthy Chief Templar of that order in the State of Missouri. In politics he was a Whig during the existence of that party—although opposed to the election of General Zachary Taylor, because his judgment disapproved the making of president any man on purely military prestige. Since the disorganization of the Whig party he has acted with the conservatives and with the Democratic party.

December 9, 1851, Joseph H. Alexander was married to Miss Jane Cornforth, a native of England. They have seven children, one married.

Moral youth and Christian manhood in this case brought it sown reward. Starting in childhood, an orphan bereft of paternal influences and training, under difficulties, learning the alphabet at ten, studious at school and strictly moral as a boy—gaining friends; without swerving from the path of rectitude, yet with the true sense of generosity in his independence, laboring and studying together that his wages might pay for his books and college tuition; ever moral, upright and temperate as a boy, he found friends at manhood plentiful. At fourteen he became a member of the Presbyterian church in Louisiana, and has been such ever since; at twenty-six he was ordained elder in his church, which office he has faithfully filled till now—in church, in parish and as an exemplar. Unostentatious by nature, he could never be a Pharisee; his religion and his rebukes have never been thrust into men's faces; but he has simply striven to carry the grand principles of Christ's religion into his every day life, endeavoring to teach love and reverence to God in the marts of trade as well as in the portals of the synagogue. He has eschewed

evil—strictly temperate through life, he can say he never used the social glass to enhance business or to secure friendship, having never drunk a pint of alcoholic stimulants in his life, and is at the same time of a social turn, of genial disposition and has many friends in society and in trade; he abandoned the use of tobacco after being its slave twenty years, and from a spare thin-visaged youth, became a stalwart man of one hundred and seventy-five pounds. He has enjoyed and does yet enjoy mirth without being boisterous; can entertain and still does not know euchre, nor whist, nor the name nor power of a card in the deck. In short, he has made it his duty through life to "serve God acceptably," and by example teach men so. And he has made and held friends, gained credit, earned a livelihood, preserved his health, and at the same time been happy. What sage can show more? What more can any philosophy propose? What philosophy other than Christianity ever secured as much?

COLONEL PHILIP AUSTIN THOMPSON.

PHELPS CITY.

PHILIP A. THOMPSON was born in Callaway county, Missouri, July 31, 1830. Nearly identified with the interests of his native state for many years, he deserves more than a mere passing notice. His father, David Hamilton Thompson, was a native of Tennessee, and his mother, whose maiden name was Anne Williams, of St. Louis county, Missouri. His parents emigrated to Missouri before it was admitted into the Union and settled in Callaway county, where Philip, the second of nine children, was born. His education was only such as the public schools afforded, and at the age of eighteen he quitted his father's farm, where he had previously labored, and took a situation as salesman and bookkeeper in a store in De Kalb, Buchanan county. He had fixed his mind on the study of law and had procured some books, the nucleus of his future library. But he found little leisure in which to prosecute his studies, and eventually sold his books and abandoned all idea of the bar. He remained in De Kalb until 1851, at which time he removed to Holt county and spent one year in teaching. California was then attracting the attention of young men, and thither Mr. Thompson went in 1852. Here he remained three years engaged in farming, and returned to Missouri in 1855, settling in Holt county.

In 1856 he began merchandising in Rockport, Atchison county, in connection with Messrs. Dillon and Ruland, the firm style being Dillon, Thompson & Co. In this firm he continued until 1859. In the latter year he entered into partnership with Dr. Buckham, whose daughter, Susan, he married on the 31st of December, 1859. When the civil war began, he closed his store and joined the Federal Missouri State militia, enlisting for six months. He was elected major of the 4th battalion, a position he held till his time expired. At the expiration of his term of service, he reënlisted for three years in the 5th Cavalry, and was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the regiment, Colonel Pennick being his superior in command. The regiment was mustered out of service in 1863, and Colonel Thompson returned to his mercantile pursuits in Rockport, having his brother, F. M. Thompson, as his partner.

In April, 1867, having invested largely in real estate, he began to pay more attention to the improvement of his property and less to his mercantile interests, though still maintaining a partnership with his brother who conducted the affairs of the store. In 1868 the business house was removed to Phelps City. In March, 1875, Colonel Thompson began a general banking business, purchasing and selling exchange, discounting paper, etc., a business which he still continues.

In politics, Colonel Thompson was a Whig until that party ceased to exist, when he allied himself with the Republican organization and has voted with that party ever since. In 1860 he was elected treasurer of Atchison county as a Whig, though the county at that time gave a Democratic majority. In 1863 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Senate from the district composed of Holt, Atchison and Nodaway counties, and at the end of two years declined a reëlection. He was nominated by the Republicans for representative from the 9th Congres-

sional district in 1876, and ran five hundred votes ahead of his ticket in his own county. In this race he was defeated by his Democratic opponent.

Colonel Thompson was made a Master Mason in North Star Lodge, Rockport, Missouri, in 1865, and is now a member and Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Chapter in Phelps City. He was also at one time actively identified with the order of Odd Fellows. He is not a professor of religion, though reared under the teachings and probably endorsing the doctrines of the Christian church.

He has acquired a very handsome estate, owning some two thousand acres of arable land in Atchison county, divided into various farms. On one of these, a tract of seven hundred acres, he has built a very elegant and attractive residence, the most stylish and costly dwelling house in the county. It is situated near Phelps City. Here he lives, surrounded by his family of nine children, enjoying the confidence and respect of his fellow-citizens, and projecting and carrying on enterprises which, while they continue to add to his ample fortune, are of great benefit to his section of the state. He annually feeds and ships a large quantity of live stock and is known as a liberal and honorable trader.

In person, Colonel Thompson is five feet ten and three-quarters inches in height and weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. He is one of the most enterprising and influential citizens of his county.

CAPTAIN LEVI E. WHYBARK.

ST. LOUIS.

PROBABLY one of the very oldest white families of Missouri is that of which the subject of this sketch is the descendant. As early as 1786, John C. Whybark, a German Reformed missionary, settled in the then territory of Missouri and for a number of years preached to the Indians. He was a Revolutionary soldier. His wife was Harriet Clay —a half-sister of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Their son, Samuel P. Whybark, was a native of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and was a farmer. He came west and settled in Cape Girardeau, in 1802, long before Missouri was a state. He subsequently returned to Pennsylvania; not however to remain, for he came back to Missouri and settled in Perry county, where he yet resides. He married Sophia Bollinger, a grand-daughter of Major Daniel Bollinger, the pioneer of the county which afterwards received his name, he having settled there in 1815, coming from North Carolina. He was a miller by occupation, but a prominent public man; he was the first representative in the Missouri Legislature from Bollinger county, and was a member of that body for eighteen years. He had been a major in the Revolutionary army. The Major had a son also named Daniel. The family have been among the most enterprising men of the State.

Levi E. Whybark, our subject, was the son of Samuel P. and Sophia (Bollinger) Whybark, and was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1832. He was raised in Perry county, Missouri, on the family farm, and in the common schools of his neighborhood received his education. Choosing mercantile pursuits for his business, he began therein in 1850, in Bollinger county.

When the war began in 1861, he enlisted as a private in company F, 4th Missouri Infantry, under Colonel John W. Noel, and served throughout the war in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, participating in the battles of Fredericksto, Belmont, Pilot Knob, Lexington, Wilson's Creek, Independence and Big Blue, besides numerous engagements and skirmishes. In 1861 he was promoted to second lieutenant and in 1862 to captain. The 4th Missouri was a six-months' regiment, and on the expiration of its term of service he joined the 12th Missouri Cavalry as captain of company F. In about a year this regiment was consolidated with the 5th Missouri Cavalry and as captain of company M. of this regiment he served three years. In 1865 he enlisted as a "veteran captain" in the 13th Missouri Cavalry, and served with that regiment during the remainder of the war.

Captain Whybark resumed business as a merchant in 1866, at Salem, Dent county, Missouri.

He remained there, however, only three months, when he returned to Bollinger county and there engaged in merchandising until 1871, when he went into the lumber business in Wayne county of the same state, and continued two years. In 1873 he located in St. Louis and has since remained there in the provision commission business.

Captain Whybark was married, September 24, 1857, to Miss Mary C. Edinger, of Cape Girardeau county, Missouri. She was the daughter of George Edinger, Esq., one of the pioneers of that county, but a native of North Carolina.

The captain is a Presbyterian in religion. He takes no active part in political matters, devoting his time exclusively to his business at No. 119 Market street, where he may be found from morning until night busily attending to his fast increasing trade, and giving everything his personal supervision.

HON. JOSEPH WAYNE MERCER.

INDEPENDENCE.

JOSEPH W. MERCER was born in Platte City, Missouri, February 25, 1845. Thomas W. Mercer, his father, was a native of Washington county, Tennessee, and was by profession a contractor and builder. He removed with his family to Missouri in 1838 and settled near Lee's Summit, where he engaged in farming and building. Before leaving Tennessee he was united in marriage with Miss Henrietta Dukes, a native of Washington county, Virginia. The issue of this marriage was sixteen children, eight of whom are now (1878) living. Thomas W. Mercer died at his home in Independence in 1876. His widow is still living.

The subject of this sketch attended the schools of Prairie township in his boyhood and received such instruction as the common schools afford. In 1858 he entered the college at Chapel Hill, Lafayette county, Missouri, and pursued a regular course until the breaking out of the rebellion. At the beginning of the war he joined Colonel Elliot's battalion of the State Guard, and participated in the battle of Lexington, when Colonel Mulligan, of the United States forces, surrendered to Major-General Price. In this fight he received a wound in the leg which for several months incapacitated him for active service.

Having recovered from the effects of his wound, Mr. Mercer rejoined his battalion and was made 1st sergeant of his company. The battalion went to Arkansas, and thence to Memphis, Tennessee. Here Mr. Mercer was violently ill and was detained for a considerable time. Recovering his health, he entered as a private in company G, 10th Missouri Volunteer Cavalry. In the battle that occurred at Pine Bluff, October 25, 1863, Mr. Mercer was placed in the front as a sharp-shooter, and while gallantly engaging the enemy was severely wounded. From the effects of this wound he is still suffering, having been compelled to submit to the amputation of his right arm. A vigorous constitution and a resolute will soon restored him to health and strength; but he was physically disabled from serving in the ranks. His gallantry was recognized by the government, and he was placed in the commissary department with the rank of captain, which position he held until the close of the war.

He returned to Independence in 1865, and being then but twenty years of age, he reviewed his studies under Professor George S. Bryant. He afterward taught a public school near Independence, and at the same time instructed an evening class in bookkeeping and commercial law, having previously graduated at Jones' Commercial College in St. Louis. During his short experience as a teacher, he acquired an excellent reputation in his profession and also made it a financial success, having amassed the sum of six hundred dollars within a year. This sum was was the foundation of his subsequent ventures and successes.

Abandoning the school-room, he engaged in the real estate and insurance business and dealt in Missouri Pacific Railroad stocks. In these enterprises he was unusually successful. Operating with prudence and sagacity, he found his income larger than his most sanguine expectations, and his little capital was daily augmented by the profits of his investments. In a very few years he became the fortunate possessor of twenty-five thousand dollars, and then

qnit the business in which he had been so eminently successful, the circumstances having become so changed as to render ventures extremely hazardous.

In the summer of 1872 he was chosen a member of the Independence city council, and in November of the same year he was elected county treasurer. In his race for the latter position, his popularity was put to the severest test, as his opponent before the Democratic convention, Joseph B. Glover, Esq., was one of the best known and most popular men in the county. When the nomination was made, Mr. Mercer received forty-seven of the seventy-one votes cast, or within a fraction of a two-thirds vote.

In 1874 Mr. Mercer became a candidate for the Democratic nomination for the office of state treasurer. He made a very thorough canvass of the state and against members of the party who had been recognized as leaders in the Democratic party for years. The disadvantages under which he labored would have deterred most men from entering upon the campaign. He was living on the western border of Missouri, he had been little known as a political aspirant in the state; he was not yet thirty years of age; he had held no position of prominence save that of treasurer of his county; he had not attended state political conventions, and not being a public speaker, he was forced to make a personal canvass requiring ceaseless activity. Yet, with all these difficulties, he successfully contended and was nominated and elected by the Democratic party to the office of state treasurer, being the youngest man who ever held that office, and discharged its duties with fidelity and success during two years. During his administration the bonds of the state advanced from ninety-five to one hundred and seven.

At the expiration of his term of office he returned to Independence and began the banking business, the firm style being Anderson, Hughes & Co., but in January, 1878, he sold his interest in the bank to Mr. C. C. Chiles.

Politically Mr. Mercer has always been an active Democrat. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), a consistent Christian gentleman, an acceptable citizen and one who contributes to public and private charities liberally and without ostentation.

On the 18th of May, 1870, Mr. Mercer was joined in marriage with Miss Laura Greene, daughter of Beal Greene, Esq. Four children have been the offspring of this union, namely: Misses Annie L., Ettie V., Mary Hardin and Alice R. Mercer.

In all the relations of life Mr. Mercer has proved himself faithful to the trusts committed to him. Whether in his private or official capacity, no taint of dishonor can be found. He has been the founder and builder of his own fortune, receiving but little assistance in his life-struggle. In fact, his success is attributable only to his own energy and perseverance. He now resides on his beautiful suburban estate, on the southwest border of Independence, surrounded by an interesting family and the refinements of an elegant home, enjoying the confidence of his fellow-citizens, with a prospect of usefulness before him which few men attain so early in life.

WILLIAM C. WHITE.

DOVER.

WILLIAM C. WHITE was born June 9, 1827, in Richmond, Virginia. His father, Thomas J. White, was born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1805, and was a merchant of Richmond, where he acquired an extensive trade. His grandfather, William White, was also a native of Hanover county, and was of English parentage. His mother, Eliza Ann Carter, was born in 1809, in Henrico county, Virginia. Her father, Curtis Carter, was also a native of Henrico county, and of English descent. Her mother, Elizabeth Baker, was of Welsh descent.

William C. White was educated near Richmond, Virginia, completing his course of study in 1842. In the same year, he emigrated to Missouri with his parents, locating in Dover, Lafayette county. In the spring of 1843 his parents purchased and moved to a farm seven miles southeast of Dover, and he lived with them, tilling the ground until 1849. In the latter year, June 28, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Starke, born in 1831, in Henrico county, Virginia. Her father, Burwell Starke, was a native of Hanover county and was born in 1805. His

father was of an English family. The mother of Miss Starke was Amanda Trueheart, born in Hanover county, Virginia, in 1808, and of English stock.

After his marriage, Mr. White settled on a farm given by his father and adjoining the paternal estate. In 1859 he sold his farm and took up his residence in Dover, where he conducted a high school until 1861. He then purchased a farm two and a half miles southeast of Dover, where he has ever since resided, being occupied in farming and teaching. In 1876 he was elected assessor of Lafayette county, for two years.

In politics, he was a Whig during the existence of that party, but has since acted with the Democracy. He is a member of the Patrons of Husbandry, and is chaplain of a Grange near Dover.

Mr. White has been a member of the Christian church for thirty-four years. His wife is a member of the Baptist church.

Mr. and Mrs. White have four children, all of whom are living, to-wit: Edwin F., born July 31, 1853; Fanny B., born May 28, 1859; Virginia P., born July 20, 1863; Elizabeth T., born May 18, 1875.

HON. ALBERT O. ALLEN.

JEFFERSON CITY.

ALBERT O. ALLEN was born December 12, 1842, in Madison county, Missouri, and was educated at Arcadia College, near Ironton. When about sixteen years old he was appointed deputy clerk of New Madrid county, and remained in that position about two years, until 1861, when he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and enlisted in Colonel Bowen's regiment of 1st Missouri Confederate Infantry. He served through the entire war, participating in many of the severest engagements. At the close he returned to New Madrid and started a newspaper called the New Madrid *Record*, of which he is still proprietor.

In 1872 he was elected to the Twenty-Seventh General Assembly, and distinguished himself in an able speech in opposition to the passage of the Hannibal & St Joseph Railroad renewal bond bill.

Upon the election of Judge Holladay to the office of State Auditor, in 1874, Mr. Allen was appointed chief clerk, and discharged the duties of his office with such efficiency and marked satisfaction to the people of the state that he was retained in the same position on the reëlection of Judge Holladay in 1876.

DR. FRANCIS B. NOFSINGER.

KANSAS CITY.

THE first white child born in Ladoga, Montgomery county, Indiana, was Francis B. Nofsinger, November 6, 1837. His father, William R. Nofsinger, was married in 1835 to Mary, daughter of John Myers, a Virginian who settled in Indiana about 1833. Five years after Francis' birth, his father moved into Parke county where he resided until 1854, at which time he was elected state treasurer and removed to Indianapolis. Francis B. received a thorough collegiate education, including modern languages; began his medical studies in 1861, in the course of which he attended lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, and at Tennessee Medical College, Nashville, at which institution he graduated in 1864. In the same year he was employed as contract surgeon in the United States army and served in Tennessee until the war closed.

October 5, 1865, he was married to Julia, daughter of Colonel A. Baldwin, of Edgar county, Illinois. Of their three children, one, William B., born September 11, 1867, is dead; the others are Frank B., born March 7, 1870, and Gertrude, born August 25, 1872.

June 5, 1869, attracted by the promising future of the chief city of the Missouri Valley, Dr. Nofsinger settled in Kansas City and established the first beef and pork packing house at that place. He purchased the building, two stories high, 70x160 feet, corner of Ninth and Liberty streets, West Kansas City, and the same summer built a stone addition 80x102 feet. Here in the season of 1869–70 he slaughtered 10,000 hogs and 4,200 beeves, which were shipped to the eastern markets. In 1870–71 he leased his buildings to Plankinton & Armours, but resumed operations the following season and has conducted the business ever since.

Notwithstanding the years of panic, the business has steadily increased. In 1877 the house gave employment to from thirty to fifty hands, and for the season ending May, 1, 1878, shipped 21,600,000 pounds of beef. His cooling room has a capacity of two hundred and fifty dressed beeves. Dr. Nofsinger is the only Kansas City packer who has made a success of shipping dressed beef in refrigerator cars to the eastern markets. When he proposed it, the idea was considered chimerical; but in 1875 he was making regular shipments in this way of 40,000 pounds of dressed beef daily. The experiment is a perfect success; for the last season the shipments have sometimes amounted to 100,000 pounds daily, and have averaged 60,000. The regular shipping season is from September to May, and for the season of 1877–78 his shipments of dressed beef to Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and New York aggregated 16,200,000 pounds. The business has become one of the permanent interests of the city, and the time is not far distant when the scientific appliances for refrigeration will be so perfected that shipments of fresh beef will be profitably made the year round from Kansas City to the markets of England and the Continent, as well as to our own Atlantic seaboard.

In 1874 Dr. Nofsinger was elected president of the Kansas City Board of Trade, which position he held until January, 1878. As an officer of the Board he zealously advocated the erection of a suitable building for the transactions of 'Change, in which he was ably seconded by other public-spirited citizens; in 1876 the foundations were laid, and in 1877 the magnificent Merchants' Exchange, corner of Fifth and Delaware streets, was completed. He was a member of the City Council in 1873–74, and its president during his first term of office.

While Dr. Nofsinger is not a politician, in the usual sense of that word, he takes a deep interest in all national, state and local affairs, supporting the principles of the Republican party. His public spirit and generosity were peculiarly tried in the municipal election of April, 1878. Previous to the nomination, by the Republican party, of their candidate for mayor, the Doctor was urged to allow his name to be put in nomination, but refused, being fully occupied with business and believing that there were more available men. Another nomination was made. Very unexpectedly the Republicans were left without any candidate on the eve of election; the vacancy must be filled, and an immense pressure was brought to bear upon Dr. Nofsinger to induce him to accept a nomination which, under the circumstances, was considered equivalent to a defeat. He accepted, and the Democratic candidate was elected by a minority vote, there being three candidates in the field. The votes polled for the successful candidate were several hundred less than a majority. Of course it was a party defeat, but it demonstrated the Doctor's popularity, and an unselfishness few would have manifested.

His success as a business man is the result of a wise forethought in arranging his plans, a clear conception of the means to be employed, and a steady persistence of purpose. This ability to plan, combine and concentrate his forces for attack or defense is one of his mental characteristics, and is evidenced by his proficiency in the game of "chess," at which he is an expert. He was president of the Indianapolis Chess Club during the Paul Murphy *furore*, and it is said has never met his superior in the "royal game," but of late years has devoted but little attention to it.

Affable in his manners, sociable in his disposition, courteous to strangers, well informed on all subjects of general interest, he moves easily among men and makes friends readily where solid qualities are in demand, and those who know him most intimately are those who hold him in the highest esteem. Largely endowed with strength of mind and force of character, he is well fitted to inaugurate and carry on large business enterprises. Upright in his dealings, true to his promises, he inspires confidence in the success of all he undertakes. He is enterprising, public-spirited, interested in all that concerns the welfare of community, and no man in Kansas City enjoys a larger share of the public esteem or is more deserving of it.

Dr. Nofsinger and wife are members of the 1st Presbyterian church, and most happy in all their

domestic and social relations. Their son, Frank B., is a manly little fellow, and at the Bazaar for the benefit of the Woman's Christian Association, held last winter, was voted the "Bazaar pony," as the most popular little boy in Kansas City. Gertrude is a sweet child, loving and affectionate in her disposition, and the Doctor may well indulge the pride he takes in his children. His home is quiet, pleasantly furnished, showing the refined social character of its inmates, and one will hardly find a more natural welcome or more genial companionship than is met with in his family.

MAJOR R. H. MELTON.

WARSAW.

MAJOR MELTON'S great grandfather, the first of this family who settled in America, emigrated from England to Virginia about the middle of the last century. His son, John Melton, born in Virginia, lived and died in that state, leaving five children, one of whom, Elisha Melton, Major Melton's father, was born in the year 1800. Elisha Melton was early apprenticed to the carpenter's trade, and later in life became an extensive builder and contractor. Losing largely by his contracts upon the construction of the Louisa Railroad, now Ohio & Baltimore, he gave up business as a contractor, and moved to his farm near Louisa Court House, Virginia, where he died in 1855, regretted by a very numerous circle of acquaintances. He was a man of liberal and progressive ideas, and was deeply interested in the educational work of Louisa county, doing much to introduce the latest and most approved methods of instruction there.

His wife, Ann T. Chiles, was a descendant of an old English family who emigrated to Virginia before the present century. Richard H., sixth child of Elisha and Ann T. Melton, was born December 17, 1834, in Louisa county, Virginia, where he attended school until 1852. Being now eighteen years of age he accepted a position as deputy in the office of the circuit and county clerk of Louisa county, which position he held for three years, reading law in the intervals of business. He was appointed deputy sheriff in 1855, which office he held until his removal to Missouri in the following year, when he settled at Palmyra where he engaged as clerk in a general merchandising establishment.

In 1857 he settled in Warsaw, Benton county, engaging in real estate and land warrant business between Fort Scott and Warsaw, which he followed until the breaking out of the war in 1861. In this year he was commissioned by Governor Gamble as mustering officer with the rank of major. Having enlisted four companies for the 8th Regiment Missouri State Militia, Major Melton was entitled to the lieutenant-colonelcy, but his health rendering him unfit for active service, he recommended Colonel McClurg (since governor) for the position, and was himself appointed Brigade Commissary of Southwest Division of Missouri, with headquarters at Springfield.

In August, 1862, Major Melton was elected to represent Benton county in the lower house of the Missouri General Assembly, and in December, the same year, resigned his appointment at Springfield to enter upon his legislative duties. He was quite active in the business of the session, serving as chairman of the committee on claims, and as a member of the committee on elections and railroads. When the assembly adjourned in 1863, he returned to Warsaw and was engaged during the summer in trade, dealing in horses, mules and cattle, returning to the State Capital in the winter, and remained during the session of 1863-4. In the spring of 1864 the major was commissioned commissary, with headquarters at Cairo and New Orleans. His health was ill-suited to the climate, and being reëlected to the assembly he returned to Jefferson City, where he resided until early in the spring of 1865, when he was commissioned by Governor Fletcher colonel of the Benton county militia, in whose organization he had been active.

At the close of the war, he resumed his real estate business in Warsaw. In 1869 he went to Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, accepting the secretaryship of the railroad now known as the Missouri, Kansas and Texas, of which corporation he was also a director. This office he held one year,

after which he returned to Warsaw and engaged in his old business as a land agent. Here he has continued to reside, being quite extensively engaged in mining enterprises, and has accumulated ten thousand acres of farming and mining land in Benton and Hickory counties, upon which there are extensive deposits of iron, zinc and lead. Several veins have been opened, but owing to lack of transportation facilities have not been energetically worked. The deposits are of the blue specular, red and brown hematite and pipe. No one has been more active than Major Melton in developing the resources of Benton county. For the past four years a director of the Osage Valley & Southern Kansas Railroad, he has made every endeavor to secure its completion. He is also director of the Jefferson City & Southwestern Railroad, both of which bid fair to be completed. In politics he still adheres to his old Whig principles, confines himself to no party and votes independently. In religious matters he is decidedly liberal.

He was married, January 18, 1860, to Miss Almira, daughter of Hon. Samuel Parks. Her mother, Christiania, was a member of the Clark family that settled in Benton county from Hanover county, Virginia. Of the Major's six children, five are now living. Mrs. Melton's father was for many years judge of county and probate courts of Benton county, and one of her leading citizens. He represented his county in the general assembly of 1858–9 and was reëlected in 1872. He died during the session of the assembly, January, 1873, while in Jefferson City attending to his legislative duties.

HENRY RICE PAYNE, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

HENRY RICE PAYNE, the eldest of seven children of John W. Payne and Elizabeth Rice, was born June 21, 1828, in Corydon, Indiana. His father was a lawyer of distinction in both Indiana and Kentucky. Confining himself to the duties of his profession, he was an acknowledged jurist and graceful orator. He was a Whig and, though not a politician, his eminent ability made him a favorite with his party and sometimes forced him to the front. He was a prominent candidate of his party, at one time, for the United States Senate; served in both branches of the Indiana Legislature, and was speaker of the house; was a Whig elector in 1840, when General Harrison was elected president; was a candidate for congress against Robert Dale Owen, in a strongly Democratic district, and made a vigorous canvass with that accomplished orator, being defeated by a small majority. His wife, Elizabeth Rice, was a lady of fascinating manners and high accomplishments, uniting with her other qualities and governing them, the purest of Christian principles. They had seven children: Henry Rice, the subject of this sketch; Alexander, who died in infancy; Jonathan, who married Margaret Vance, of Corydon, Indiana, is a prominent lawyer at Goliad, Texas; John W., who married Josephine Simpson, daughter of Arthur J. Simpson, of Paola, Indiana, is a lawyer at that place; Emily, married Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell, of Charleston, Illinois, who for four years represented his district in congress; William A., a young man of promise, who died in 1873; Robert L., who married Mary E. Van Deren, of Coles county, Illinois. He took a thorough course in one of the best Medical Colleges of this country, and has been prominently before the American public in the capacity of a Medical Practitioner and Lecturer since the year 1871, and is now connected with his brother H. R. Payne in the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Institute.

Henry R. Payne was educated in the common schools of his native state. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. Andrew Jones, a successful practitioner of Indiana, and graduated in March, 1852, in the Medical University of Louisville. He soon after removed to Marshall, Clark county, Illinois, where he successfully pursued the practice of his profession until 1861. In September of that year he was commissioned by Governor Yates as surgeon of the 10th Illinois Infantry. After serving with his regiment for one year, he was appointed by order of Major-General Rosecrans a brigade-surgeon of the Pioneer Corps, an organization made up of detachments from each regiment in the Army. He was an attending surgeon in the

battles before Corinth and Stone River. Afterwards his regiment was attached to the 2d Division 14th Army Corps and by virtue of his rank as senior surgeon he became medical director of the division, and continued in charge of the Division Hospital for some time after the fall of Atlanta, or until the expiration of his term of service November 3, 1864. He won distinction as a skillful surgeon and successful operator; his experience was large, as he was present and took a prominent part in all of the great battles from Nashville down to the fall of Atlanta. After the battle of Jonesborough he moved over three hundred of the wounded and sick of his division to Atlanta, and by order of the general commanding, took charge of the Atlanta Medical College as a Hospital. Some of his reports, and many of his most difficult and successful operations are recorded in the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion," a record containing four large volumes, possessing great value, and preserved for the benefit of the Science of Surgery.

He soon after removed to Kansas City, where he resumed the regular practice and established a fine reputation as a physician and surgeon. He was elected president of the Kansas City Medical Association, and was sent as a delegate to the State Medical Association of St. Louis. In July, 1874, he opened the first Medical Institute at Kansas City, called the Kansas City Medical and Surgical Institute. It is located on the corner of Main and Seventh streets, and is fitted up with all the modern appliances and conveniences to be found in the best institutions of that character. It is visited by large numbers of the afflicted from Missouri and the adjacent states and territories.

He was married in April, 1852, at Corydon, Indiana, to Miss Jane Anna McGrain. They have three daughters: Mattie M., the wife of Norton Thayer, business manager of the extensive dry goods house of Bullene, Moores & Emery, Kansas City; Lizzie E., and Anna, who reside with their parents.

Dr. Payne is a man of prepossessing appearance, attractive manners, large intelligence and great energy. His long experience as a practitioner and surgeon has made him well known to a large portion of his professional brethren.

WILLIAM PROVINES, M. D.

COLUMBIA.

WILLIAM PROVINES was born April 25, 1796, in County Derry, near Londonderry, Ireland. His family is of French origin, and he is descended from one of those Huguenot families who were driven out of France during the Catholic persecutions, and who settled, some of them in the North of Ireland, some in England and some in the wilds of America. Robert de Province (of which, doubtless, the name Provines is a corruption) was a noted leader of the Huguenots. William was born in the same house in which his father, Joseph Provines, was born and reared. The latter was the youngest of twelve sons and inherited the homestead which he occupied till his death, having been a farmer in comfortable circumstances. His mother, Margaret Long, died when he was but twelve years old, and his father lived a widower for more than forty years. His grandmother, on his mother's side, Jane Hamilton, was a woman of extraordinary mental vigor and was nearly related to the lamented Alexander Hamilton, and also to the family of Hamilton R. Gamble, of Missouri.

Being an only son, his father determined to give him a thorough education and fit him for the position of surgeon in the British navy. To this end, the very best tutors were employed and he attended the best schools of his native country. Paddy Lingley, an ex-priest, a ripe scholar and thorough disciplinarian, was his preceptor in the languages and sciences. Having completed his literary course, and the war between England and France being at its height, he was promised an appointment to the position he desired as soon as he was qualified to fill it. He accordingly went to London, where he was under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Carpu, then regarded as the most skillful surgeon in Europe, where he remained two years. By the rules of the college the degree of Doctor of Medicine could not be conferred on him, he being under twenty-one years of age; but after a most rigid and searching examination he was

granted a certificate that would h ve enabled him to take the position of surgeon's mate. Just about that time the battle of Waterloo was fought and the war between England and France was ended. He witnessed all the pomp, and parade and pageantry in London at the celebration of the great victory, though with an aching heart, as the close of the war postponed the hour of his preferment. So dense was the crowd in the streets of London, at this celebration, that he raised his feet from the ground and and was carried a long distance by the surging crowd. He returned to his father's house and remained several months, awaiting an anticipated appointment in the East India service. Becoming impatient of the delay, and anxious to fill that station in society for which he was so well fitted, he embarked, September 16, 1816, for America, and the day he landed in New York his father received the coveted but tardy commission. Several uncles had preceded him to the United States, one of whom then resided at Huntingdon and another at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, whither he went. He was advised by his friends to attend some of the best schools in America and learn something of the diseases he would come in contact with in this country. He attended the medical colleges of New York and Philadelphia, graduating with distinction in the latter city in the spring of 1818. He entered upon the practice in Huntingdon county and continued there for a short time. He then went to Pittsburg and practiced with a Dr. Holmes for a few months, but a desire to see the far West and build up a home there urged him on. This was before the days of steamboats and he descended the Ohio river in a flat boat with some families journeying to Shawneetown, Illinois. His friends were anxious that he should locate in Louisville, Kentucky, and had given him numerous letters of introduction and recommendation; but the first letter he presented meeting with an indifferent reception, he thrust the remaining ones into his pocket and passed on. He was desirous of making his way to Huntsville, Alabama, but on the way down the Ohio he met a lady whom he had known in Philadelphia, the wife of a physician in Carlisle, Illinois, who strongly urged him to go to Carlisle and assist her husband in his extensive practice. Meeting her husband at Shawneetown he also insisted on the arrangement and Dr. Provines became a resident of Carlisle. He worked laboriously and industriously for some time, but was finally stricken down by a malarial fever that came near terminating his life. His uncle, Andrew Provines, then resided in Madison county, Kentucky, and thither he went to recruit his health and strength. While visiting some old school friends in Shelbyville, Kentucky, he met Miss Mary Brookie, and between the two a strong attachment sprang up, resulting in their marriage, January 17, 1822. Her friends then prevailed upon him to remain in that state. He at first located in Woodford county, but in a short time removed to Versailles, where he practiced for nearly nine years with great success and profit. While there he and his wife united with the Presbyterian church, of which he was ever after a consistent member and in which he was an elder for more than forty years. In December, 1830, he emigrated with his family to Missouri, and chose Columbia as his future home, because there was an organized Presbyterian church in that place.

Here he remained until the fall of 1860. During this time he secured a very large and lucrative practice, and though at one time he had accumulated a valuable property, yet his habitual indulgence of those who owed him, the rapid increase in the members and expense of his family, the frequent monetary panics in which he was always a heavy loser, and his kindness and generosity of heart which forbade his distressing a debtor, left him in old age without anything but a large and well educated family and a spotless reputation. He was deeply imbued with religious fervor. Neither a bigot nor a zealot, his religion controlled his life and influenced every action He despised littleness in every form, and his large hearted benevolence extended to every object worthy of its attention. His house was the home of the stranger and sojourner, and the asylum of the poor and friendless. He contributed largely to every public enterprise, and especially to the University and other schools, and to churches. Whatever tended to promote intelligence and teach morality, met with his cordial endorsement and his ready and cheerful assistance. In the fall of 1860 he removed to Fulton, Missouri, where he resided and practiced his profession for three or four years. But the annoyances of the war, he being with his entire family a strong sympathiser with the South, induced him to move to St. Charles, Missouri, which was not subject to such annoyances. Here he resided until 1870, when he moved to Mexico, and thence to Fulton where he spent one year, returning to Columbia in the fall of 1873. He died in Columbia, April 16, 1877, aged nearly eighty-one years.

In early life he had been a member of the Masonic fraternity, but for many years had not associated himself with any lodge, and except on funeral occasions never marched with them.

He especially eschewed politics, and although nominally a Whig during the existence of that party and a Democrat afterward, he voted independent of his party and endeavored to secure the best men, regardless of party ties.

He was married January 17, 1822, to Miss Mary Brookie, with whom he lived fifty-five years, celebrating his golden wedding in Mexico in 1872, and who still survives him. She is a woman of remarkable vivacity, of large and varied reading, with a wonderfully retentive memory and a happy faculty of imparting information without apparent pedantry or ostentation. They had fifteen children, twelve of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and eleven of whom are now living: Margaret died in infancy; Frances A., married John H. Field and is now a widow residing in Columbia; Joseph died in infancy; Robert R. is a lawyer of San Francisco, California; Lizzie V. married Dr. I. Drake McDowell, of St. Louis, and died June 10, 1857; John G. is a well known editorial writer residing at Independence, Missouri; William G. is a civil engineer at Cheyenne, Wyoming Territory; Mary B. is a teacher of large reputation in Eastern Missouri; Alexander B., living in St. Louis, is a wine merchant; Sarah M. married Dr. W. F. Humphreys, Concord, Missouri; Josephine resides with her mother in St. Louis; Ellena is a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Fulton; James A. and Henry Grattan are in business in St. Louis, and Field died in infancy. All these children received a collegiate education except James and Henry, the war serving to prevent their taking a regular course.

The following extract from the *St. Louis Presbyterian* is a fitting sequel to this brief and imperfect sketch of a useful and honored life:

"After three score and ten had been reached, Dr. Provines was overtaken by a disease, not uncommon among over-worked professional men, viz: softening of the brain. But even when reason had been impaired, there still shone out the same warmth of heart—the life-long amiability and affection for family and old friends. And when all else had well nigh faded from the mental vision, there still remained the vivid appreciation of the doctrine of Christ. Whenever the name of Jesus was called the doctor's eye kindled, and he kept up family worship to the very end. It was beautiful to witness, how a brain that dropped, in the last days, even the most familiar objects from its hold, still preserved, in completeness the knowledge of a redeeming Savior. The exceeding great and precious promises, he could quote and apply as readily as in former years. To the very close he knew in whom he believed.

"Such a man is a blessing to his generation, and in good name, leaves a legacy to his family, more precious than silver and gold."

SETH EDMUND WARD.

WESTPORT.

SETH E., son of Seth Ward, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, March 4, 1820, the same county in which his father was born in 1786, who traces his ancestry to the Wards of England, among the time-honored bishops of the established church who ranked as peers of the realm. Seth Ward married, in 1818, Ann Hendrick. Their family consisted of three daughters and one son, Seth Edmund, who by the death of his father in 1830 was left almost entirely to [illegible] own resources. Seth E. received but little edu[illegible]on, the common schools in that day and section were not regularly taught, and such as they were he had but little opportunity of attending them; for at the age of fourteen he was placed by his grandfather with a Mr. Jacob Hass, in Indiana, for the express purpose of having him trained to labor. After a short trial Seth returned to the home of his widowed mother, from whom he received the sum of $25, and started out to make his own way in the world. For nearly three years he wandered through Kentucky, Missouri and Illinois without settling himself to any specific business.

In 1837, being then in his eighteenth year, he determined to seek his fortune in the West, and traveled as far as Lexington, Missouri, when, his money being expended, a stranger divided his purse of eighteen dol-

Engd by R. Dudensing N.Y.

Yours Truly
S. E. Ward

lars with him, and Seth continued his journey to Independence. Four dollars and a half were paid for his stage fare, the other four and a half dollars for his first week's board in Independence, and he was again without money. Mr. Wilson Roberts, a stranger whom he met in the city, kindly interested himself in the young man, becoming surety for his board until he could find employment. In a few days he received a subordinate position in the employ of Captain Lancaster P. Lupton, a fur trader, formerly of the United States army, and arranged to leave Independence July 12, 1838. Mr. Roberts generously offered him an outfit before leaving town, but Mr. Ward as generously refused, appreciating the kindness, yet unwilling to accept more than was absolutely necessary; he took only a butcher knife, belt and scabbard, a checked shirt and a hat. Tramping along behind the train, keeping up the loose stock that followed the wagons, he wore out the weary day and spent the first night, without any covering, in the tall grass. The second evening he purchased a pair of blankets from Captain Lupton, for which he would pay thirty dollars in work; the offer was accepted, and that night he slept comfortably, just within the Kansas border, only a few miles from where his present luxurious home now stands.

The trip was successfully made, but the dangers were greatly increased for young Ward by his frequently performing the guard duties allotted to others as well as his own. The train regulations required two hours guard duty for each hand, and Ward was often employed to take the place of another, for which, as the service was one of great responsibility and danger, he was paid the sum of five dollars per guard. Shortly after the arrival of the train at Ft. Lancaster, on the south fork of the Platte, near where Denver now stands, Mr. Ward took service with the fur company of Thompson & Craig, and with them crossed the Rocky Mountains on a trading expedition. The trip was characterized by many thrilling incidents which tried the boldness and caution of the oldest guides of the party. Being considered a green-horn, the horse he rode was so equipped that the animal's back became sore, when he was compelled to dismount and carry his heavy saddle and rifle as a punishment for his so called carelessness. This was merely a sample of the lessons by which he was trained to courage, self-reliance and caution, and it was doubtless during these early years that he laid broad and deep that foundation upon which he afterward built so successfully the enterprises of his manhood.

Among his first associates on this trip was Kit Carson, the "Nestor of the Rocky Mountains," and a type of the simon pure trapper—before the extinction of the great fur companies. The acquaintance between Carson and Ward soon ripened into a strong friendship, each recognizing the traits of manhood in the other. Mr. Ward's first horse was a present to him from Carson—who had won it upon a wager with Phillip Thompson, an old mountaineer, who maintained that no green-horn, referring to Ward, could bring down a buffalo at first dash. Ward accomplished the feat, but his horse coming in collision with the wounded buffalo he was thrown heavily to the ground and carried to camp in an unconscious condition.

Without any attempt to follow in detail so eventful and checkered a career as this, affording material not for a page, but a volume, suffice it to say that Mr. Ward lost no opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Indian races on both sides of the Rockies, and that he found able and willing teachers among those hardy pioneers, who saw in his frank countenance those manly qualities which commanded their confidence, and opened the pages of their wonderful experiences for his benefit. A vacancy occurring, he was made clerk in the trading house of Thompson & Co., at Brown's Hole, on Green, now Colorado river, at a salary of twenty-five dollars per month.

In the spring of 1839 he went with a trapping expedition into the Nabajo and Digger Indian country as camp keeper, but the enterprise was not successful. Many of their horses were shot by the Indians, and one of the trappers, Dick Owens, was badly wounded in the knee. On foot, in an almost starved condition, carrying their comrade on a rude litter, they started for the settlements. Overtaking a poor donkey that had been left by a Spaniard, the animal was killed and his flesh eaten with a relish; finally, after many privations, they reached Taos, in New Mexico

Passing over an interval of seven years, during which, step by step, Mr. Ward became able to execute his cherished purpose of engaging in business for himself, we find him, in 1845, with the savings of his well-earned salary, amounting to $1,000, ready for his first adventure upon his own account. In the previous year he had become intimately associated with Francis Preston Blair, afterward United States Senator from Missouri, and many are the

kindly remembrances of his noble characteristics that Mr. Ward still cherishes and of which he loves reverently to speak. He had been absent from Missouri seven years, when, in 1845, he visited St. Louis in company with Colonel St. Vrain, a former employer, engaged in the fur trade, who there paid him his first $1,000. Colonel St. Vrain had come to St. Louis for the purpose of purchasing goods to load a train which he was about to start from Westport Landing for the southwest. Mr. Ward was employed by the Colonel to accompany the train, with the privilege of shipping as many goods as his capital would purchase. With one wagon loaded with goods, drawn by two yoke of cattle, he took his first place in the train, and committed his venture to the fortunes of trade. His goods arrived in safety and were profitably exchanged for horses and mules, which he sold to the United States government, then (1846) at war with Mexico. One of the animals was purchased by his old school mate, John W. Reed.

In 1847 he made a trip into the Indian country, purchasing his goods of Boone & Hamilton, Westport, which were loaded in one large wagon drawn by five yoke of cattle, and were all sold at the Arkansas river to good advantage. Returning to Westport in 1848 he formed a partnership with William Le Guerrier in the Indian trade, each of them having about $1.500 in cash. From purchases made of Boone & Hamilton on ten months credit, they loaded five large wagons and made a very successful expedition, securing six thousand buffalo robes, with which they returned to Westport, May, 1849. From this point the robes were shipped to New York, Mr. Ward going East to attend to their sale in person, disposing of them at a very good profit, but at lower figures than had been offered in St. Louis. He next purchased from Grant & Barton goods to the amount of $10,000, which he shipped to Westport; Boone & Bernard furnished the outfit, and the results were once more highly satisfactory. In 1850 he began purchasing goods of Robert Campbell, St. Louis, for cash and on credit, with whom he continued to trade until Mr. Campbell retired from business. He remained in the Indian trade until 1855, doing a successful and profitable business. I 1854, on account of the Gratton massacre by Sioux I dians six miles below Fort Laramie, he was ordere with his train into the Fort, and in 1856 was app nted sutler there, which profitable post he retaine ntil 1871. During all these years his business was immense; honesty and promptness in meeting all his paper at maturity had given him almost unlimited credit, and his increasing trade necessitated the building of large warehouses for its accommodation.

In 1873 Mr. Ward was elected president of the Mastin Bank, Kansas City, a position which he still retains. The institution is managed by a careful directory, all of whom are experienced in banking business. As evidence of the prudent management and financial ability of the corporation, notwithstanding the great depression in all monetary circles during the past semi decade, it has steadily accumulated a reserve fund of $75,000. Much of this success is to be attributed to Mr. Ward's judicious counsel and unsullied credit.

February 9, 1860, he was married to Mrs. Mary F. McCarty, daughter of Mr. John Harris, of Westport, Missouri. They have had three children: John Edmund, born June 21, 1861; Hugh Campbell, born March 10, 1863, and Mary F., who died in infancy. Mrs. Ward is one of a family of seven daughters, all of whom are married and hold an enviable position among the first families of Jackson county. The sons are entered as students at William Jewell College, one of the finest educational institutions in the state, and of which their father has been one of the trustees for some years. They are young men of rare promise, studious at college and affectionate at home.

For thirty years Mr. Ward has been affiliated with the Odd Fellow and Masonic orders, and is a practical Christian, a communicant of the Baptist church with which he united under the ministry of Rev. Randall and Rev. Machett of this state.

Mr. Ward is of medium height, strongly formed, erect bearing, with but few traces of his early hardships; he has light blue eyes, and his once dark hair is now turned to gray; his complexion is fair, features large and of shapely outline; in his manners dignified, unobtrusive and always welcomed among those who appreciate an earnest, upright and self-reliant nature. He has traveled quite extensively, visiting the principal points of interest in the United States and enjoying social intercourse with gentlemen of position and culture, which has been most gratifying to a person of his natural refinement of feeling. Much of his time is now spent at his delightful home near Westport, surrounded by every comfort and in the enjoyment of every pleasure that wealth can procure or taste desire. His home is truly a home. There is abundant meaning in its surroundings and architecture; the appointments are not only beautiful but helpful—pictures and library are chosen with intelli-

gent care. His fireside is the place where all domestic affections and qualities find happy expressions. His grounds embrace about four hundred and fifty acres, and remind one of the rich blue grass region of Kentucky—the green sward dotted with trees and groves. He has one of the finest herd of short horns in Western Missouri, and deserves commendation for his efforts to introduce these valuable cattle into the country. Here he is spending his best days, surrounded with every luxury, blessed with an affectionate family, enjoying the confidence, the unqalified respect and the steadfast friendship of the many to whom his virtues, his integrity, and his high minded honorable manliness have commended him.

WILLIAM STURMAN HUTT, M. D.

TROY.

WILLIAM STURMAN HUTT was born in Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri. His parents, Thomas Griffin and Judith Armstead Sydnor Hutt were natives of Virginia and emigrated to Lincoln county, Missouri, in 1835. His father was a farmer and merchant, but owing to his ability for public service, was persuaded several times to fill public offices. He was clerk of the circuit court of Lincoln county for several years, and represented the county in the state legislature one term.

William assisted his father on their farm in his native county, and obtained his education at the Troy Academy. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army under General Price. He was examining surgeon of Lincoln county for six months; his health would not admit of the severe strain of a soldier's life, and he was compelled to leave the service.

In 1862 he began to read medicine, and in two years graduated at the Medical University of Pennsylvania. He also attended clinical lectures at the St. Louis Medical College. In 1864 he located at Troy, his present home, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been very successful and has an enviable reputation as a physician.

In 1866 he married Miss Virginia Mason Cornick, daughter of the late Tully R. Cornick, of St. Louis, a prominent attorney and statesman. Dr. Hutt is a member of the Christian church. He is a man of marked ability and unwavering purpose, and a highly respected citizen.

WILLIAM I. NICHOLS.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM IVEY NICHOLS was born May 10, 1816, in the town of Port Isaac, county of Cornwall, England, where his father, grandfather and great-grandfather were born before him, as well as his mother and her parents. The family are celebrated for longevity. Thomas Nichols, the father of our subject, was a farmer, but engaged in merchandising after his marriage to Miss Mary Ivey. She was the daughter of John Ivey, and with her brother owned and conducted the business of a store in Port Isaac at the time of her marriage. Her husband, Thomas Nichols, was at one time a local Methodist preacher, but left that denomination and spent the remainder of his life in the Church of England. John Nichols, the grandfather of our subject, died at the age of ninety-one, and William Nichols, his great grandfather, lived to a good old age. Thomas Nichols with his family immigrated to America in 1832 and settled in Honesdale, Pennsylvania. He was in comfortable circumstances—not rich—and gave his son only a limited education.

William spent four years in Honesdale learning the saddle and harness business. At the age of twenty-one he removed to the West, settled in Ver-

million county, Indiana, where he remained seventeen years engaged at his trade. There he met, and, March 21, 1840, married Miss Marion E. Crane, a daughter of Benjamin Crane, a native of Caledonia county, Vermont. By this marriage there were born eight children, three of whom died. The living ones are: Mary Ivey, married R. W. Quade, of Kansas City; Thomas S., now (1878) at Emporia, Kansas, in the livery business; Arabella Stuart, James and Patty.

In 1854 Mr. Nichols removed to Portsmouth, Ohio, where he was employed on the Sciota & Hocking Valley Railroad—afterward known as the Portsmouth branch of the Marietta & Cincinnati Railway. He remained there until 1869, when he determined again to go to the West. That year he removed to Kansas City and immediately began the livery business on Main street opposite the end of Tenth. He moved into his present stables in December, 1870—located on Delaware street near the Junction.

During the war Mr. Nichols owned an interest in several steamboats running on the Ohio river. He has been a Mason for many years and was for a long time secretary of his lodge. He was raised a Whig but has acted principally with the Democrats since the Whig party disbanded; but he is no partisan, voting conscientiously and intelligently as an independent citizen.

Mr. Nichols although now sixty-two years of age, would readily pass for a score less; he is five feet ten and one-half inches tall, erect in carriage, weighing one hundred and seventy-four pounds and has a very remarkably youthful appearance for a man of his age. His freshness and vigor give promise that he will live to as great an age as any of his long-lived progenitors. In his characteristics perhaps the most prominent are his extreme kind-heartedness and strict commercial integrity—two qualities rarely found combined in one person who is successful in business.

HORATIO SAMUEL HERBERT.

ROLLA.

HORATIO SAMUEL HERBERT, editor and proprietor of the *Rolla Herald*, is one of the most prominent journalists of Southern Missouri. His ancestors emigrated from England to America prior to the Revolution, and settled in Pennsylvania. His father was Rev. James Herbert, who married Harriet Weston; they lived in Erie, Pennsylvania, where their son, our subject, was born, December 25, 1837. The family removed to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and afterwards, in 1847, settled in Indianapolis, where they remained until 1855, when they removed to Schuyler county, Illinois; but in 1870 they again moved and settled in Livingston, Missouri, where they now reside.

Horatio received a common and graded school education in Indianapolis, studying through the winter and working in the printing office during the summer months, until at the age of 17 when he worked regularly in the printing office one year. In 1855 he entered the high school at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, remained two years and then removed to Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, where he worked in a printing office until 1859, when he removed to Lebanon, Laclede county. He was employed as editor of the *Laclede Journal;* but at the expiration of one year purchased the paper and material and published it as editor and proprietor until 1861.

The war between the North and South called every man of decided principles to take his place in one army or the other. It was both difficult and dangerous for men who had been prominent in the events immediately preceding it, to stay out. Mr. Herbert cast his fortunes with his sentiments, enrolled himself for the Confederate States, and became a member of what was then known as the State Guard of Missouri. He afterward joined Wickersham's company in McBride's division of Price's army, participated in the campaign during the retreat into Arkansas, and was afterward in the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas. His command was then ordered to join Beauregard at Corinth, and under him they participated in the series of engagements which culminated in the evacuation of that point. Mr. Herbert then went to North Mississippi, remained during the summer, and in the following fall was a

participant in the engagement at Iuka Spring, afterward was with Price and Van Dorn in the march on Corinth. His command being ordered to Vicksburg, he took part in the engagements and seige which resulted in the surrender of that city to the enemy. Here he was wounded and made prisoner; but was paroled and exchanged, when he joined the command of General J. E. Johnson at Atlanta, Georgia. On the approach of Sherman, they evacuated that point and in Hood's command marched on Nashville; but in the fight at Altoona, Mr. Herbert was again wounded. In three months he rejoined his command in time to retreat with the army. He was then engaged at Mobile, Alabama, in 1865, where he was captured in the surrender of Fort Blakely, and was sent to Ship Island military prison, kept until June and paroled.

The war being now closed, Mr. Herbert then went to Central Mississippi where he remained until 1868, clerking in a store a portion of the time and working in a printing office. He then went to Rolla, Phelps county, Missouri, where he was employed in the office of the *Herald*. In 1869 he purchased the office and paper and has since continued to be its publisher and editor. His enterprise and skill has improved both the appearance and patronage of his journal, until it has secured a large circulation and wields an important influence.

It is almost needless to say Mr. Herbert is a Democrat and has been one always. He has been prominent in politics since he was old enough to understand party polity and tactics, and is now a member of the Democratic state central committee. Religiously he is liberal in his views.

Horatio S. Herbert was married to Miss Tinnie A. Hooker, daughter of Benjamin and Martha Hooker, of Lebanon, Laclede county, Missouri, September 15, 1860. They have had two children, both living. Mr. Herbert is a man of good business habits and strict integrity. He has been made a member of the Rolla board of education. Naturally of a social disposition, it is not to be wondered at that he has many friends and a happy home.

CAPTAIN THOMAS H. GRIFFITH.

ST. LOUIS.

THOMAS H. GRIFFITH is an Englishman. He was born in London, England, September 18, 1816. His father, William R. Griffith, was born in London also, but his mother was a Scotchwoman, born in Edinburgh. In the year 1827 the family immigrated to this country, and landed in Philadelphia in the month of October. They remained there until the following spring, and then removed to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, where they lived a year and then settled in Cincinnati.

Thomas went to the common schools of that time until he was fourteen years old, and at that age was apprenticed to the engine building business of United States machinists. After serving his time, he, in 1834, removed to Louisville, where after working two years for his brother Charles, who was interested in a foundry and engine shop in that city, he accepted the situation of clerk on the steamer Pavilion, then running between Louisville and St. Louis. On making one trip, this vessel was sold to parties in St. Louis, to be delivered upon her arrival at that point on her second trip. Thomas, however, remained on her as clerk and after that time made St. Louis his home. From that time until the present he has been engaged in steamboating, serving as clerk and captain, buying and selling interests in different boats, building steamers, and owning stock in steamboat lines.

In the summer of 1837 the Pavilion under the command of Captain Phelps, left St. Louis for Fort Snelling, loaded with goods for the American Fur company, and private parties at other points, and some commissary stores for Fort Snelling. At Oquawka, Illinois, the families of Sumner and Alexis Phelps, brothers of the captain and the principal owners of the boat, came on board. The river was in a good stage of navigation. At Prairie du Chien they left all white settlements behind them. The whole of Western Wisconsin, above that point, Northern Iowa, and the whole of Minnesota was Indian

country, inhabited by Winnebagos, Chippewas and Sioux; where elegant cities now stand, there was then only a few Indian trading posts along the river. On the Minnesota side and opposite the Chippewa river, there was a small Indian trading post, called Hudson's Landing, now called Reed's Landing; St. Paul was then an unbroken wilderness, and Minneapolis was part of the Fort Snelling Military Reservation, where there was only a government saw mill with a sergeant's guard. The commander of the fort kindly offered post wagons to the passengers to visit the falls, which of course the party greatly enjoyed. The trip was successful, and the Pavilion returned safe and resumed the regular business between St. Louis, Galena, Dubuque and Prairie du Chien.

In the winter of 1838 Thomas Griffith purchased an interest in the Pavilion and took charge of her as captain, and in the summer of 1840 he sold out and went as clerk in the Chippewa, with Captain William Gorman, who died that winter, and Captain Griffith succeeded him, and remained on this vessel until the fall of 1843, when he, with Captain Robert A. Reily built the Mendota; but in the course of a year he sold his interest and invested in the steamer Lynx, which he ran between Galena, St. Paul and Fort Snelling until 1845, when he sold out again and bought an interest this time in the Uncle Toby and two barges, the Widow Wadman and the Corporal Trim.

In 1848 he built the steamboat Wisconsin and continued on her as captain until 1855. During the next five years he made repeated changes, always in the same line of business. In 1860 a party of steamboat owners formed a company under the name of the Northern Line Packet company, of which Captain Griffith was secretary and treasurer, and continued as such until the consolidation of that company with the Keokuk Packet company and the Northwestern Union Packet company under the name of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet company. Of this new company he was elected secretary and treasurer in 1873, and held the position until 1875.

Thomas H. Griffith was married January 18, 1843, to Elizabeth Wilson, of New York City, and they have three daughters and three sons, none of whom are married, and all are living in St. Louis.

The Northern Line, as it was first called, commenced by an agreement between Captain James Ward of the Canada, Captain R. C. Gray of the Denmark, Captain Thomas B. Rhodes of the Metropolitan, Captain Thomas B. Hill of the Minnesota Belle, Captain T. H. Griffith of the steamer Pembina and Captain M. Green of the steamer W. L. Ewing, on the opening of navigation in 1858, agreeing with these six boats to run a tri-weekly line from St. Louis to St. Paul, which gave great satisfaction and was very successful. During the summer of that year, Captain Ward was induced to act for the rest as president, and remained in St. Louis and continued to act as such until the close of navigation of 1859. The following year of 1859, six more boats were admitted to the line, viz.: Lucie Mary, Dew Drop, Chippewa, Aunt Letty, Northerner and Henry Clay, making a daily line, which continued that year. During the winter following, Captains Ward, R. C. Gray, T. B Rhodes, J. B. Rhodes, Charles L. Stephenson, J. W Parker, T. H. Griffith, Thomas B. Hill, D. Hunkins, Thomas Gordon and others, formed a joint stock company, under the general laws of the state of Illinois, with chief office in Illinoistown, now East St. Louis, under the name of the Northern Line Packet company, a name then already well and favorably known. The incorporators who acted as directors for the first year, were R. C. Gray, of Pittsburgh, Darius Hunkins and Thomas Gordon, of Galena, Illinois; John B. Rhodes, of Savanna, Illinois; J. W. Parker, of Dubuque, Iowa, and James Ward and Thomas H. Griffith, of St. Louis. Captain James Ward was elected President, and Thomas H. Griffith, Secretary and Treasurer. The various steamboats owned by the stockholders were put in on an agreed valuation. They were the Canada, Pembina, Denmark, W. L. Ewing, Minnesota Belle, Henry Clay, Metropolitan, Fred. Lorenz, the new steamboats Hawkeye State, Sucker State and Northerner, besides a large number of barges.

Just after the formation of the company, the president, secretary and two of the directors of the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Company called on them and threatened, if some of their boats were not admitted to run with the boats of the new company, they would run in opposition. To avoid this, after reflection, the new company admitted five of their boats into the line, they to retain their receipts and to pay their own expenses and a stated sum each trip for their *pro rata* of the general expenses. The boats they put in were the Gray Eagle, Northern Light, Key City, War Eagle and Itasca. The line was run harmoniously during the year 1860; the following year (1861) being the first one of the civil war, business was extremely

dull, and the line was reduced to a tri-weekly line—the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Company withdrew two of their boats and before the close of the season withdrew the remainder, never to put them in again. This season was not profitable, yet the company that year built their first new steamer, the Bill Henderson This vessel was intended to inaugurate a new system—that of towing freights over the Des Moines Rapids by tow-boats kept especially for that purpose. Formerly in low water the freight was towed on the shore in flat-boats up stream by horses, in what was known as the shore channel, and freight down stream was floated in flats, with sweeps, down the steamboat channel. This boat answered very well, but the boat drawing too much water, another one was built of lighter draft. Afterward the company built a number of steamboats and many barges, and continued growing in favor with the public generally, by their endeavors to serve them faithfully and always conducting business in fairness and equity, and people traveling from great distances were quite satisfied on finding themselves on a Northern Line packet, so universal was their reputation.

The affairs of the company prospered and they increased their facilities until 1868, previous to which they built the Des Moines Rapids' tow-boat Dan Hine (named after a noted lighterman in the old time), and the new passenger steamers Burlington, Davenport, Muscatine, Minnesota, Dubuque and Minneapolis, the company naming their boats after prominent cities on the river. This year there was an opposition started by the Northwestern Union Packet Company, the successors of the Galena, Dubuque, Dunleith & Minnesota Packet Company. As usual, it proved detrimental to both lines, and the following winter (1868–9) it was agreed to run the line with about an equal number of boats of each company, and the Northern Line to share with them their trade above. This year was a very successful one and large profits were made, but the Northwestern Union Packet Company were not satisfied, and insisted on partaking of the management. This the Northern Line Packet Company would not admit, and the consequences were that the business was so much cut up that neither could do much, and the season ended unsatisfactorily for all parties. In the following year (1871) the strife continued, and rates were reduced to prices that could not possibly pay. It should have been stated that in the winter of 1869–70 the Northern Line Packet Company built three fine steamers: the Lake Superior, Redwing and Rock Island, and in the spring of 1872 built the splendid steamer Clinton, built entirely at St. Louis.

The season of 1872 proving a poor one, and the prospects of an opposition for 1873 seeming to be of a like character, the Northern Line Packet Company, the St. Louis & Keokuk Packet Company and the Northwestern Union Packet Company agreed to combine their several stocks of steamboats and form a new line, under the title of the Keokuk Northern Line Packet Company, under the general incorporation laws of Missouri, and John S. McCune, late president of the Keokuk Packet Company, was chosen President; W. F. Davidson, late president of the Northwestern Union Packet Company, general superintendent; and T. H. Griffith, late of the Northern Line Packet Company, secretary and treasurer.* During the season of 1873 the new company was quite successful, in spite of the panic in the fall, and closed with fair and satisfactory success. At the meeting of the stockholders, the same directors were chosen, and the same president, secretary and treasurer, but P. S. Davidson was elected general superintendent. In February the president was taken very sick and died after a short illness. A meeting of the directors was called shortly after, and D. Hunkins was chosen to fill the vacancy. It was then discovered by the Northern Line Packet Company, for the first time, that they had allied themselves with two insolvent companies, and that they were the only solvent one, although in debt. The stock in the new company was still owned; their portion by the Keokuk Packet Company and the Northern Line, the Northwestern Union Packet Company's portion was divided to suit themselves.

The Keokuk Packet Company, in May of that year, made a secret sale of their stock, for an inadequate price and on long time, to W. F. Davidson, which, with what he owned, gave him a small majority of the stock, on which he tried to assume the management, but was prevented until the next election of directors. The year 1874 was moderately successful and a fair profit was realized. The election of 1875 made a general change in the officers of the company, and out of nine directors the Northern Line, although owning within a trifle of half the stock, were only allowed two directors and no prominent officers in the line. The business fell off this year very much and ended with little profit. In 1876 the minority representation act came into force,

and the parties representing the Northern Line regained their four directors, but no officer of their's was appointed or elected, and the season closed with small profits and largely reduced receipts. The present year, although promising well in the spring, shows a very large reduction of receipts, which will, it is estimated, fall short of the receipts of 1876, $300,000, or fully forty per cent. This is remarkable, as the receipts for the year for freight and passengers used to reach $1,500,000, and now it is hardly $800,000. This immense falling off is due to various causes: competition of railroads, bad management and want of a liberal economy. But the pride and glory of the Northern Line has departed and been succeeded by a line now nearly worn out and of doubtful reputation.

GEORGE H. NETTLETON.

KANSAS CITY.

GEORGE H. NETTLETON was born in the village of Chicopee Falls, Massachusetts, November 13, 1831. His father was General Alpheus Nettleton, whose parents came from Scotland about the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in Vermont where their son Alpheus was born in 1798. At the age of fourteen years he was apprenticed to a house carpenter and joiner, and having attained his majority, received from his employer a certificate that he had faithfully discharged his duties, and was a young man of correct habits and excellent character. In 1819 he removed to the town of Springfield, Massachusetts, and a few years later to the village of Chicopee Falls, then a part of the town of Springfield, which place was his home until the close of his life. General Nettleton was well known in his own vicinity as a man of generous nature and public spirit. He held several civil offices of trust; represented Springfield in the legislature in 1837-8; Chicopee in 1850 and 1858; commanded the "Old Hampden Guards" for several years, and in the state militia held every rank from private to major-general, being elected to the latter office when Marcus Morton was governor. Prevented by age from taking an active part in defense of the flag during the Rebellion, he devoted his fine abilities as a public speaker to the service of the government, and was especially popular at war meetings. He was an active and consistent member of the Congregational church—a true Christian, and a great lover of Sabbath school work. He died in 1868 at Chicopee, aged seventy years.

Mr. Nettleton's mother, Deborah Williams Belcher, daughter of Benjamin Belcher, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, in 1800. Her parents removed to Springfield, where her father purchased a large tract of land, lying on the Chicopee river, which was then an unbroken forest. Upon this tract the village of Chicopee Falls was laid out. The purchase included a valuable water power which Mr. Belcher improved, establishing a blast furnace and foundry there. Mrs. Nettleton was a woman of great strength of character, an earnest, consistent Christian. She died in 1860

George H. attended the public schools until he was in his eighteenth year, then studied in the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, New York. His purpose was to have completed the course of civil engineering there, but on his return home, at the end of the first year, thinking that his father could not afford the expense, he determined to work his way in the world and applied by letter to Josiah Hunt, Esq., a well known civil engineer, then chief engineer of the New Haven & New London Railroad, for a situation as rodman with an engineering party. Mr. Hunt replied that there were no vacancies for rodmen, offering him, however, a situation as axe-man. Fearing that the labors of an axe-man would be more severe than he could well endure, he inquired what duties an axe-man would have to perform, and how long he might expect to stop on that "round of the ladder," to which Mr. Hunt replied: "I did not intend to discourage you by talking of the axe; the term axe-man is used technically on a railroad, and might perhaps be more properly called second rodman. How long you would have to wait for a better place is uncertain; we have neither Mexican battles nor swamp fevers to scatter death and promotion in our ranks. Your ability to make yourself useful, and the occasions there may be for

Geo. H. Whitlock

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your services will alone determine that. The compensation of an axe-man is $1 per day."

The situation was accepted. Mr. Nettleton remained on the road until its completion, August 1, 1852, and was successively advanced to rodman, draughtsman and leveler. From August first to October first, he was employed in making final estimates of work on the Amherst & Belchertown Railroad. In September of this year, Mr. Hunt was appointed chief engineer of the Terre Haute & Alton Railroad, and immediately appointed Mr. Nettleton one of the division engineers, and he left for the scene of his future labors in October. There was at that time no railroad completed from the Atlantic seaboard to the Mississippi. The journey west was by the Erie Railroad to Dunkirk; thence to Cleveland by lake steamer; thence by rail to Cincinnati; thence by the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to Alton; the entire journey occupying eleven days. He remained on this line until the division, of which he was engineer, was completed, January 1, 1854. From January first to April first he was employed in making preliminary surveys and estimates for a new road from Alton to Jacksonville, which was completed some years afterward, and is now owned and operated by the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company. April first he was appointed resident engineer on the Great Western Railway (of Illinois)—now Wabash—and assigned to the division which extended from Tolono to the Indiana state line, a distance of forty-three miles, making his headquarters at Danville, where he resided until the completion of the work, January 1, 1857. His services were eminently satisfactory to the company, which voluntarily increased his wages during the last six months of this period, adding liberally to his former salary, and inviting him to remain in its service; but he had already accepted an appointment as resident engineer on the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

Proceeding to Hannibal he was placed in charge of the third and fourth divisions—fifty-six miles—extending from St. Catharine to Hamilton, with his headquarters at Chillicothe, Missouri. This work was completed in February, 1859, and Mr. Nettleton remained in Chillicothe a short time in charge of the track, when being appointed auditor and purchasing agent of the road, he removed to Hannibal. During the war the entire working force of the road was organized and armed as militia, Mr. Nettleton being elected to the command of one of the companies stationed in Hannibal. They were frequently called into service, and were perhaps as efficient as many companies that were regularly enlisted. In 1860 he was detailed to make the preliminary survey of a road from Kansas City to Cameron, and in 1865, in addition to his other duties, was appointed assistant superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad. In 1868 he was detailed to take charge of the completion of the Cameron & Kansas City road and the construction of the St. Joseph & Council Bluffs Railroad. In 1869 he was appointed chief engineer and general superintendent of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which position he occupied until July 1, 1872. He was also engineer in charge of the bridge over the Mississippi river at Quincy, after the same had been turned over to the bridge company by the constructing engineer. On leaving the service of this company the directors adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, That the president and directors of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad Company, as a slight testimonial and evidence of their high appreciation of the faithful services rendered the company, and the ability with which the services have been performed as superintendent, chief engineer and auditor of this company, hereby order that an appropriation of five thousand dollars be made and paid to George H. Nettleton, upon his retiring from the service of the company.

July 1, 1872, he became general superintendent of the Atchison. Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, and removed to Topeka, Kansas. During that year over three hundred miles of road were added to the property, and the line completed to the west line of the state of Kansas. In July, 1874, he was elected general manager of the following roads, viz: Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs; Missouri River, Fort Scott & Gulf; Atchison & Nebraska; and Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and November 1, following, came to Kansas City, his present residence, and entered upon his new duties. He is also general manager of the Kansas City Stock Yard Company; president of the Arkansas Valley Elevator Company, 1877, and of the Union Depot Company, 1877–1878. He is now (1878) the representative in the West of a large number of the wealthiest capitalists of New England, who have constructed and are now the owners of many of our principal lines of railroad, and has their entire confidence in his ability and integrity. The number of miles under Mr. Nettleton's management are seven hundred and seventy-six, the construction and equipment of which cost nearly $25,000,000, and give employment to about two thousand men.

Mr. Nettleton was marrried in October, 1858, to Sarah J. daughter of Sylvester Taylor, of Chicopee, Massachusetts, who died March 6, 1860.

In October, 1862, he was married to J. Augusta, daughter of William L. Hearne, of Wheeling, West Virginia. Of their three children, William A., now a boy of fourteen, is the only one living.

In his political principles and associations, Mr. Nettleton is a Republican. His facility in the transaction of business is universally remarked. He grasps details almost intuitively; gives minute directions concerning complicated matters with a conciseness and point that leaves no room for misconception; attends in the same hour to the conflicting interests of half a dozen corporations, each involved with the other, and issues his orders on sight; his mind knowing no such thing as confusion, or his judgment indecision. His personal characteristics are as marked as his mental. Squarely built, of medium height and erect carriage, form and movement both reveal the man of vital temperament, of great physical and mental endurance. The face would attract attention anywhere. The features are clearly defined, regular, and bear the impress of great power. It is a quiet, strong face, and its expression evinces a clean man inside. Of fine social qualities, kind and courteous in manner to all, and sensitive in his feeling, he is happily constituted for all home enjoyments, and with persons of culture and refinement is a most genial and delightful companion.

B. W. LEWIS.

GLASGOW.

BENJAMIN WHITEHEAD LEWIS was born on the 10th day of January, 1812, in Buckingham county, Virginia. His parents, Thomas and Jedidah Lewis, had six children, four of whom were boys, Benjamin being the eldest. Thomas Lewis was a Virginia farmer in comfortable circumstances, and at his death, which occurred in 1826, left a handsome property, of which, however, his family were deprived on account of his having in his lifetime become "surety for his friends." The family being thus left destitute, and the subject of this sketch being the eldest, though a boy under fifteen years of age, the cares and responsibilities of the family were thrust upon him at that early age. Manfully, however, did he address himself to the task, and faithfully and cheerfully did he labor to its accomplishment, and well indeed did he sustain himself in the arduous undertaking.

In 1831, the mother having obtained some knowledge of Missouri through some relatives of her husband who were then living here, she determined to emigrate, and in October of that year she with her family arrived in Howard county, where she settled and rented a farm. Some two years subsequently she was married to William L. Banks. Benjamin, feeling to some extent relieved of the family by this event, during that year removed to Linn county, taking with him a younger brother—James—where they engaged in farm pursuits, James, quite a lad, doing the cooking and milking while his elder brother attended to out door matters. This business, however, was of but short duration, for in less than two years we find them back again in Howard county. Here Benjamin procured employment in a tobacco factory and soon thereafter formed a co-partnership with John F. Nichols, William J. Moore and Richard P. Hanenkamp, for the manufacture of tobacco. At the end of the year Mr. Lewis sold out his interest and formed a co-partnership with William D. Swinney, in the same line of business, which continued successfully and with increasing business until 1849, when the factory, which was the property of Mr. Lewis, was destroyed by fire, involving him in a loss of some twenty-five thousand dollars. The factory was immediately rebuilt, but on a more extensive scale, and completed in January, 1850, when upon the withdrawal of Mr. Swinney the co-partnership was dissolved.

Mr. Lewis' younger brothers, James W., and William J. Lewis, having for some three years been engaged in the manufacture of tobacco in St. Louis under the firm name of J. W. & W. J. Lewis, it was determined by the three brothers to unite their interests, which was done, the house at Glasgow taking the name of B. W. Lewis & Bros., and the one at St. Louis that of Lewis & Bros. The business

was thus carried on with great success till 1855, when Thomas J. Bartholow was admitted into the firm at Glasgow and John D. Perry into the one at St. Louis, the name and style of which was changed to that of Lewis, Perry & Co., the one at Glasgow undergoing no change in name. Through the material aid and business qualifications brought into these firms by these gentlemen they were enabled greatly to extend their operations. Their brands of tobacco were rapidly increasing in favor throughout the United States and Territories, and were eagerly sought for throughout the continent. They were now working into plug and fine cut tobacco nearly four million pounds annually, besides exporting large quantities to England and the continent of Europe—their trade extending to Australia.

At the commencement of the war they were working some five hundred hands. Those at Glasgow were principally slaves, about one hundred and twenty-five of whom were owned by the Lewis' who, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, took strong grounds in favor of the government, and believing that slavery was the life of the Rebellion, emancipated their negroes about a year previous to the issuance of the emancipation proclamation, after which they gave profitable employment to such of them as voluntarily remained with them, which comprised a large majority of the most useful and trusty of the entire number, and their subsequent success in life, as compared with those who failed to remain, gives ample evidence of the superior wisdom of their choice.

In 1862 the Glasgow factory was again burned, involving a loss of nearly $200,000. On account of the threatened invasion of Missouri by the Confederate forces under General Sterling Price and the disturbed condition of the country at the time it was not rebuilt. In 1863 Messrs. Bartholow and Perry retired from the firm and the remaining partners rebuilt and prosecuted the business with great success till the death of the subject of this sketch, which occurred in 1866, and from that time by Major James W. Lewis under the same firm name till 1870.

In 1862 B. W. Lewis was appointed aid to Governor Fletcher with the title of colonel. For many years he was prominently connected with every public enterprise in which the community in which he lived had an interest. He was one of the largest stockholders and a director in the Glasgow branch of the Exchange Bank of Missouri, and at his death left as a legacy to the community the magnificent sum of $10,000 to found a public library for the benefit of the rising generation to be under the management of the Methodist Episcopal church, and after his death, in order that his bequest might be made available by the liberality of his widow, brother James, and his eldest son, a suitable building was erected at a cost of about $26,000. A short time before his death, in connection with his brother James, he purchased and fitted up a neat church edifice and donated it to the Methodist Episcopal church.

Previous to the late war Mr. Lewis had always acted with the Democratic party, and in 1861 voted for Stephen A. Douglas. Since then he acted with the Republicans and was considered a leader in the party. In his religious views he was decidedly a Methodist, having been for many years a member of the church and always one of its most liberal supporters. In 1845 he adhered to the Church South, as did the entire congregation of which he was a member. When the incidents of the war seemed to place him in antagonism to the great majority of his brethren he united with the Methodist Episcopal church and was chiefly instrumental in reorganizing a society in Glasgow, and while living was one of its chief supporters, as he had been of the Church South during his connection with it.

Mr. Lewis was thrice married. His first wife was Amanda, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Rector) Barton. His second a Widow Bowman, whose maiden name was McPherson. His third, who survives him, was Eleanor, daughter of Talton and Sarah (Earickson) Turner. An interesting sketch of Mr. Turner's life will be found in this volume. By his first wife Mr. Lewis left two children, both sons. The eldest, Benjamin W. Lewis, jr., of St. Louis, inherits his father's name and many of his noble traits of character as well as business qualifications, is now, though a young man, one of the leading business men of that great city and connected with most of the great enterprises connected with its interests; and James Barton is living on a beautiful farm near Glasgow, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits. His second wife died childless, only living a few months after their marriage. By his last wife, who survives him, he left three children: Richard E., Rebecca E. and Annie E., all in their minority and actively engaged in completing their education, living with their widowed mother in the magnificent residence completed by their father but a short time

before his death, just north of the corporate line of the city of Glasgow; a fit emblem of Eden where the numerous relatives of the family annually during the summer months are the charmed and delighted recipients of its elegant hospitality.

October 21, 1864, at eleven o'clock at night, a band of guerrillas under the notorious Bill Anderson, went to the residence of Mr. Lewis and demanded of him $10,000 or his life. Having but a small amount of money about his person or in the house, he was taken from his home (after being subjected to a course of brutal outrages and atrocities we forbear to record) down to the bank of Thomson & Dunnica for the purpose of being forced to raise the balance of the amount claimed—failing to get the amount needed. Mr. Thomson being notified of the peril in which his friend and relative, Mr. Lewis, was, proceeded at once with some $7,000 principally in gold, and secured his release. From the effects of of these outrages Mr. Lewis' friends think he never entirely recovered.

On the 1st day of February, 1866, in the presence of his family and devoted friends, he died, leaving behind him a name and a character for honor, truth, benevolence and virtue that is a greater heritage to his family than the magnificent fortune he bequeathed them, which amounted to something near $800,000.

GOVERNOR JOHN S. PHELPS.

SPRINGFIELD.

JOHN S. PHELPS was born, December 22, 1814, in Simsbury, Hartford county, Connecticut. His ancestors were of English stock and settled in Massachusetts some time before the year 1630. They migrated to Connecticut, and founded Windsor in that state in 1635. The family is known in the history of that colony and commonwealth, many of its members having occupied positions of prominence. His father, Elisha Phelps, was a distinguished lawyer who for many years held a front rank at the bar of Hartford. He was frequently honored with public trusts, having been at different times a member of the upper and lower house of the Connecticut Legislature, and was twice speaker of the house. He was also comptroller of the state and a commissioner to revise the statutes of the commonwealth. He was three times elected to represent his district in Congress, and served with distinction in the national legislature. He died in 1847. The grandfather of Governor Phelps, Noah Phelps, was a captain in the revolutionary army, and his oldest son was also a soldier in that patriotic band. Noah Phelps was a member of the committee of safety that planned the capture of Ticonderoga. As a successful scout and spy he did great service to his country and proved himself an active, intrepid and efficient soldier. He was for many years a member of the probate court, and at various times served his county in the legislature of the state.

John S. Phelps was reared in Simsbury, receiving there his early training in the fundamental principles and completing his education in Trinity (then Washington) College, Hartford, in 1832. Having selected the law as his profession, for three years he prosecuted his studies with unremitting diligence, under the instructions of his father. He was admitted to the bar December 22, 1835, the twenty-first anniversary of his birth. He remained in Hartford, where he had been admitted, and practiced law nearly two years; but a desire to view the wonders of the great West, and to strike out upon a field which not only promised a wider scope for the exercise of his talents, but also a speedier attainment of high position, induced him to leave his native state and emigrate to Missouri.

He located in Springfield in 1837, at that time an insignificant village in point of population, but the trade center of that vast empire known as Southwest Missouri. The wisdom of his choice was soon apparent. At once he secured a paying practice, and, though but twenty-three years of age, his store of legal knowledge enabled him to cope successfully with the most experienced members of the bar. But inviting as was the legal profession, his tastes and talents seemed to have fitted him best for

public life, and his public career began so soon as he was constitutionally eligible. In 1840 he was elected to represent Greene county in the Missouri Legislature, and he has been almost continuously in public life ever since. In 1844 he was elected to Congress on the general ticket, the last election under that system, and for eighteen consecutive years he represented his district in that body, his career as a congressman closing in 1863.

The history of his congressional life shows the high esteem in which he was held. In the XXXth Congress, from 1847 to 1849, he was a member of the committee on post-offices and post-roads, and while occupying that position was a strenuous advocate for the reduction of postage to three cents, and aided much in passing a bill to that effect. In 1850 he espoused the cause of California, and ably advocated the establishment of a territorial, and afterward a state government in the new El Dorado, desiring the latter to decide for itself the propriety of introducing or rejecting slaves as property. For a period of twelve years, from 1851 to 1863, he was a member of the committee on ways and means, and a part of the time its chairman. This committee at that time performed the duties now devolving on the committee on ways and means and the committee on appropriations. In all discussions on finance he advocated economy without parsimony.

Such was the estimate placed upon his ability and sound judgment that he was placed, at the close of each congressional session during his service, upon conference committees to settle the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the appropriation bills, not unfrequently the disagreements involving millions of dollars, and it is a fact worthy of record that he never agreed to a report that was not adopted. During the excitement that the measure occasioned, he was a member of the committee on the Pacific Railroad, and contributed largely, by his voice, vote and influence, to the success of that enterprise. At the called session of Congress, in July, 1861, he was appointed by the speaker a member of the committee on ways and means, though he had not then arrived at the capital, and did not reach it till near the close of the session. He was also chosen one of the committee of thirty-three in 1860 to devise some plan to adjust the difficulties between the North and South, and did all in his power to bring about reconciliation and peace. He was ever a friend of a tariff for revenue and an opponent of the protective tariff system. On account of services rendered the territories, in procuring surveys and other liberal appropriations, he was, in 1859, invited to become the guest of the territory of New Mexico, an invitation which he accepted and traveled extensively through that region. A strong Union man, he voted at all times to supply money and men for the prosecution of the late war, though he steadfastly opposed all measures not in accordance with the Constitution. Especially did he oppose the confiscation act, and made an able speech against its adoption. At the close of his congressional service, in 1863, he returned to his home in Springfield.

Before the close of his public career as a congressman, in 1861, he raised a Regiment of Union soldiers, known as the Phelps regiment, which served for six months with distinction. It was engaged in the memorable battle of Pea Ridge, being commanded by Colonel Phelps in person, in which it acted gallantly and suffered severely.

In July, 1862, Colonel Phelps was appointed, without solicitation on his part, Military Governor of the State of Arkansas. Being urged by friends to accept the position, he reluctantly yielded and went to Helena, then the only post of importance occupied by the Union forces. Here his health failed, and after a few months of service he was compelled to return to Missouri. He was not again able to return to active duty, though he retained the place for several months.

In 1864 Governor Phelps resumed the practice of law at Springfield. During the same year General Price led a Confederate force through Missouri, and Union men everywhere armed for defense. Governor Phelps raised a militia regiment for the protection of Springfield and its vicinity. The regiment, however, saw but little active service and was disbanded on the disappearance of the threatened danger.

He was appointed by President Johnson one of the commissioners to adjudicate on the war claims of the State of Indiana against the Government of the United States. His appointment was confirmed by the senate, and that, too, at a time when but few Democrats were confirmed by that body. He declined to accept the appointment.

In 1868 the eminent ability and peculiar position of Governor Phelps made him the first choice of the Democratic party for the office of Governor of Missouri. Though not desiring the distinction, he cheerfully undertook the sacrifice and made a manly and vigorous canvass, denouncing with great vehe-

mence the disfranchising provisions of the "Drake Constitution," and demanding that the citizens of Missouri should be restored to the right of suffrage. A large proportion of the Missouri Democrats were at that time disfranchised, and Governor Phelps was defeated; but the canvass had a salutary effect and greatly strengthened his party.

Eight years afterward, in July, 1876, he was again nominated for Governor by the Democrats. The country was then at peace, the pursuits of civil life were fully resumed, and Governor Phelps was elected by a larger majority than any preceding Governor of Missouri. His administration has been marked by ability, conservatism and economy. Though a positive man and one who adheres with great steadfastness to opinions based upon intelligent judgment and high principles, he has never been an extremist. Fealty to justice, loyalty to principle and faithfulness to duty are his watchwords. Always a Democrat, he has felt it incumbent upon him at times to differ from the majority of his party, yet always with a courtesy that redeemed the act from any appearance of factious fault-finding or insensate obstinacy. At his home, political friends and enemies recognize the man of unapproachable honor and incorruptible virtue. He has received honors from his section and in turn has conferred honor upon it. Whether as an official or a citizen, a statesman or a lawyer, a friend or an enemy, his manly bearing, lofty integrity and brilliant virtues are apparent.

WILLIAM JONES.

PLEASANT HILL.

WILLIAM JONES was born August 20, 1823, in Scott county, Kentucky, on Elkhorn, five miles from Georgetown and ten miles from Lexington. His father, Lewis P. Jones, was born in Culpepper county, Virginia, in 1794, and was brought by his parents to Kentucky in 1808, settling in Scott county. The schools of that day were very ordinary and Lewis Jones had only such advantages as they afforded. His wife was Sarah Graves, of Franklin county, Kentucky, to whom he was married in 1817. Eleven children were born of that marriage, eight sons and three daughters: John Granville, born August 12, 1819; Ann Adaline, born January 10, 1821; William, born August 20, 1823; Lycurgus, born April 5, 1826; James, born December 2, 1828; Lewis Franklin, born March 5, 1831, died August 4, 1837; Sarah A., born May 30, 1833; Marcellus, born December 9, 1835, died March 28, 1849; Asa Payne, born November 12, 1837; Thomas Jefferson, born January 18, 1840; Eliza A., born July 31, 1844. John G. and Thomas J. moved to California in 1853; the balance of the family are married and reside in Missouri. The family moved to Missouri in 1833 and located in Jackson county, ten miles south of Independence, on the Little Blue river.

William Jones attended the country schools of Jackson county when a boy, but was forced to work most of the time on the farm. The greater portion of his education was acquired after he had attained his majority, when he worked as a hired hand at ten dollars per month to obtain the means. He removed to Cass county in 1846, and taught school in Cass and Jackson counties for about twelve years, teaching in Kansas City, Westport and Pleasant Hill. In 1851 he took up his permanent residence in Harrisonville. Before the civil war began, he was merchandising in that place in connection with his father-in-law, Jeremiah Farmer. To avoid the incursions of marauders, after having been robbed of a large proportion of his property, he left Harrisonville during the war and settled near Lone Jack, Jackson county, taking with him the remnant of his stock of goods. But this move did not make him safe; the plunderers came and took the balance of his stock, leaving him almost penniless. He then moved to Grand Pass, Saline county. Here he began coopering and farming, by which he accumulated some money, and, in 1865, moved to Lafayette county, two miles south of Dover. At this place he engaged in the culture of black mustard, which proved to be a very profitable crop—Mr. Farmer being connected with him and raising other crops. In 1866 he and his father-in-law moved to Pleasant Hill, and, with what they saved from the wreck of their former property and what they accumulated, opened a lum-

ber yard, Mr. Farmer attending to the sale of lumber while Mr. Jones continued the culture of mustard on a farm near the town. In 1867 he quit farming, bought and improved the place on which he now resides, and gave his principal attention to the lumber business. Being a lover of bees, he also established an apiary, in which he now has eighty-two colonies, mostly of the Italian variety.

Both Mr. Jones and his wife are members of the Missionary Baptist church—she since she was a girl, and he since he was nineteen. He is in politics a Democrat and has never voted any other ticket.

He was married March 28, 1850, to Miss Mary Melinda Farmer, daughter of Jeremiah Farmer, who was born October 1, 1833. Four children have been born of this marriage: Sarah Eliza, born April 27, 1852; John Coleman, born January 10, 1855; Louisa Ann, born July 26, 1859; Edward, born May 1, 1864.

WILLIAM HAYDEN COE, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM HAYDEN, the only son of Hayden and Selita Coe, both of English descent, was born in DeKalb county, Georgia, July 17, 1849. His grandfather, Anson Coe, was a respectable Connecticut farmer in moderate circumstances, whose second son, Hayden, born in 1811, became one of the most distinguished physicians in the South. Young Hayden, by his own energy and application, acquired a thorough education both classical and professional, receiving his parchments from the Medical University of New York City.

In 1835 he settled in De Kalb county, Georgia, where his professional skill soon commanded an extensive practice and he became widely known. In 1850 he removed to Atlanta, Georgia, and died there in 1862 while in charge of the Confederate hospitals. He was not only a man of extensive medical knowledge and great professional ability, but was distinguished for his eminent literary acquirements. He was a frequent contributor to the various medical journals of the day, wrote numerous treatises on special pathology, and was accepted by the profession as one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in the South. In 1839 he married Selita, daughter of Jennings Hulsey, a prominent farmer and planter of Georgia, the family being one of the oldest in the state. Miss Hulsey was a lady of culture and fine literary and æsthetic tastes. She had received a finished education and was possessed of much more than ordinary intelligence and refinement of manner. She died in 1858, nineteen years after her marriage with Dr. Coe and nine years after her son, William Hayden, was born. William received a good English and classical education at the schools and academy at Atlanta, and at Conyers Institute near that city.

He seems to have inherited a love for his father's profession, for at a very early age he evinced a decided preference for medical service, and at eighteen entered upon a regular course of study under the instructions of Dr. J. F. Alexander, a physician of fine professional attainments and much practical skill. Graduating from Atlanta Medical College in 1871, he formed a partnership with Dr. Alexander which continued for three years.

In 1872 Dr. Coe was elected city physician of Atlanta, and a member of the board of health. During the same year he was also elected adjunct professor to the chair of diseases of the eye and ear and clinical surgery in Atlanta Medical College, which position he held for two years. In 1874 he was elected secretary of the board of health; two years later he was made its president, and became the chief health officer of the city. He was a member of the State Medical Association of Georgia, and also a member of the Atlanta Academy of Medicine. For a man of his years Dr. Coe has had a large experience. Not yet thirty, for the past seven years he has been intimately associated with the ablest physicians of Georgia, and thoroughly identified with all sanitary measurers in the city of Atlanta. He attended Hon. Alexander H. Stephens during his severe illness in 1876 at Liberty Hall, Crawfordsville, Georgia. Since coming to Kansas City the

doctor received from that distinguished statesman a most flattering testimonial of personal respect and professional appreciation.

He is a man of pleasing address, liberal mind and progressive ideas; his temperament and organization are highly favorable to success in his chosen profession. He is a devoted student of medical science and a close observer of human nature, genial in his disposition, and irreproachable in his life. Like many others, he has been watching the growth and prospects of Kansas City, and having formed very favorable impressions of its life and business energy he resolved to identify himself with the future great city of the New West, and located there in March, 1878, intending to make it his permanent home.

REV. E. S. DULIN, D. D., LL. D.

ST. JOSEPH.

E. S. DULIN was born near the banks of the Potomac, about five miles from Mount Vernon, Fairfax county, Virginia, January 18, 1821. His paternal ancestors descended from the Huguenot family of Dulon, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, settled in Maryland. His mother belonged to the English Quaker family Shelton, that settled in Loudon county, Virginia. His father, in 1823, moved to Washington, D. C., where he died when the subject of our sketch was nine years old, leaving his family entirely without support or income, as his property was all swept away through his indorsement for others. Thus early the battle of life began. Hard work during the day, and diligent study far into the night and at all leisure hours, was the rule and practice of his early days. Through the influence of a Christian mother he was brought to Christ, and in 1839 united with the Calvert street Baptist church, Baltimore, and soon after determined to go as a missionary to Burmah.

He entered Richmond College in the spring of 1841 and remained there four years, seeing his mother but once during the time, and earning each vacation the money to pay his expenses the following term. Upon his graduation, he was recommended by Dr. Ryland and elected principal of St. Bride's Academy. Here, from overwork amid the malaria from the adjacent Dismal Swamp, his health gave way and he accepted the professorship of Ancient Languages in Hollins Institute. A year in this beautiful mountain region greatly improved his health, but the hope of strength enough to go as missionary to Burmah was abandoned. He spent the next year perfecting himself as a teacher, by taking a special course in the University of Virginia. He was ordained as a minister at Baltimore in August, 1848, and came to Missouri the following October, settling as pastor of the Baptist church at Lexington in March, 1849.

August 28, 1849, Rev. E. S. Dulin married Miss Sarah R. Gilkey, his present most estimable wife. Mr. Dulin was a member of the convention at Boonville which, in 1849, located William Jewell College at Liberty. He was elected its president in the following October, and organized the college January 1, 1850.

In the spring of 1856 he was recalled to the pastorate of the Lexington church. Two months later the Baptists of Lexington bought the Female College property, and in the following September he became its president. The previous session had closed with about thirty pupils; at the expiration of Dr. Dulin's second year the number was two hundred and sixty-eight, but the labor of securing this result had broken him down and he resigned the position. He became pastor of the Baptist church in Kansas City in 1858, and thence was called to the pastorate of the 1st Baptist church in St. Joseph, in 1859, where he remained about six years, when his services were again sought, and he was induced in 1865 to accept the management of the Female College at Lexington. The college buildings had been destroyed during the war and the school closed. His energy and untiring industry soon restored the college to its former prosperity. During all this time Dr. Dulin's sympathies were with William Jewell College, of which he was the first president and constant friend, and while at Lexington he conceived, developed and submitted to the General Association the plan, now on record on their minutes,

which brought into existence the board of ministerial education connected with that institution. A wider field of usefulness now seemed open, and in 1870 he organized Stephens College, at Columbia, which flourished with increasing patronage during his six years' management.

Dr. Dulin removed to St. Joseph in the summer of 1876 and became the founder of St. Joseph Female College, intending to make this the crowning effort his life-work in the mental and moral training of western young women.

Dr. Dulin possesses rare talent and fitness for his great work. Sound in judgment and scholarship, elevated and large-minded in his plans and conceptions, with intense enthusiasm, energy and perseverance, he makes the best provision for the culture of his pupils and inspires them with a higher appreciation of life and its uses and with a laudable ambition to excel. His administrative firmness and authority, coupled with uniform kindness and cordiality, give him an almost unbounded influence in forming the habits and controlling the conduct of his pupils. Dr. Dulin ranks among the ablest preachers in the state. His sermons are carefully prepared, with sufficient rhetorical ornament to interest and please, and delivered with impassioned earnestness; he makes everything subserve in enforcing the sweet truths of the gospel, as they affect the hearts and lives of men. These truths he enforces with keenest logic and a fervid and fearless eloquence that makes no compromise with error. His literary and theological abilities have been fittingly acknowledged by the proper scholastic institutions conferring upon him the degrees of A. M., D. D., LL. D.

Dr. Dulin is a social, cordial, honest, outspoken gentleman. With a strong spice of the facetious in his nature and conversation, and a good, true heart, he makes many friends and retains them. He is, in the best sense of the word, a self-made man; having, by his own ability, energy, perseverance, integrity and usefulness, earned his present enviable position and good name.

JAMES McCORD NAVE.

KANSAS CITY.

THERE is no class of men who contribute more largely to the building up of prosperous cities, or to the development of the material wealth and prosperity of a country, than its enterprising and honorable merchants; and men in no profession rank higher or are more justly entitled to the admiration of their fellow-men than they who, by their enterprise, hard work, energy and honorable dealing have won for themselves, and merited, the title of "leading commercial men of the country." As one of these, a marked example of extraordinary success and capabilities in business affairs, backed by years but little beyond man's estate, foremost may stand among the leading commercial men of the great "New West," and none more justly so, the name of the subject of this sketch.

James M. Nave was born in Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, November 22, 1844. His family is one of the oldest in the state of Missouri, his grandfather, Henry Nave, having come from Tennessee as early as 1815, and settled in Saline county, Missouri, where he still resides, a hale, hearty and esteemed citizen, of the ripe old age of ninety years, and a worthy specimen of the rare material which constituted the men—"in mind and matter"—of those earlier days.

His father, Abram Nave, may be justly designated one of the oldest merchants of Missouri, a very pioneer indeed, in the mercantile line, having commenced business at Savannah, Missouri, in 1840, and has been actively engaged in business ever since. Associated with James McCord (uncle of the subject of this biography) during a period of over thirty years in continuous trade, they have become almost as well known to the people of the West as the West itself.

From the facts just cited, it may be seen that Mr. Nave came fairly by those capabilities which have been so thoroughly exhibited and developed in his business career. His energy and executive ability also may be said to have been in-born, but the grand success of his business life lies in the fact, apparent to all who know him, that he always pushes his business and never allows it to push him.

The education of Mr. Nave, as a matter of course, was begun in his native village, and in the schools there afforded he developed till the age of twelve years, when he was entered at the Masonic College, Lexington, Missouri, and had been in that institution but a year when he was compelled to abandon study in consequence of an affliction to his eyes, necessitating his retirement from school for two years, much to his regret and disadvantage.

In 1859 he entered an academic institution in Northwestern Missouri and eventually matriculated at the University of Missouri, Columbia, continuing there until the occupancy of the college buildings by Federal troops, and the close of the institution in consequence of the excitement incident to the first year of the civil war.

In 1862, in consequence of the disturbed condition of affairs in his own state, and possibly from a desire on the part of his parents to check an ardent desire to enter the army, which he had indicated after leaving Columbia, in recruiting and drilling a company of eighty members, he was sent to Bethany College, West Virginia, then under the presidency of its founder, Alexander Campbell, and where the young Missourian received a classical course, at the completion of which he returned to his home, then at St. Joseph, Missouri, with the intention of entering Harvard University for a law course, immediately after his summer vacation.

While at Bethany Mr. Nave developed those literary tastes which he has exhibited in later years, and as a member of his society in college (the Neotrophian) he was foremost in the usual lyceum discussions and literary exercises, and acquired such rank and popularity among his fellows as to be elected to the highest honors of the society, that of orator at the annual commencement, a success which won the compliments of the public, the admiration of his fellow-students and commendation of the faculty.

A few weeks of inactivity at home impelled him to seek relief from the *ennui* with which the warm summer weather oppressed him, and with that innate love for trade which has ever since possessed him, he took a position as a clerk in a dry-goods store at a salary of thirty dollars per month, an action which undoubtedly shaped the future of his life. In this vocation the embryo merchant continued for two years, with gradually increasing usefulness to his employer and a correspondingly increasing benefit to himself in the way of improvement in salary. After his resignation of this position he turned his attention to the grocery trade, entering the house of his father and uncle, doing business under the firm name of Nave, McCord & Co.

After a year in this house he was sent to Omaha, Nebraska, where his father and uncle had an interest in another wholesale grocery house, that of Will R. King & Co. Here he remained another year, and then went to Kansas City, where was inaugurated, in September, 1867, a new enterprise—the Kansas City house of McCord, Nave & Co., of which he was made the executive head and active partner. This house is one of the system of wholesale houses of which his father and uncle are principal owners, under the titles of Nave, McCord & Co.; St. Joseph; Nave, Goddard & Co., St. Louis; and McCord, Nave & Co., Kansas City. This latter house, admitted to be one of the most extensive in the United States, is remarkable for its great popularity and extensive business, a result directly due to the able management of the concern by James M. Nave, who has always been found "at the front" in all its affairs.

It is here and in this connection that he has become distinguished more than in all else; and we know of no man more justly entitled to distinction than he who at the early age of twenty-two years finds himself at the head of a large commercial house, with an unlimited new country its field; and realizes the responsibility, while his sound judgment, quick foresight and never failing energy and industry push it up to an annual business of a million and a quarter of dollars in less than ten years from its establishment, extending its trade over Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Wyoming, Dakota and Utah—a success that would make proud the heart of many a merchant of double the years and the experience of James M. Nave.

The magnitude of his business and the constant demand on his time and personal attention, has precluded Mr. Nave from an active engagement in politics, and he has never consented to be advanced to public position, and has never accepted a nomination to office although often urged by his friends to do so.

He has always been an ardent Democrat without being virulent; has always been with his party on all important issues of the country at large, while in local affairs and in those instances where his party had presented a candidate whom he considered inferior to the position and its duties, he cast, without hesitation, his vote for the better man and the public interests.

While never mingling in the turmoil of politics, his short, rhetorical and strongly argumentative speeches have made him well known in political circles. But in speech-making his happiest efforts have been those occasions of reception or festivity wherein new and great enterprises were invited or welcomed; and in this respect he has been prominent in the Board of Trade of Kansas City, where his addresses are always happily received.

Mr. Nave was chairman of the celebrated committee of thirteen, which in 1874, revised the charter of the City of Kansas—probably one of the most important events in the history of the city's government. Bankruptcy of the city treasury seemed imminent. The credit of the corporation was terribly impaired. Local laws being imperfect were without force; city taxes could not be collected, and wealthy real estate owners knowing this, actually speculated by their non-payment. In this dire necessity a committee of thirteen was formed to revise the city charter and thereby enable the city to collect its revenue. How well that work was performed has already been shown in the improved credit of the city, in the movement of its business, and the increased and rapid strides toward greatness and permanent wealth. As chairman of this committee, with his keen discrimination and knowledge of finances, his prompt rulings and able suggestions, no doubt Mr. Nave stands entitled to a liberal share of the grand results wrought by that committee of thirteen.

Success commands success, and Mr. Nave may well feel proud of the result of his ten years of labor. James Nave is a man well calculated by nature to win in the battle of life. He is frank and courteous in his manners, reliable in his word, honest in his dealing, and has that firmness and courage necessary to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat. His religious views are liberal, allowing every one his own ideas of Christianity. As a citizen of the young metropolis, Kansas City may well feel proud of him; his success is a part of hers, and the golden future looks promising for both.

Mr. Nave was married November 7, 1867, to Miss Annie M. English, at St. Paul's Church, Alton, Illinois, and two children are the fruit of the union: a girl, Ada May Nave, and a boy, James Revel Nave.

CHAUNCEY WILMOT FAIRMAN.

KANSAS CITY.

CHAUNCEY WILMOT FAIRMAN, merchant, was born in Hastings county, Canada, May 11, 1832. His parents names were Hugh and Anna Fairman, natives of New York state, who left no rich gifts to their children beyond correct habits, industry, uprightness of character, and well developed energy—inherent qualities notably exhibited in the business career of the subject of this sketch; whose honorable dealing and sterling integrity has marked the steadfastness, growth and continued prosperity of his business from the outset, and amidst all circumstances.

Mr. Fairman received the name of Chauncey Wilmot, from the eccentricities of an aunt, a Connecticut woman, then residing in Canada, who at his birth called him after the American Commodore Chauncey, also a native of Connecticut, who distinguished himself in the defeat of the English fleet on Lake Ontario in 1813, and an English naval commander Wilmot.

The educational advantages enjoyed by young Fairman were exceedingly limited, and were confined to what knowledge he might obtain during the winter months at a district school two miles distant from his home, to reach which and return, cost a daily tramp of four miles through deep snows and the bitter inclemencies of a Canadian winter.

At the age of fifteen he left home and found employment among his father's neighbors for his own support. A year later he went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where he remained three months, going thence to Quincy, Illinois, where resided a married sister whom he had never seen. At Quincy he learned the tinner's trade under much difficulty and amidst much discouragement from his associates and even employer, from the fact that Fairman was left-handed and the handling of tools was awkward and oftentimes difficult; but with great persistence he overcame all obstacles and mastered the trade which eventually led him into the business in which he has

long been and is now (1878) engaged, that of stoves and tinware.

After fully acquiring his trade young Fairman returned to Canada, where he remained until 1854. While at Kingston he joined the Sons of Temperance, and for some time held the position of Worthy Patriarch of that organization. From Kingston he returned to Quincy and to his old stand, remaining two years when, in 1856, he went to Independence, Missouri, thence to Kansas City, in the same county, in the year 1858, the beginning of a successful, unbroken business career of nearly twenty years in the same line of trade.

Mr. Fairman has identified himself very little with political matters, and his record, military and political, is confined to his being a member of the Home Guards during the late war, and his election to the city council during 1862. In politics, as in religion, Mr. Fairman is liberal in his views; in the former looking more to the fitness of the candidate than the claims of party. His views generally accorded more especially with the principles of the Republican party on national affairs, with a disposition to stronger conservatism in local matters.

As to religious tendencies, he was early educated in the forms and beliefs of the Baptist church, and as to moral attributes, he says he believes in doing right simply because it is right and for the good that will result from right doing, irrespective of public opinion or mere appearance sake. Mr. Fairman attributes his success as a business man to strict attention to business and honest endeavors to deal squarely in trade matters with all parties, and those who know the man concede that he has firmly held to his principles in that respect.

Personally, Mr. Fairman is medium in stature, but robust and with a firmness about his look and manner that indicates that he means what he says in business matters, though a lover of genial society and possessed of a good fund of humor when occasion demands; a man "once a friend always a friend," unless at the expense of personal honor.

He married August 12, 1858, at Quincy, Illinois, Miss Jane A. Parmley, who died in April, 1875, after remaining his faithful companion and noble wife a period of nearly seventeen years, leaving her husband two promising boys in token of their happy wedded life.

HON. G. F. BALLINGALL.

KANSAS CITY.

GEORGE FIELDER BALLINGALL was born in Central Kentucky, June 8, 1844. When quite a small boy he was taken by his uncle to Louisville, Kentucky, where he resided until 1867. He entered the University of Ohio in 1858, studied there for two years, then entered Asbury University, Indiana, from which he graduated in 1863, and three years later (1866) took his parchments from the law department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, having obtained a thorough literary and legal education.

In the latter part of 1861, John C. Breckenridge, Humphrey Marshall and Daniel Ballingall organized the first Confederate military force in Kentucky, and George F. Ballingall participated in this organization, but soon retired from the service on account of ill health. He took an active part in the presidential campaign of 1864, stumping several districts in Kentucky for General George B. McClellan. After graduating in law from the Louisville University, he remained in that city one year, and then removed to Missouri, intending to enter upon the practice of his profession there, but owing to the restrictions of the then existing constitution, he remained but a short time; when he returned to Kentucky, and soon afterward made the tour of the Southern states. In 1868 he revisited the state of Missouri and located in Kansas City, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of law. Though participating freely in local and general politics, he has allowed nothing to interfere with his professional duties; as a consequence his practice has become quite extensive, extending to all the various courts, and into more than one-half the counties of the State.

Mr. Ballingall has always been a Democrat. In 1872 he was a candidate on the Democratic ticket

for the 27th General Assembly, but was defeated, the district being Republican. In 1876 he was elected from Kansas City to the state senate for four years, and during the session of 1877 served as chairman of committee on Federal relations, and a member of the committees on education, judiciary, enrolled and engrossed bills.

He became a member of the Masonic fraternity, of Rural Lodge, Kansas City, Missouri, in 1871. He is a member of the Episcopal church in Christian faith.

Senator Ballingall has never married, and may be considered quite an eligible bachelor. His practice having been pecuniarily successful, he has made considerable investments in real estate in Kansas City, and is regarded as one of the brightest and most promising of the rising young men of Missouri. His political record is honorable, and his reputation as a man of integrity and moral worth unsullied.

JAMES C. HALE.

SHELBYVILLE.

JAMES C. HALE was born August 7, 1837, in Sullivan county, East Tennessee. His father, mother and maternal grandfather were all natives of that county. Lilburn Hale, his father, was a farmer and emigrated from Tennessee to Missouri in 1845, locating in Shelby county, where he died in 1862. His mother, was Sarah Clark, a daughter of James Clark, a soldier of the war of 1812, who was a farmer, and died in Sullivan county, Tennessee. His paternal grandfather, Lewis Hale, was a native of Virginia, and a soldier in the last war with England.

James C. Hale accompanied his parents to Missouri when but eight years of age and was raised on his father's farm. He was educated in the common schools of Shelby county, and in the Shelby High School. He began school teaching in 1859, and continued in this occupation until 1862, reading also such books on law as leisure from his duties permitted. In the latter year he began merchandising in Shelbina, and continued to be so engaged until 1865, but was admitted to the bar in 1863. In 1865 he began the regular practice of law at Shelbyville, and has maintained himself there ever since, having secured a remunerative practice and acquired a reputation as a sound lawyer, clear advocate and practical business man.

He has never had a political office—never sought one, but has devoted himself with untiring energy to the advancement of his professional interests.

Politically he affiliates with the Democrats, his first ballot for president having been cast for Stephen A. Douglas at the election of 1860.

He was married in December, 1861, to Miss Dazzarine T. Smith, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, daughter of Chauncy Smith, who emigrated from Virginia to Missouri, and settled in Pike county in 1840.

CAPTAIN EDWIN ALFRED HICKMAN.

INDEPENDENCE.

EDWIN ALFRED HICKMAN was born October 10, 1819, near the banks of the Elkhorn, Franklin county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Thomas Hickman, a native of King-and-Queen county, Virginia, born in the early part of the eighteenth century, was an only son and died in his native county, leaving two children—William, the father of E. A. Hickman, and Elizabeth, who first married a Mr. Mitchell, and after his death Mr. Broaddus, of Carolina, subsequently returning to the southern part of Kentucky. His grandmother's maiden name was Sarah Sanderson. His father, William Hickman, was also an only son, born in King-and-Queen county, Virginia, February 4, 1747.

Left an orphan at a tender age, William and his sister were taken to be reared by their grandmother. His education was very limited. At the age of fourteen he was bound out to learn a trade and remained with his instructor seven years. In April, 1773, he united with the Baptist church, of which he was an active preacher nearly sixty years. On the 23d of February, 1776, he and five others left Virginia to visit the new territory of Kentucky, then almost an unbroken wilderness. He reached Harrodstown, now called Harrodsburg, on the first of April, after a fatiguing and dangerous journey. The town, at that time, consisted of a row or two of smoky cabins filled with dirty women and men in breech-clouts, greasy hunting shirts, leggings and moccasins. Soon after his arrival, he preached the first Baptist sermon ever delivered in Kentucky. He returned to Virginia resolved to remove his family to the new territory, and reached home, after encountering almost incredible hardships and innumerable dangers, about the 24th of June, having made the trip on horseback and been absent four months. Eight years afterward, August 16, 1784, he emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky, reaching his destination November 9, of that year. In the following April he settled on a tract of land near Lexington, Fayette county. In the winter of 1787 he removed to a farm situated near the forks of the Elkhorn, in Franklin county, one hundred acres having been contributed to him by the members of the Elkhorn church, on which he resided nearly half a century. About this time five hostile Indians were prowling in the neighborhood and threatened the safety of the inhabitants and their property. Elder Hickman took four of his sons, all armed, and went in pursuit. They soon came in sight of the savages and a running fight ensued which lasted some time, the result of which was the killing of the five Indians. These were the last hostile savages seen in that part of the country. In 1788 he assisted in organizing the church at the Forks of Elkhorn, to which he had been preaching several months, and became the pastor, in which capacity he labored until his death, January 24, 1834, at the age of eighty-seven. He was twice married; his first wife was a Miss Shackelford, daughter of John Shackelford, of King-and-Queen county, Virginia, by whom he had thirteen children—six sons and seven daughters. One of the sons, Captain Pascal Hickman was wounded and taken prisoner at the battle of the river Raisin; he was subsequently tomahawked and his body burned by the Indians. Mrs. Hickman died June 9, 1812, shortly after that horrible butchery. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Abbott, widow of Benjamin Abbott and daughter of Benjamin Dicken, December 25, 1814. She was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, January 7, 1783, and died September 25, 1826. By her first husband she had three children: Francis M., married Thompson K. Neal; William Henry and Charlotte, the latter of whom died young. By her second husband, Elder Hickman, she had five sons: Simeon D.; John Gano, who died young; Edwin A., James R. and Ezra R., the last three of whom are still living.

Edwin A. Hickman remained on his father's farm until he was twelve years old, when he went to Frankfort, Kentucky, to learn the business of saddle and harness making with James Shannon. Previous to going there he had attended such schools as were convenient, and during his apprenticeship he was sent to school three terms, of five months each, one of his teachers being Keene O'Hara, an Irishman noted for his skill and success as a teacher. After completing his apprenticeship and leaving school he was employed by Mr. Shannon to superintend a shop where, under a contract with the government, a large number of United States mail bags were being manufactured. He left Kentucky September 1, 1840, for Missouri, arriving at Independence on the 9th of the following October. On the 1st of February, 1841, he began teaching a public school and made that his principal business for six years. During that time he pursued a general English course of study. In the spring of 1847 he bought a tract of land, northwest of Independence, on which was located a steam saw and grist mill. About that time the town of Independence began a very active and vigorous growth. The Santa Fé trade received a new impetus by reason of the conquest of New Mexico by the United States. Emigration to California, Oregon, and the West generally, began to pour through Western Missouri, and Independence became the principal outfitting point for the Western border. Houses were in process of erection in every quarter of the town, new enterprises were springing up in the country, and this rapid growth created a demand for all the lumber the local mills could supply, there being at that day but little importation of foreign lumber. The tide of emigration consumed all the meal and flour that could be supplied by the limited number of grist mills, and both trades were very prosperous. As other towns sprang up, Inde-

pendence lost much of its former custom, and business became less active. In a few years, as timber became scarce on his land and the demand for lumber less in town, Mr. Hickman removed to the southern part of Jackson county and built a large flouring mill at a point still known as Hickman's Mills. He found ready sale for all the flour and meal he could manufacture and his business affairs for several years prospered beyond expectation. It was during his milling experience that he turned his attention especially to the study of mathematics as applied to the operations of machinery. This education was highly serviceable to him in his subsequent career.

The panic of 1857 and the shrinkage of values in every species of property, consequent upon that financial crisis, found him a heavy indorser for friends. Suits were multiplied and the courts began slowly to grind the unfortunate debtors to powder. This process affected not only the debtors themselves, but their indorsers also, and in 1858 Mr. Hickman became unable to meet his accumulated liabilities; he spent the year 1859 in settling up the affairs of his extensive business and paying the creditors of himself and the friends for whom he had become surety. In 1860–61 he engaged in mining in Colorado, having left his family in Independence. He returned from Colorado in November, 1861, and remained in Independence until about the middle of January, 1862, when he went to the South alone. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he enlisted as a private in company B, Rosser's regiment, Missouri State Guard. His regiment soon after crossed the Mississippi river and, under a new organization, joined the regular Confederate service; Eugene Erwin became colonel of the regiment and Mr. Hickman was chosen orderly-sergeant of his company. The battle of Corinth, Mississippi, followed soon after, in which his captain, Taylor, first-lieutenant, Samuel Gibbs, and third-lieutenant Blewitt were killed. The second-lieutenant became captain, and sergeant Hickman became first-lieutenant. In this battle, however, he received a shot that destroyed his right arm, which was amputated below the shoulder-joint, and was also taken prisoner; he was thus disabled for active service until February, 1863, when he rejoined his command at Jackson, Mississippi. When his regiment moved to Grand Gulf, Lieutenant Hickman was, by General Bowen, placed in charge of the fortifying forces at that point. After the battle of Port Gibson, in which he participated, he was ordered to evacuate Grand Gulf, and took part in the battle of Champion Hill; General Bowen's forces then fell back to the city of Vicksburg, where, on the second day, he was again wounded and disabled during the balance of the siege. On recovering, he went to Louisiana and thence to Texas, where he was assigned as post-quartermaster at Clarksville, with the rank of captain—a position he held till the close of the war.

Captain Hickman returned to Independence July 5, 1865, and in partnership with Wash Haller, engaged for one year in the manufacture and sale of brick In the summer of 1866 Robert Ball was elected assessor of Jackson county, and Captain Hickman was appointed deputy; the assessor dying, Judge J. K. Sheley was appointed to fill the vacancy, and continued the work through deputy Hickman. In 1868, his son, William Z. Hickman, was elected to the office of assessor. The books had, partly through a defect in the law and partly through careless handling, came into a wretched condition. Captain Hickman took them in charge, revised, corrected and systematized them, and brought them out of their chaotic condition. During the time of his employment as deputy assessor, he compiled a property map of the county, defining the school district lines, which he had photographed and sold to the school officers of the county. In 1870 he completed another and fuller map, and in 1871 he was employed to survey and mark all the county roads, and in performing this work he perfected and finished a property map, which embraced the farms of the county with the names of the owners, the roads, school houses, churches, etc., forming an invaluable fund of information in regard to Jackson county.

In 1872 he invented and constructed a trigonometrical chart, which is a perfect system of trigonometry and by means of which the most difficult trigonometrical problem may be almost instantly solved. In 1873 he engaged in mining in Morgan county. From 1868 to the present time, in the capacity of a county commissioner or private surveyor, he has surveyed nearly all the land in Jackson county. In 1876 he completed and published a work entitled "Arithmetical Geometry," by means of which he teaches the solution of all geometrical questions by the common rules of arithmetic. The work was published by Messrs. Ramsey, Millett & Hudson, of Kansas City, and has met with a hearty commendation from some of the most learned and skillful educators of the West. He has in contem-

plation the enlargement of this work and carrying the same principles into the measurement of solids. In 1877 he purchased the extensive harness and saddle manufactory of John W. Modie, of Independence, and is still engaged in that business.

He was a Whig in politics until the dissolution of that party, but since then has coöperated with the Democrats. He has never held a public office, except that of mayor of Independence, to which position he was elected in 1877 and held the office one year. He has been a worthy and consistent member of the Christian chuch since 1845.

He was married June 20, 1843, to Miss Catharine M. Oldham, daughter of Zere Oldham and Amelia Collins, of Jackson county, Missouri. Her father was a farmer during his life. Her mother was a daughter of Joel Collins and was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 9, 1798. Mrs. Hickman was born September 1, 1823. They have had five children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are: William Zere Hickman, born August 13, 1845; elected assessor of Jackson county in 1868, and clerk of the county court in 1874; married Miss Fannie M. Lipscomb, of Jackson county, and has three children; and Annie E., born April 7, 1848; married to James E. Payne, editor of the *Courier*, Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, and has three children. Captain Hickman is a man of great energy, possessed of an inquiring mind and inventive genius, an accurate and original thinker, a citizen of unquestioned probity and large influence in the society in which he moves.

COLONEL A. D. JAYNES.

SEDALIA.

A. D. JAYNES was born November 26, 1829, in Lawrence county, Ohio. His parents were from Virginia and his ancestors participated in the stirring scenes of 1776 and 1812. His father was largely interested in the iron business and early introduced him into an industrious life. Young Jaynes had but limited opportunities for education, but improved well those he had, and in youth became an expert in penmanship, arithmetic and accounts. From the age of fifteen to that of twenty-one he was assiduously engaged in business with his father. When of age he went to merchandising with the excellent firm of C. & W. H. Kelley, with whom after the first year he was partner. In 1852 he was interested with Means, Clark & Co., in building Vinton furnace in Vinton county, Ohio, and was connected with the management of that large institution until 1859.

In 1858 he made a most excellent choice of a partner for life and was married to Miss Mary J. Brown, daughter of John Brown, Esq., of Athens county, Ohio. In 1859 he became connected with his father-in-law in merchandising and banking, and was one of the firm of Brown & Jaynes until 1865. Meanwhile he was an active participant in the great war of the rebellion. In 1861 the governor of Ohio organized the 36th Ohio Volunteer Militia, and mustered it into state service for five years. Of this, A. D. Jaynes was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. This regiment armed and equipped itself and was a fine body of men. It was called out during the Lightburne raid, and again during the Morgan raid, and aided much in the defense of the state. It was ordered to report at Camp Putnam, near Marietta, Ohio, whither it proceeded with great promptness. Colonel Jaynes was made commander of the post and had charge of supplying, transporting and distributing sixteen thousand troops. In command of twelve hundred men and two pieces of artillery, he rendered important service in the battle at Buffington Island, and aided in the capture of one hundred of Morgan's men. He returned with his regiment to Marietta and proceeded thence to Newport to cut off Morgan's retreat, which was accomplished under General Burnside. With becoming spirit and patriotism in the eventful war of 1862 the 36th Ohio Volunteer Militia volunteered to enter the military service of the United States. Five hundred and fifty men of this regiment reported as a battalion of five companies at Galliopolis and were consolidated with five companies under Lieutenant-Colonel Hampton, the whole being organized as the 141st Ohio

A. S. Haynes

Volunteer Infantry. This was one of the best regiments from the state of Ohio during the war. The field and staff officers were as follows: A. D. Jaynes, Colonel; T. W. Hampton, Lieutenant-Colonel; A. D. Brown, Major; Dr. C. L. Wilson, Surgeon; Rev. C. C. Baker, Chaplain. It was ordered to report to General Heintzleman, at Cincinnati, Ohio. There it was ordered to press into service all the steamboats which were needed and report to General George Crook, at Lewisburg. Having arrived at Charleston, Colonel Jaynes was ordered by General Crook to take command of the post, to forward troops to take the place of discharged veterans, and to assume the management of the whole department of West Virginia. He had exclusive charge of more than one hundred miles of country, extending over a part of West Virginia and North Carolina. On this line he remained until August, 1864. In this difficult and responsible position he acquitted himself with characteristic energy and tact. His camp at Cable Court House was artistically arranged and beautified and kept well policed. His duties were performed to the entire satisfaction of both civil and military authorities. His regiment was noted for being well disciplined and drilled and was much praised by inspecting and mustering officers. The regiment was mustered out of service, by reason of expiration of term of enlistment, in 1864. He spent about four months of the same year in Philadelphia, and sold over $1,000,000 worth of property, winding up the extensive business of Means, Clark & Co.

To find a wider field of enterprise and operation, he came west and settled, in 1865, in Sedalia, Missouri, then a place of only five hundred inhabitants. In March, 1866, he established with others the First National Bank of Sedalia, of which he became cashier. Thenceforth he was identified with all the important enterprises of Sedalia and Pettis county. He was efficient, in 1867–8, in building the Tebo & Neosho Railroad, of which he was much of the time general agent. In 1869 he sold it to the Land Grant Railway and Trust Company of New York. He was elected a director and made bond agent and depositary of the funds of that company. He was its disbursing agent when the old Tebo & Neosho Railroad was completed and extended from Hannibal, Missouri, to Denison, Texas, and continued in that capacity until December 1, 1874. So much of the credit is due him for the planning and completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad. When William Bond, of New York, December 31, 1874, became receiver, Colonel Jaynes became treasurer and agent of receiver. When the Union Trust Company resumed command of the road, June 30, 1876, he continued in essentially the same relation to it, being treasurer and agent of William Bond, the manager. In 1874, when he became treasurer of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, to accommodate their business he changed places with Mr. Cyrus Newkirk, the president of the First National Bank of Sedalia, he becoming president and Mr. Newkirk cashier.

While a citizen of Sedalia, he began and completed other important enterprises. In 1867 he recommended the issue of $30,000 in school bonds for which he paid the cash, and provided for building the Sedalia Broadway school building, one of the finest in the state. In the same way he provided for building another fine school building known as the Franklin. He organized the Sedalia Library Association, the Sedalia Board of Trade, and was one of the founders of the Central Missouri Fair Association. To him, especially, Sedalia is indebted for securing the Holly Water-works, by which the city is bountifully supplied from the Lamine river, and consequently for securing so many of the machine shops of the Missouri Pacific and of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

He was also the agent of Pettis county to represent its interest in the location of the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad, now a branch of the Missouri Pacific. He was one of the original directors of the Life Association of America. In 1876 he was active in the organization of the Missouri Stock and Bond Company of St. Louis. And in the same year he established the First National Bank at Fort Scott, Kansas, and became one of its directors. In 1870 he organized the First National Bank at Parsons, Kansas, of which he was the largest stockholder, and president. In 1872 he became president of the First National Bank at Dennison, Texas, and also director and vice-president of the Valley National Bank of St. Louis.

He has built largely and improved real estate extensively in Sedalia. Ohio street, a very active business center, besides the First National Bank, has many monuments of his enterprise and public spirit. He has a palatial and well furnished residence on Broadway, Sedalia, a street he has done much to beautify and adorn, and which is certainly one of the finest in the state. He is a friend and benefactor of schools and

churches, and deeply interested in the prosperity of the country and general well being of mankind.

In the midst of a crowded life and a multitude of cares and responsibilities, he finds considerable time for society and for general reading and culture. His biography now might well be made to fill a volume. But in the vigor of life and at the noontide of prosperity and usefulness, his past should only be considered the index and promise of a grander and better future.

COLONEL AMOS T. BISSELL.

ST. LOUIS.

AMOS T. BISSELL was born March 20, 1840, in Reading, Berks county, Pennsylvania. His father, Felix Bissell, and his mother, Eliza Seitzinger, were also natives of the same county and state. The father of Miss Seitzinger, Colonel George W. Seitzinger, was a colonel in the war of the revolution, a pioneer and first commissioner of Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, a man of ability and prominence who held various public offices of trust. His paternal grandfather, Captain George Bissell, was an officer in the war for independence.

Amos T. Bissell was reared in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, and in Floyd county, Georgia, to which latter county, he went to live with relations in 1856. In 1860, he began merchandising, but, on the breaking out of the war, joined the Union army in 1861, as a private in company D, 7th Pennsylvania reserves, General George G. Meade's brigade. He remained in the service four years, having seen service in Virginia, Kentucky, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas and Louisiana, and taking an active part in the battles of Drainsville, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Memphis, Vicksburg, Arkansas Post, Red river expedition and Mobile. In 1862 he entered the naval service in the gunboats of the western waters. In July of that year he was promoted to midshipman in front of Vicksburg. When that city fell in July, 1863, he was made a lieutenant in the navy, and commanded the monitor Oneta for about eighteen months at Mobile and Fort De Russa. He resigned his commission in the navy in 1865, and was promoted to a colonelcy in the army in 1873. He, however, declined the latter commission. In 1867 he located in Moberly, Randolph county, and dealt in coal till 1874, when he settled in St. Louis in the real estate and brokerage business, where he has since lived. He has never sought nor held a political office.

Politically, he affiliates with the Liberal Republicans. He is a member of the Episcopalian church.

He was married, in 1863, to Miss Agnes Fox, a native of Fairfax county, Virginia. She died the same year, and he was again married in 1874, his second wife being Mrs. Mary L. Flore, daughter of W. R. Samuel, Esq., of Randolph county, Missouri.

GEORGE D. MILES.

ST. LOUIS.

GEORGE DANIEL MILES, a prominent artist of the city of St. Louis, was born in Medina county, Ohio, December 28, 1826. His father was Archibald Miles, a native of Amsterdam, on the Mohawk river, in New York; he followed the profession of medicine all his life and attained eminent distinction therein. He was of English extraction. In 1851 Dr. Miles delivered a series of lectures to the ladies of St. Louis, and so pleased were they with the instruction given them that they honored him with the beautiful and costly gift of a walking cane tipped with gold and ornamented with precious stones—the whole costing about $500.

The mother of the subject of this sketch, whose

maiden name was Mary Freesse, was a native of Kinderhook, on the same romantic stream whose waters laved her sweetheart's home. She was a daughter of Judge Freesse, of New York, who in early days had for his pupil Martin Van Buren. The family was of German descent.

George, their son, was reared in Medina county and in Cincinnati. He was liberally educated at the Cincinnati College and at the Woodward College in the same city.

Mr. Miles early evinced decided talent and aptitude for portrait painting and the delineation of fine scenes. (Is it true that grand or gloomy impressions upon the minds of parents are reproduced in the children? The weird scenery of the Hudson—its romantic lakes and towering cliffs, its picturesque shores and the silent, solemn beauty of its midnight glimmer, as a thousand moons dance upon its waves, all these, and more that has made that grand old river classic, were constantly before Archy Miles and his Mary from childhood to the bright day they left the Hudson hand in hand for life. Were their natures not affected? Was George's not moulded and the art-love in him born in the scenes amid which his parents lived and loved?)

Mr. Miles studied his profession under Thomas Buchanan Reid, the distinguished poet and artist, during the years of 1849 and 1850. He located his studio in St. Louis in 1875, where he has since resided. In 1864 he traveled in South America, accepting a call of General Falcon, the President of Venezuela.

In 1870 Mr. Miles painted a portrait of the Grand Duke Alexis of Russia, by his majesty's order. The portrait is a remarkable one in its perfect likeness and artistic execution, and is now displayed in the royal gallery of Russia.

ALEXANDER MONROE DOCKERY, M. D.

GALLATIN.

ALEXANDER M. DOCKERY was born in Livingston county, Missouri, February 11, 1845. His father is a distinguished minister of the Methodist Episcopal church (South); his mother, Sarah E. McHaney, was a native of Kentucky. Of their family of three children, Dr. Dockery is the only survivor.

He received a thorough classical education in the Macon Academy, Macon, Missouri; in 1863 entered St. Louis Medical College, from which he graduated in March, 1865, and received his parchments. Dr. Dockery then located for practice in Linneus, Missouri, where he remained three years, after which, in 1867, he removed to Chillicothe, Missouri, where he practiced successfully for six years, filling with acceptance from 1870 to 1874 the office of county physician.

In March, 1874, he abandoned his practice in Chillicothe, removed to Gallatin, and in company with Thomas B. Yates established the Farmers' Exchange Bank, now recognized as one of the solid financial institutions of Missouri. Dr. Dockery has always been deeply interested in the cause of popular education, and during his residence in Chillicothe was president of the board of education for three years. From 1873 to 1874 he was one of the curator's of the State University, and in 1877 was again appointed to the position, his present term to expire April, 1883.

He was made a Master Mason in 1866, being raised in Jackson Lodge, No. 82, Linneus, Missouri; was exalted in Lone Star Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, Chillicothe, in 1868, and was at one time High Priest of that body. He served as Worshipful Master of Jackson Lodge, afterward filled the same position in Friendship Lodge, No. 89, Chillicothe, and in 1877 was Worshipful Master of Jamesport Lodge, No. 201. For the past ten years he has filled the position of Deputy District Grand Master, and at present has jurisdiction over the 12th Masonic District of the state. In 1870 he was Junior Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge of the state, and in the following year Senior Grand Warden of the same body. In 1870 he was also Grand Scribe of the Grand Royal Chapter of Missouri. These are honors rarely conferred on so young a man as Dr. Dockery then was, and he may well be congratulated upon the dignity so early conferred by so honorable a body as the A. F. & A. M.

From his youth up he has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), of which his

father is so distinguished a minister. In politics a Democrat; for the past ten years he has taken an active part in the councils and direction of the party, and has earned for himself the reputation of a forcible and effective public speaker.

April 14, 1869, he was married to Mary E., daughter of Greenup Bird, Esq., formerly a banker of Kansas City, Missouri. Their children are: Lena, aged four, and a little boy three years younger who bears his father's name—Alexander Monroe.

Dr. Dockery is a man of fine appearance, standing five feet eleven inches in height, weighing one hundred and sixty-eight pounds; of popular address and pleasing manners, taking his place easily and naturally in the church or the lodge, in business or the social circle; young in years, but more firmly established in the confidence of his associates than many who are double his age.

WILLIAM H. REED.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM H., only son of John C. and Frances Reed, was born in Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, June 28, 1837; his only sister, Mary, is the wife of Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, United States representative from the 14th Congressional District of Illinois.

When William was 12 years old his father died, leaving his mother in comparatively poor circumstances, and the usual facilities for acquiring an education were not afforded him. Beyond a short time at the public school and a brief term at Mt. Union Seminary, Ohio, he did not attend school after his father's death. He early began work, first in a machine shop and then in a store, and was engaged as clerk in a mercantile house in Jacksonville, Illinois, for several years.

In 1862 he went to Chicago as clerk in the wholesale grocery house of Day, Allen, & Co., and afterwards was with the firm of King, Stewart & Aldrich. In 1870 he came to Kansas City as the General Western Agent of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, which position he still (1878) holds.

Mr. Reed is generally known in railroad circles as an active and energetic business man—one of the live men of the West. From his youth Mr. Reed has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which denomination both of his parents were members, and he attributes to his early training, particularly to his mother's example and influence his deep interest in all that concerns the moral welfare of his fellows.

Notwithstanding his early educational disadvantages, Mr. Reed has not only an intimate acquaintance with all biblical knowledge, and much of the current theology, but is also well abreast of the times in all matters of general literature, and as a specialist in some departments of Natural Science, particularly geology, has quite a reputation. It is as a Sabbath School man, however, a lover and promoter of all Sunday School work — a regular Sunday School genius, in short—that Mr. Reed is best and most popularly known. A zealous worker for his own denomination, he is largely evangelical in his Sunday School work, and while his theory favors denominational teaching, he practices the broadest catholicity, being ever ready to lend a helping hand in all Sunday School enterprises, choosing his helpers from all denominations and being an enthusiast in all mission work. When Mr. Reed first came so prominently into notice as one of the leading Sunday School men of the West, it would be difficult to say. He probably secured his place by virtue of his recognized fitness for the position; and now no Sunday School convention in Western Missouri is a success unless W. H. Reed is present to infuse life and energy into all its spirit and give practical, intelligent direction to its efforts. Most of Mr. Reed's manhood has been given to Sunday School work. Since coming into Missouri eight years ago, he has been a delegate to every state convention, and in them one of the most active and efficient of workmen. He has made incessant war upon the old effete methods of Sunday School labor, and with his cheerful smile, contagious laugh, ringing commands and gleeful songs has rejuvenated every school with which he has come into contact. In one of the interior towns of the state he sang life into one of the sleepiest Sunday School conventions ever assembled, and made so enthusiastic a gathering of it that it is still remembered as one of the most successful meet-

ings ever held in that district. He is preëminently modern in his methods, utilizes everything for his purposes, and considers nothing profane that can be pressed into Sunday School service. He has again and again outraged the feelings of pious cant and the sanctified dullness by his methods; but it concerns him nothing, his one question being—how prospers the school. When he brought his fiddle and brass band into School one of the pious old brethren thought it too much, and murmured that "Brother Reed was bringing the devil into the house of God." Reed's answer came prompt and conclusive: "Let him come in and we'll conquer him."

His great success, however, has been the Grand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Sunday School in Kansas City. Here in 1872, Mr. Reed commenced putting his ideas into practice. The school was at that time neither better nor worse than the average. Gathering about him a few kindred spirits who could and did enter into his plans, he engaged some of the best instrumental music to be found in the city, thoroughly organized the song department, procured the best collection of Sunday School music extant, and made the song service the feature of his work. Everywhere throughout the city where business or pleasure called him, he talked about his school and worked for it. The children began to come, its fame increased and the older ones dropped in, the young men and women filled the seats, parents were enrolled in the classes, and so the interest increased, until Grand Avenue Sunday School is one of the Sunday afternoon attractions of the city. The average attendance for the past five years has been from seven hundred to twelve hundred. Everybody sings, and the grand music of so many voices is most inspiring. His orchestra consists of three violins, viola, double bass, two clarionets, flute, trombone and cornet. His other departments are thoroughly managed, his teachers' meeting is well attended, and the lessons critically prepared, and so the interest of the classes is intelligently sustained. The school is talked of throughout the city and the state, visitors spending the Sabbath in Kansas city make a point of attending the services, and it is quite the thing to go and see Reed's school on Sabbath afternoon.

In his mission work Mr. Reed has been equally successful, gathering in from all classes of community, and in a very short time bringing order out of confusion and a real creation out of chaos. The most boisterous and unruly hoodlums yield readily to the magic of his art, and his good nature which never fails, triumphs over every obstacle. He is a recognized power in all the Sunday School work of the state, the life and soul of many of her conventions, has been called to preside over many of her gatherings, and was president of the State Sunday School Convention in 1875–76. He is also a member of the state executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, as of the State Sunday School Convention. He is a Good Templar and a Knight of Pythias, in both of which societies he has held important positions.

August 16, 1859, Mr. Reed was married to Ella S., daughter of Edward and Harriet March, of Jacksonville, Illinois. They have three children living—Harry C., Walter M. and Harriet M. F. Mrs. Reed is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Reed is about five feet eleven inches high; quick in his movements; has a rapid walk, leaning forward as he moves, as if impatient to get on. His complexion is light, eyes blue, hair and beard auburn. He is an easy, fluent speaker and his words are always to the point, many of his public addresses being quite happy efforts. Socially he is pleasant and entertaining, and whenever you meet him he seems to have a genial word or a kindly smile—just the sort of man the children love.

HON. CHARLES J. LEWIS.

JOPLIN.

CHARLES J. LEWIS was born at Bethel, Vermont, September 21, 1840, and removed with his parents, in 1845, to Petersburg, Illinois, and in 1851 returned to Vermont. His father was Reuben T. Lewis, an enterprising boot and shoe merchant. His mother's maiden name was Jane C. Sanders; she descended from a distinguished New England family, many of whom participated in the war of the Revolution.

Charles J. Lewis entered the People's Academy,

in Lamoille county, Vermont, in 1856, and graduated from that institution in the fall of 1860, and entered Middlebury College, at Middlebury, Vermont. In August, 1862, he left college and joined the Union army, and upon the organization of his regiment, the 1st Vermont Heavy Artillery, was commissioned 2d lieutenant of battery D, and was honorably mustered out of the service May 15, 1865, then holding the position of captain. He participated in the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Charleston, Winchester, Cedar Creek, Bald Hill, Opequan Creek, Five Forks, Sailors' Run, Appomattox, and other engagements, and was present at Lee's surrender.

On returning from the army at the close of the war, he resumed the study of law, and at the December term, 1865, of the Lamoille county (Vermont) court he was admitted to the practice of the law in the courts of that state, and opened an office in the town of Morristown.

He was married at Morristown, Vermont, February 1, 1866, to Miss Maria L. Slocum, a woman of culture, a graduate of the People's Academy, and a relative of General Slocum, distinguished in the Union army, and who lost his life at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia. They have had but one child, a son, who died at Lawrence, Kansas, when about one year old.

Mr. Lewis was elected prosecuting attorney of Lamoille county, Vermont, in 1866, and held the office for two years. He was superintendent of public instruction of the same county for one year. In the fall of 1868 he removed to Lawrence, Kansas, and engaged in the grain trade. In the spring of 1870 he was elected police judge of the city of Lawrence, and held the office one year.

In the month of April, 1875, he connected himself with the Sherman (Texas) Gas Company as business manager and constructive engineer. He superintended the construction of the works in that city, and remained in charge until October, 1876, when he removed to Joplin, Missouri, to assume a similar position with the Joplin Gas Company, which he still occupies. He is also the engineer and superintendent of the Carthage (Missouri) Gas Campany, whose works are now under process of construction.

He is a Master Mason and a fifth degree member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. In religion he is a Free Thinker; in politics, Independent.

ABERNATHY, NORTH & ORRISON.

KANSAS CITY.

THERE is no one thing which so correctly indexes the substantial growth and prosperity of a city as the increasing business of its mercantile and manufacturing establishments. Judged by this standard Kansas City compares favorably with any city upon the North American continent for the decade ending June 1, 1878. Among the leading industries by which we judge of her growth and gauge her prosperity, the furniture establishment of Abernathy, North & Orrison takes front rank.

Since the house was established under the name of Woods and Abernathy, ten years ago, its business has increased until it now occupies five times the amount of room and gives employment to fifteen times the number of hands that it did when first opened in the flush times of 1868.

In March, 1868, Mr. S. D. Woods, who had been in live stock business, and Colonel J. L. Abernathy, a heavy furniture dealer of Leavenworth, Kansas, formed a partnership for the purpose of carrying on the furniture business in Kansas City. They opened under the name of Woods & Abernathy, corner of Fourth and Walnut streets, occupying a building twenty-five feet front, ninety feet rear, two stories and a basement. Mr. Woods had charge of the business; Mr. Abernathy continuing to reside in Leavenworth and take care of his large furniture interests there, as he does at present. They started with a fair amount of capital, confined their business chiefly to the city, and employed three hands, Mr. North of the present firm, being one of the clerks. Kansas City was at that time in the full tide of prosperity. The city had been going up like a rocket since the close of the war in 1865, buildings were being erected in all parts of the city, and the streets were literally choked with bricks and mortar. The sales of the firm the first year amounted to $60,000. In February following, 1869, they rented No. 551 Main street,

and soon afterward the adjoining No. 549, at which numbers the business is still conducted. Trade steadily increased until the panic of 1873. The years 1873–6 were years of financial disaster to thousands of first class houses, and the sales of the firm were greatly diminished.

In 1873 D. S. Orrison, late of the firm of Dogget & Orrison, dry goods, was employed as a clerk. In 1875 Mr. Woods retired from the firm; Messrs. North and Orrison became partners of Mr. Abernathy, and formed the firm of Abernathy, North & Orrison. 1876-7 were more prosperous seasons. The young blood in the management of the firm began to tell. Their trade has kept steadily increasing until to-day there is no more prosperous house in the West. The first floor of their sales room covers seven thousand five hundred square feet with a basement of equal extent, the floors above twenty-two thousand feet, making a total of thirty-seven thousand square feet of floor room occupied by their business. The basement and first floor are one hundred and fifty feet deep by fifty feet front. Above this they occupy one hundred feet front by one hundred and ten feet rear. The number of hands kept constantly employed is forty-five. The bulk of their stock is received in the "white" and finished here. They keep eleven hands employed in the varnish rooms, and six men attend to their upholstering which is almost exclusively done in their own establishment. They buy their furniture from various manufacturers. Mr. Abernathy's furniture manufactory at Leavenworth supplies a large amount. Their bed room sets come from Grand Rapids, Michigan; their carpets from Lowell and Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Hartford, Connecticut. Their mirrors, shades, etc., etc., are from New York and Philadelphia.

Their present capital amounts to $90,000; sales $200,000 per annum, and constantly increasing. The variety and extent of their immense stock would well repay an inspection of its various departments in company with one of the gentlemanly partners. One would see elegant chamber sets ranging in price from forty to six hundred dollars per set; mirrors from four hundred dollars to twenty-five cents; parlor suits sumptuously upholstered, from four hundred dollars down as low as forty dollars, and so on *ad infinitum*.

In carpets they are immense. Their carpet room —a recent addition, forty by fifty feet—is stocked with everything from Axministers and velvets at four and a half dollars per yard, down to hemps at fifteen cents. Enter their establishment when you will, everything is neat, orderly, and in first class style of arrangement. Enter it how you will, you will be met politely, treated courteously, and be favorably impressed with the business manners of the house. Mr. North's placid, unruffled face is turned to you from the railings of the office, as unvexed in its expression as though financial cares were unknown, and Mr. Orrison's genial, smiling countenance beams a welcome from among the piles of furniture or rolls of carpet, just as it happens, but always ready for trade. No more popular, successful and promising firm is found in this city than the one doing business at 549 and 551 Main street.

JOHN HENRY NORTH.

KANSAS CITY.

JOHN HENRY NORTH was born in Louisville, Kentucky, July 1, 1845, in which city his father had transacted business twenty years at the time of his removal to Clark county, Indiana, in 1854. After leaving school, John Henry was employed in the boot and shoe store of his brother Edwin in New Albany, Indiana. Mr. North having returned to business in Louisville, John followed him in 1864 and entered his store, where he remained two years and then returned to Indiana and went to work upon his father's farm. Two years later he started west, arriving in Leavenworth Kansas, in March, 1868, where he remained two weeks, but finding no employment came to Kansas City, where he was engaged by the furniture firm of Woods & Abernathy to drive team. He soon took charge of the books of the establishment, posting them at night and doing his work as a teamster by day. After six months of this double duty he was given a situation as clerk in the house, and on the retirement of Mr. Woods, in 1875, became one of the partners in the present firm.

April 9, 1872, he was married to Callie A., daughter of Benjamin L. Riggins, at that time a prominent real estate dealer of Kansas City. Miss Riggins is a native of Missouri. They have three children: Percie R., Nellie and Charlie.

Mr. North is a Democrat, as he always has been, but gives little attention to political matters, being distinctively a business man. At twenty-one years of age he united with the M. E. church (South), and is an active member of that religious society, deeply interested in all its work and having charge of its Sunday school, in which he is both efficient and popular.

DAVID S. ORRISON.

KANSAS CITY.

DAVID, son of Ananias Amarias Orrison, was born in Columbiana county, Ohio. His father, a Virginian by birth, moved into Ohio when a boy, became a prosperous farmer, resided in the state about forty years, then located in Rockville, Indiana, where he died in 1868.

David received a good common school education, and at the age of eighteen left home for New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Here he remained four years, clerking one year in the house of W. Kennedy, and three years in the house of Samuel Osborn. Leaving Pennsylvania for the West he was employed as salesman in the dry goods house of W. B. Daniels & Co., Iowa City, now doing business in Denver, Colorado. At the expiration of five years he was given an interest in the business which he held for three years, then removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where for one year (1865) he was a partner in the firm of D. A. Millington & Co. In 1866 he went to St. Louis and for two years was a member of the wholesale dry goods firm of Millington, Ferguson & Co. He came to Kansas City in 1868, with one of his St. Louis partners, John Doggett, and opened the dry goods house of Doggett & Orrison, which they conducted for five years. In 1873 the firm was dissolved, and in 1875 Mr. Orrison became a member of the furniture house of Abernathy, North & Orrison, as mentioned in the business sketch of that firm.

October 14, 1863, Mr. Orrison was married to Emma, daughter of Edmund K. and Helena Rugg, at Iowa City. Her father, a prominent citizen and banker of Iowa City, was born in Leominster, Massachusetts, April 9, 1811; married June 3, 1840 Helena Williams, born in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, October 29, 1817. He removed to Iowa City in 1854, thence to Kansas City in 1869, where he died. Mrs. Orrison was born in Massachusetts in 1841. They have one child, Louis D., born in St. Louis January 13, 1868.

Mr. Orrison is quite liberal in his religious and political sentiments; is one of the trustees of the Unitarian society, cares nothing for political office, and while interested in all matters of municipal interest, allows nothing to interfere with the conduct of his business. Mrs. Orrison is a woman of refinement and culture, domestic in her tastes, attached to her home, and devoted to her widowed mother and sister. Their son is a well grown, sunny faced boy. In his family as in his business D. S. Orrison certainly enjoys the smiles of fortune.

JUDGE WILLIAM HENRY.

CAMERON.

WILLIAM HENRY, son of William and Sarah A. (Jones) Henry, was born in Harrison county, Kentucky, April 6, 1842. His parents were also natives of Harrison county, and emigrated to Missouri in 1849, locating in DeKalb county, where the father died in 1872.

William assisted his father on the farm in his early boyhood, and enjoyed the advantages of a liberal education. In 1865 he began to read law, and the following year was admitted to the bar. In 1867 he opened an office in Cameron, where he has since been assiduously engaged as a leading lawyer.

In 1871 he was appointed judge of the Cameron court of common pleas. This office he filled for one year when he resigned, that he might give his entire attention to his increasing practice.

Politically, Judge Henry is a democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. In October, 1871, he married Miss Willie Frazier, of Randolph county, Missouri, and daughter of Thomas Frazier, an early settler of Missouri.

The reputation Judge Henry has attained, and the success he has reached is wholly the result of his own personal effort; and though still a young man, he is widely known and has every prospect for a bright and honorable career.

HON. WARWICK HOUGH.

JEFFERSON CITY.

NO young man in the state has risen more rapidly and steadily in public estimation than Warwick Hough. Nor is his increase in honors and popularity the result of fortunate circumstances or of any of those brilliant accidents that sometimes elevate comparatively young men, without reference to their character or qualifications, to places of high honor and great influence. On the contrary, his surroundings have been of a decidedly adverse character. Scarcely more than ten years ago he was one of the wandering soldiers of the fallen Confederacy, without a home, and under the ban of the law of the state of his adoption and in which he had been raised and educated, and deprived of the means of earning a support for himself and his family. To-day he occupies a seat on the bench of the highest judicial tribunal of that state, and was raised to that honorable and dignified position at the solicitation of all the members of the bar, regardless of party feelings or affiliation, of the section in which he lives. This is a reverse of conditions, and a victory and triumph of which any man might boast himself.

Warwick Hough was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, on the 26th day of January, 1836. In the fall of that year his parents removed to St. Louis county, Missouri, and thence, in 1838, to Jefferson City, where they resided until the beginning of the civil war in 1861. His father, Mr. George W. Hough, was a man of character and influence, and took a prominent part in the politics of Missouri, from 1842 until the disruption of the social and industrial interests of the state, as a consequence of the commencement of hostilities between the sections. He continued to reside in Jefferson City until his death in February, 1878.

Warwick Hough graduated with honor at the State University of Missouri, in 1854, and three years thereafter received the degree of A. M. As a student at college he was noted for his correct deportment, his studious habits, his social accomplishments, and the attention he gave to general literature and the graces of oratory and rhetoric.

In 1854, the year of his graduation, he was selected from the graduating class, by W. W. Hudson, professor of mathematics in the institution, to make some barometrical observations and calculations for Professor George C. Swallow, at that time at the head of the geological survey of Missouri, and was afterward, and in the same year, commissioned by Governor Sterling Price as assistant state geologist. His work in this field of labor is embraced in the reports of B. F. Shumard and A. B. Meek, and printed in the geological reports of the state.

Having at the time of his graduation determined to adopt the law as his profession, he devoted all the time to its study that was not occupied with the field labors and office work of the survey. During 1857–8 he devoted himself exclusively and laboriously to the study of the law with General E. L. Edwards, of Jefferson City, and was admitted to the bar in January, 1859. During the winters of 1858–59, '60 and '61, he served as secretary of the state senate.

In 1860 he formed a law partnership with Hon. J. Proctor Knott—then attorney-general of Missouri and now a member of Congress from Kentucky—which continued until the spring of 1861. He was then appointed adjutant-general of Missouri by Governor C. F. Jackson, and went south with him and served until the Governor's death, after which

he was appointed secretary of state by Governor Thomas C. Reynolds, who as lieutenant-governor succeeded Governor Jackson. In December, 1863, he resigned the position of secretary of state, and in February, 1864, was assigned to duty on the staff of Lieutenant-General Polk. After General Polk's death he served with General Stephen D. Lee, and afterwards on the staff of General Dick Taylor, with whom he surrendered, in May, 1865.

Being unable to return to the practice of his profession in Missouri after the close of the war, on account of the proscriptive provisions of the Drake Constitution, he opened a law office in Memphis, Tennessee, in 1865, where he resided until the abolition of the test-oath for attorneys in 1867, and in the fall of that year returned to Missouri and located at Kansas City, in Jackson county, where he practiced his profession until 1874, when he was recommended for the position of supreme judge by the entire bar, without distinction of party, in Jackson and the adjacent counties, and in the general election in the fall of that year was elected judge of the supreme court for the period of ten years, to succeed Hon. Washington Adams.

In May, 1861, Judge Hough was married to Miss Nina E. Massey, daughter of Benjamin F. Massey, then secretary of state, and has five children.

Since his advancement to the supreme bench of the state, Judge Hough's decisions and judicial papers have gained for him great reputation. He has evidently lost none of his studious habits, and his papers show not only profound legal learning but have the scholarly and classical finish that results only from a wide range of reading and an intimate acquaintance with the great masters of English composition. But, aside from his acquired accomplishments, he is a man of force and originality of character. In person he is slightly above the medium height, well proportioned, and with a presence and manner of mingled suavity and dignity that bespeak always and under all circumstances the natural and accomplished gentleman.

JOHN CREIGHTON BEEDY.

WINDSOR.

MR. BEEDY is of English extraction, the families of both his parents emigrating to America from that country and settling in New Hampshire before the Revolutionary war. Jeremiah Beedy, grandfather of John Creighton, was born in New Hampshire, was a soldier during the Revolution of 1776–82, and after that event continued his avocation until his death. His son John was born in Gilmantown, New Hampshire, in the year 1800, settled in Bolton, Vermont, while a young man, where he pursued the labors of an agriculturist until 1851, during which time he took an active part in local and state politics, filling various official positions, serving two years in the lower house of the state assembly. He then moved to Montpelier, Vermont, where, after a useful and honorable life he died in 1873.

He married Betsey L. Fifield, daughter of Samuel Fifield, who came from England and settled upon a farm in New Hampshire. They had six children, all of whom are now living. Their son John C. was born in Bolton, Chittenden county, Vermont, July 21, 1834, and until his seventeenth year attended the public schools in Bolton, when his parents removing to Montpelier, he was placed in the academy in that city, where he remained until he was twenty years of age. After working a year at home upon his father's farm, he turned his steps toward the "Great West," and came to Janesville, Wisconsin, where he taught school one year. For the next two and a half years he was engaged in the lumber business, first for his uncle and afterward for a Milwaukee firm. At the expiration of that time he went to St. Louis and was employed as traveling salesman for his uncle in the lumber trade, and removing to Syracuse, Missouri, continued in the same business two years. He then located in Sedalia, Missouri, where after two years he sold out his lumber interests and engaged in general trading and supplying government stores. In company with McKay, Hood & McAllister, of St. Louis, he contracted to supply the hospitals at Vicksburg and interior points with provisions and stores. In 1863, in company with Thomas McAllister, he established the wholesale grocery house of J. C. Beedy & Co., at New Orleans, engaging also in

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cotton and sugar growing and in general speculation. He was with General Banks in 1864, on his memorable Red River expedition, buying and shipping cotton. In the spring of 1866 the grocery firm of J. C. Beedy & Co. disposed of their stock in trade and he devoted himself exclusively to cotton planting for two seasons. Returning to Missouri, he engaged quite extensively in farming operations in Johnson county, which he conducted until 1869, when returning to his old business he opened a lumber yard in Knobnoster, which he closed out after one year's trade and established yards in Windsor and Clinton; soon disposing of the latter but continuing the former until 1874, when he accepted the general management and agency of the Eau Claire Lumber Co., St. Louis. Remaining in charge only one year, he returned to Windsor, where he is now engaged in the lumber trade. Since his return he has taken large contracts for the United States mail service, in company with Morse & Hines, of Windsor. In 1877 he also organized, in company with Mr. C. C. Morse and others, the Windsor Savings bank, with a capital of $50,000, since which time he has been president of the bank corporation.

Mr. Beedy is a Democrat, takes quite an active part in local politics and in all municipal and educational affairs as well; has been a member of the city council, member of the school board—which has in process of erection a fine school building—and is mayor of the city.

October 23, 1867, he was married to Ellen Victoria, daughter of Joel and Charlotte (Colyer) Goldsbury, of Barre, Vermont. Mr. Beedy has three children, all living—one son and two daughters. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but has contributed generously to the building and support of the various churches erected in Windsor and in 1876 he visited the Centennial and took an extended tour through the Eastern states, visiting the principal cities and places of interest.

Mr. Beedy is a good financier, a man of progressive ideas, and liberal in devising for the interests of the community in which he lives. He has the confidence and respect of those with whom he comes into business relations; has seen much of the world; is wide-awake to all matters of public concern, and has done much to develop the trade of his town and county. He is a man of fine physical appearance, social and pleasant in his address, is just in the prime of manhood, full of life and business energy, and has acquired a handsome property, with a good prospect of increasing wealth before him.

SAMUEL H. HUSTON.

BROWNSVILLE.

SAMUEL H. HUSTON was born in 1832, in Saline county, Missouri. His father, Judge Joseph Huston, and his mother, Elizabeth Brownlee, were natives of Augusta county, Virginia, and, with their family, emigrated to Missouri in 1819 and opened a farm near Arrow Rock, Saline county. Judge Huston afterward moved to town and opened a hotel and grocery store, in which two occupations he was employed till his death. He had five children by his first wife, of whom three, Mrs. McGiffing Nicholas and Mrs. McJilton, are still living. His first wife dying, he married Mrs. Lawless, widow of Bradford Lawless, by whom he had four children, Joseph, John, Samuel and Erasmus, of whom John and Erasmus are dead. He was an upright man, highly respected by his neighbors, and held the office of justice of the peace in the early settlement of the country, but never afterward aspired to office. He died in April, 1863, both wives having preceded him.

Samuel H. Huston was educated in Arrow Rock, and at the age of twenty began the business of milling and continued in that employment for about fifteen years. In 1867 he moved to Boonville, where he spent ten months. He then began farming near Malta Bend, Saline county, and was so engaged for three years. At the end of that time, his health having failed, he removed to a farm near Brownsville, in the same county, to receive the benefit of the Sweet Springs' water, and has since continued to reside there. He is the owner of several farms in the county, and deals largely in stock.

Mr. Huston is a Democrat in politics, and has been so since he attained his majority. He never united with any church; but Mrs. Huston is a con-

sistent member of the Old School Presbyterian Church.

He was married, July 23, 1857, to Miss Martha McCutchen, daughter of Dr. James E. McCutchen and Elizabeth Olivia Boggs, of Boonville. She was born in Callaway county, Missouri, January 13, 1838, and was reared and educated in Boonville. Her father was born in Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, February 16, 1807, and completed his medical course at Transylvania Medical College. In 1829 he moved to Missouri and took up his residence at Boonville, where he still resides. He is of Scotch extraction. Her mother was a sister of Governor Lilburn W. Boggs. There were, by the marriage of Dr. McCutchen and Miss Boggs, nine children born. One died in infancy and three died single, viz: Huston, Anna, Maria and William. By the marriage of Mr. Huston and Miss McCutchen eight children were born, two of whom died in infancy. The others: James Thomas, born July 25, 1858; Eliza A., born September 1, 1862; Frederick Kemper, born February 2, 1867; Joseph, born May 19, 1870; Benjamin, born June 30, 1873; Birdie, born August 12, 1875, are still living. Those who died were Mary Elizabeth, born March 9, 1860, died May 6, 1865, and John, born January 1, 1864, died July 31, 1865.

The mother of Mr. Huston had, by her first husband, three children: Dr. Benjamin Lawless, died in 1875; William Lawless, died at twenty-one years of age; Mary Ann Wilhelm, died in 1849, leaving two children, William and John Wilhelm.

JOHN CROMWELL ORRICK.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN C. ORRICK was born in St. Charles, St. Charles county, Missouri, October 25, 1840. His father, John Orrick, who was of the old Virginia Pendleton stock on the maternal side, was born in Berkley county, Virginia, in January, 1804. He was a successful merchant; he moved to Missouri in 1834 and represented St. Charles county in the Missouri Legislature in 1844, having been elected thereto on the Whig ticket, although the county was Democratic in politics; he is still living, but has retired from all active pursuits. The mother of the subject of our sketch, whose maiden name was Urilla Stonetraker, a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, was from an ancient and highly respectable German family, conspicuous in the very earliest history of Pennsylvania, from whence her people removed into Maryland. Her father, an extensive operator, moved to St. Charles county, Missouri, in 1843, and became the largest farmer in that section, and finally died there. His daughter, John C.'s mother, is still living.

The subject of this sketch began his educational struggles at the Avondale Academy, and afterward, in 1859, graduated from St. Charles College—a Methodist institution. His attendance at school, however, was somewhat irregular, owing to the limited means of his father. He spent one year in his father's store, and afterward clerked nearly two years in a railroad office. The salary was insignificant, but by dint of perseverance, economy, studious habits and an unconquerable love of books, John managed to progress to graduation. He entered Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in August, 1859, graduated in 1861 and returned home, where he entered the law office of Thomas W. Cunningham, Esq., to familiarize himself with the statutes of Missouri, in the meantime doing a small practice of his own.

In the spring of 1861 Missouri was in the hands of Governor Jackson, who with his party were in active sympathy with the Rebellion. Mr. Orrick early espoused the cause of the Union, and freely expressed his convictions and views of duty as an American citizen. Realizing the danger of the times and the full extent of the impending crisis, Mr. Orrick put his house in order for troublous times. He lent efficient assistance in the formation of a military organization, which was armed and equipped by the United States authorities and placed under the command of Colonel Arnold Krekel—now judge of the United States District Court at Jefferson City. For two years he faithfully performed the unpleasant duties of his position, as captain under General Lewis Merrill, and was frequently in active service with the United States troops.

In 1862 Mr. Orrick was appointed counselor for the North Missouri Railroad Co. (now St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern), which trust he held nine years. In the spring of 1862 the office of district attorney for the 19th Judicial District became vacant by the resignation of W. W. Edwards, Esq., and Governor Gamble appointed Mr. Orrick to fill the unexpired term. In 1864 he was elected to the same office for four years, but resigned in 1866, being a candidate of the Republican party to represent St. Charles county in the legislature. He and Mr. Conrad Weinrich were elected from the two districts of the county. Mr. Orrick was reëlected to serve the same district of his county in the popular branch of the Missouri Legislature in 1868, and by that body was elected speaker, being the youngest man ever elected speaker in that body.

The unhappy war of the Rebellion had now been ended for three years, but its effects upon the social and political relations of Missouri were still felt, and probably to a greater extent than in any section of the Union. Party feeling consequently ran very high, and the least favor shown to any of the participants or sympathisers of the Rebellion occasioned severe comment, and caused the person appearing thus to favor the "lost cause" to be at once "read out" of the Republican party of the state. The Democratic party at that time in Missouri was for the most part composed of those who had opposed the United States government in its policy toward the seceding states and toward their people after their conquest. There was, however, in 1867–68–69 and '70 a growing element in the Republican party favorably disposed to removing the political disabilities imposed since the war upon the adherents of the Confederacy. The 15th Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, granting the right of suffrage to the negroes, was recommended by the Congress of the United States in 1869 and adopted by most of the states immediately thereafter; and the new element in the Republican party of Missouri deemed it but just and right that all the whites of the state should enjoy the same inestimable privilege. But nerve was required to take the initiative in offering the sentiment as a plank in the party's platform. No matter that it appeared just and proper; no matter that the traitorous arm was lowered, the rebellious sword sheathed and already rusting in its scabbard; no matter that the men lately in arms against the government were now mostly arrayed among its staunch supporters. The heretofore leading Republicans thought that thus early to repose the trust of full citizenship in the seceders, was an experiment that might cause more bloodshed and sorrow. At least this was their reasoning. Whether party supremacy may have been the inner argument leading to their course, had been frequently suggested. On the other hand, some of the leading men in the Republican ranks deemed it eminently fit that magnanimity could appropriately follow conquest, and in this case especially so; that the same party who in the hour of patent danger had placed the restrictions upon a large class of otherwise good citizens, should, now that the danger was removed, take away those restrictions. Still, it required unusual nerve to initiate the movement. It was political suicide, in all probability, and almost sure ostracism at the hands of the Republican leaders. Yet there were a few bold men, instigated by conscientious views of right, and justice, and magnanimity, who dared to raise their voice and use influence toward the enfranchisement of these disfranchised people, and who claimed that with the advent of negro suffrage, as an experiment, the further experiment of granting the sacred right of freemen to every male citizen of the commonwealth should also be tried, Nor did these conservative gentlemen feel inclined to be enrolled among the Democratic party; for they could not see the necessity of the death of the Republican party, now that the Union was safely resting upon a perpetual basis, the curse of slavery removed, and all men practically living free and equal. They recognized the propriety of the party who had wrought these reformations guarding, controlling and perpetuating them.

The Missouri Legislature of 1869–70 achieved an honorable distinction, that will be as enduring as the history of the state, in the proposing of six important amendments to the State Constitution—amendments which when adopted caused the state at once to leap a hundred years forward in the grand march of progress. The 4th of these amendments is the one with which we have to deal in this sketch. It was as follows:

Be it Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein:

THAT, at the general election to be holden on the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November, in the year 1870, the following amendment to the Constitution of the State of Missouri, concerning the right of suffrage, shall be submitted to the legal voters of said state, in the manner already provided by law, to-wit:

SEC. 1. Every male citizen of the United States and every person of foreign birth, who may have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, according to law, not less than one year nor more than five years before he offers to vote, who is over the age of twenty-one years, who has resided in this state one year next preceding his registration as a voter, and during the last sixty days of that period shall have resided in the county, city or town where he seeks registration as a voter, who is not convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime, nor directly or indirectly interested in any bet or wager, depending upon the result of the election for which said registration is made, nor serving at the time of such registration in the regular army or navy of the United States, shall be entitled to vote at such election for all officers, state, county or municipal, made elective by the people, or any other election, held in pursuance of the laws of this state; but he shall not vote elsewhere than in the election district where his name is registered, except as provided in the 21st section of the 2nd article of the Constitution. Any person who shall, after the adoption of this amendment, engage in any rebellion against this state or the United States, shall forever be disqualified from voting at any election.

SEC. 2. Hereafter it shall not be required of any person, before he is registered as a voter or offers to vote, to take the oath of loyalty prescribed in the 6th section of the 2d article of the Constitution; but every person, before he is registered as a qualified voter, shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Missouri.

SEC. 3. All acts and laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.—*Laws of Missouri, 1870, page 503.*

Mr. Orrick being speaker, of course did not offer the resolution in the house; but it was the emanation of his heart and mind. In the Republican caucus, a short time previous to the passage of the act, Mr. Orrick had offered the same resolution, and after a heated and exhaustive discussion had the honor of securing its adoption by his party there represented in as full a caucus as has probably ever been secured at Jefferson City, there being seventy-three members present, fifty-one of whom voted ay. And the papers of the day recognized and spoke of it, when discussed in the house, as "Mr. Orrick's resolution." As speaker, having the appointing of the persons on the different committees, he took care to appoint such on the committee on constitutional amendments known to be favorable to the enfranchisement programme, and they reported the resolution above quoted; and to the instrumentality of Mr. Orrick, to a very great extent, is due its passage by both houses. Full well he knew the likely results of his course, but in that exciting contest he threw himself into the breach, preferring if necessary, to suffer political martyrdom for the sake of peace in his commonwealth and justice to his fellow-citizens. He also favored and aided in the election of Carl Schurz to the United States Senate on the same grounds, and in the convention of 1870, as a member of that body, he battled nobly for the same cause. The contest resulted in the Twin Conventions, one nominating Hon. B. Gratz Brown for Governor on the enfranchisement policy, the other, Hon. Joseph McClurg, leaving it an open question in their platform; the Brown faction committed the party in their platform to the removal of the disabilities. The amendment was overwhelmingly carried at the state election, but it resulted in defeat to the radical Republican party in Missouri.

As Speaker of the Missouri House of Delegates, Mr. Orrick won for himself an honorable record. Of him, we find this mention in the St. Louis *Daily Democrat* of March 26, 1870:

"Mr. Orrick has made a fine record as a presiding officer. * * * * He has before him a promising future and a life of honor." In the same article we find this proof of the appreciation of his compeers in the House: "Mr. Speaker Orrick was presented with an elegant walking-stick of ebony, with a solid gold grasp in the form of a horse's head. Mr. Hays made the presentation, and both his remarks and the Speaker's response were graceful, appropriate and feeling."

In 1870, Mr. Orrick was again called to be the standard-bearer of his party for reëlection from his district of St. Charles county to the legislature, but there being a German independent candidate in addition to the regular nominee, a split in the Republican ranks occasioned the defeat of Mr. Orrick and the election of A. H. Edwards, Democrat, by a very small majority, and this, too, in a Democratic district, with his own party divided! The vote, though insufficient to elect, was an endorsement of which Mr. Orrick can well be proud.

If he had any mission in the political field, that mission was in his mind fully accomplished in the removal of the political restrictions from the disfranchised citizens and the unrestricted right of suffrage to every male citizen of his state, and every voter of Missouri, as he exercises his sacred right of citizenship, is a living stone in the enduring monument to John C. Orrick—a monument as imperishable as the idea of free government. Mr. Orrick retired from active political life, and concentrated his energies upon the rebuilding of his practice,

which had suffered somewhat from this political interruption.

In 1863 he formed a law partnership with W. W. Edwards, Esq., which continued three years, when the election of Mr. Edwards to the judgeship dissolved it. He then formed a partnership with Benjamin Emmons, Esq., which continued until 1874. In 1871 the firm opened an office in St. Louis, with Mr. Orrick in the city and Mr. Emmons at St. Charles. In January, 1874, Mr. Orrick became associated with General John W. Noble, at St. Louis, in the practice of the law, and the firm of Noble & Orrick still continues.

Although giving his undivided attention to his profession, Mr. Orrick has not been wanting in interest to the enterprises conducive to the prosperity of his state. He was made president of the St. Charles & Alton Railroad Company which had for its object the building of a railroad connecting the two cities. He gave largely of his own means to its success, but the enterprise failed in securing sufficient subscriptions to be carried out.

John C. Orrick is a Master Mason, and in his religious views favors the Episcopal church, in which he was reared.

June 16, 1869, he was married to Miss Penelope Allen, daughter of Beverly and Penelope Allen, of St. Louis. Her father was a prominent lawyer of Louis, and died there some years since.

From a prominent gentleman, familiar with his boyhood and manhood, we have been fortunate in securing the following additional matter to the personal characteristics of the subject of this sketch:

At the age of eighteen Mr. Orrick entered Harvard Law School; a tall, lithe figure, soft blue eyes, fair complexion and genial manners, went hand in hand with traits of character so strong and talents so assiduously cultivated that he soon won the friendship of all connected with the college. The same combination of gentle elegance of manners and decision of character has marked his entire career. The battle of life has not left many cares upon him; on the other hand, his form has rounded out to the point of an athlete. The severe exactions of his large professional duties have left some of their marks upon him, but owing to his natural strength of character he preserves, even refined, all those warm, genial features of his early youth. In social life he is unusually tolerant of the opinions of others, while holding firmly to his own convictions. To others' weaknesses he is charitable and forgiving. Malice is averse to his nature, but wrong and injustice are sure to secure his active scorn. He thinks much, has clearly defined opinions of things, and for this reason is always ready when occasion requires expression in public of his views. He is a fine speaker, often eloquent, always logical, and at the bar is without a superior in the management of a case upon a sudden call or where unexpected developments require a change at once of the theory of the cause. Among his friends and relatives he is beloved, for he is faithful and true; as a leader he is accepted, as a guide and adviser, with perfect confidence.

JOHN EDWARDS.

MARYVILLE.

JOHN EDWARDS was born December 8, 1836, at Valley Forge, Chester county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Robert Edwards and Elizabeth Conard, both of whom were natives of Chester county, Pennsylvania, the father of Welsh and the mother of German extraction. Robert Edwards followed the business of a farmer and emigrated to Lexington Station, Highland county, Ohio, in 1837.

John Edwards was reared on the farm. His literary training was excellent, being received at South Salem Academy and Miami University, Ohio, graduating at the latter institution in 1862, taking the highest honors of his class. After graduating he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Hillsborough, Ohio, and labored faithfully in that capacity for two years. In 1864 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Hamilton, Ohio, and continued as such officer until 1867. While there he received the degree of Master of Arts from Miami University. During the latter years of his service in Hamilton, he devoted his leisure to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1867. He soon after connected himself with the firm of Sloane & Steele, the new firm being Sloane, Steele & Edwards.

In 1868 he located in Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, and was for one year engaged as superintendent of the Maryville high school. In

July, 1869, he formed a partnership with Lafayette Dawson, Esq., and began the practice of law. In the fall of 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Nodaway county, and occupies that position at this time. Mr. Edwards adopts the principles of the Democratic party. In religious matters he was reared under Quaker influences, but is not now connected with any religious order. He was married in February, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth A. Diggs, daughter of Colonel James B. Diggs, of New Orleans.

HON. CHAS. P. JOHNSON.

ST. LOUIS.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON was born in Lebanon, St. Clair county, Illinois, January 18, 1836. His father, Henry Johnson, was a native of Pennsylvania, and his mother, whose maiden name was Elvira Fouke, was a native of Kaskaskia, Illinois. His maternal ancestry were among the early pioneers of Illinois, many of them filling high and honorable positions. He received all the advantages offered in the public schools of Belleville, but to the culture of an intelligent mother is due, to a very great extent, the excellencies in his mental as well as moral character.

His father died at St. Louis in 1870. His mother still lives, and adds to the charms of the governor's family circle. Mr. Johnson, while quite a youth, spent his leisure time in his uncle's printing office, where he acquired almost a complete knowledge of the printing business. In 1853, when only seventeen years of age, he opened a printing office of his own, at Sparta, Illinois and began the publication of a weekly newspaper, doing the greater part of the mechanical work himself. His ambition, however, would not permit him to remain in this unpromising position. Having aspirations for usefulness in another profession, and feeling the necessity of a more thorough education, he converted his printing office into cash, and went to McKendree College at Lebanon, Illinois, marking out a course of study as best suited to the views he entertained of his future. He diligently applied himself thereto, and having mastered it, removed to St. Louis and began the study of law under the direction of Hon. George P. Strong, Attorney-General Wingate, and Judge William C. Jones. In 1857 he was admitted to the bar.

His political bias threw him into the ranks of the Republican party, in whose clubs he soon became a recognized leader. In 1859 he zealously advocated the free soil movement in St. Louis, and so popular had he become, that he was that year nominated for city attorney, and duly elected.

In 1861, on the breaking out of the war between the North and South, he promptly took sides for the Union, and by his eloquence and influence materially helped the cause in his city. He enlisted as a private soldier for the three months' service in the 3d Regiment Missouri Volunteers, but was directly elected lieutenant in one of its companies, and served throughout the campaign. After his term of enlistment had expired, he assisted in recruiting and organizing the 8th Missouri Infantry, of which he was offered the office of major, but declined. He was sent on to Washington for the purpose, and in person tendered the regiment to President Lincoln; but for himself persistently declined any office in the regiment, other than one he felt himself capacitated to fill.

In 1862 his party had become divided into what were known as the Radical and Conservative wings, the former favoring prompt and vigorous measures for the suppression of the rebellion and the immediate emancipation of slaves, the other favoring a moderate policy in the treatment of the Southern question. Mr. Johnson placed himself firmly and squarely on the platform of the Radical wing, and soon became a recognized leader in the advanced emancipation ranks. On this platform he was nominated for Congress in opposition to General F. P. Blair. Being only twenty-six years of age, and recognizing the exigencies of the day as requiring the oldest and steadiest heads for the management of public affairs, he declined in favor of Hon. Samuel Knox.

Not willing to do without his services, his party nominated him for the legislature, and elected him by a handsome majority, over the combined forces of the Conservative Republicans and Democrats.

That winter, (1862-3) in the party caucus at Jefferson City, Mr. Johnson had occasion to oppose some of the old leaders who had become somewhat conservative and favored a moderate policy in the conduct of the war. He strenuously urged an early state convention to secure immediate emancipation, and the election to the United States Senate of such men as would carry forward such a policy. History shows that his opposition was effective, and it also shows that his views were sound, and most calculated speedily to terminate the unhappy war. In the house he was made chairman of the committee on emancipation, and rendered valuable service in the framing of the bill under which the convention was called, which gave the state the constitution that planted Missouri on a free soil platform. He also, during that session, favored the election of B. Gratz Brown to the United States Senate, and rendered telling assistance to his success.

In 1864 Mr. Johnson was again put in nomination by his party for congressman from the First District. But an element had grown up in the Republican ranks unfavorable to the views of him and his adherents on the war question, and these disaffected ones put in nomination Hon. Samuel Knox, thus creating a fatal split in the party, and John Hogan was elected. He was again elected to the legislature in 1865, but resigned to accept the position of circuit attorney of St. Louis county, offered him by Governor Fletcher. The satisfaction he gave in the fulfillment of those duties is attested by his election to the same position at the expiration of his term for four more years.

There was no malice nor personal dislike to the people of the South on the part of Mr. Johnson. He earnestly and honorably desired the perpetuity of the Union, and the war at once developed the only real danger to that perpetuity as existing in slavery, hence he was in favor of immediate emancipation. The war closed, and its cause forever put out of the way. Mr. Johnson at once offered his hand of friendship to every man living in peace with the government; consequently we find him, in 1870, acting with the Liberal Republicans, and favoring the reënfranchisement of those, who, by rebellion, had lost their citizenship. In the convention of his party at Jefferson City, in that year, he was one of the most ardent supporters of B. Gratz Brown for governor on that issue.

During this year (1870) he was once more nominated for Congress, but was again defeated, and again defeated by disaffection in his own party; this time the Radical or "straight" Republicans voted against him (or refused to vote at all) on account of his liberal sentiments. In 1872 the Liberal Republican party and the Democratic party nominated a joint ticket. Mr. Johnson was the nominee for lieutenant-governor and was elected. Those who knew Governor Johnson intimately during his term of office, say that the state has rarely had a better servant, nor the senate a more efficient parliamentarian as a presiding officer. He was one of the few presidents from whose decisions no appeal was ever taken.

This is the last public office, so far, filled by Governor Johnson. At the close of his term he resumed his practice in St. Louis, and has ever since assiduously applied himself thereto. As a lawyer he has devoted his attention largely to criminal practice, and stands unquestionably at the head of the bar of the state in that branch of the profession. This, however, must not be understood to derogate from his standing in other professional capacities, for twenty years of study and experience has made him a complete master of the principles and authorities upon which American jurisprudence rests. His mental attributes, moreover, especially qualify him to be a lawyer of eminence, and those who know his capacities regret most the time wrested from his profession and given to politics. His memory is remarkable; his judgment strong, sagacious and vigilant; his cast of thought logical, analytic, incisive, and his style of oratory calm and clear, but singularly fascinating.

Governor Johnson not only keeps abreast with his profession in all the latest decisions, but adds thereto extended and continued culture in every department of literature and philosophy. It is this that gives such breadth to his expression before the jury in criminal causes involving the causation which lies behind the passions or destroys the mental equilibrium. A strikingly original lecture from his pen on this subject has met with warm commendation by the bar and bench, and is regarded by those who have perused it as a most valuable contribution to such psychological studies. Social, genial, studious, learned, cautious, yet full of decision and copious in illustration, it may be said of him that he combines in himself as much promise as that of any man of his age in the West, whether he remain in the profession to which he is committed or whether he enter the broader arena of national controversy and statesmanship.

An eminent judge in the city of St. Louis, long

and intimately acquainted with Governor Johnson, says of him:

"In the practice of his profession, Governor Johnson is industrious, attentive and thoroughly honest. His statement of any fact or his agreement in any case is ever relied upon by his opponents, and it is only in rare instances that he is required to enter into written stipulations to file affidavits in a case. His success in the practice of criminal law is greatly owing to the fact that he is an excellent judge of human nature. In the selection of a jury he has but few equals. A few simple questions to a juror enables him to determine whether such juror's mind is of the kind that his opinions can be moulded or controlled in that case."

"All who come in contact with Governor Johnson are charmed with his pleasant and affable manner, and honor him for his manly qualities, yet to see and know him best, he should be met in the family circle. In domestic life his better nature and nobler qualities shine most brightly. His affection for his wife and children is apparent in every act and word, and a kindlier light glistens in his mild, blue eyes as he looks upon the loved ones. He is fond of the society of his friends and enjoys it best under his own roof. No engagements, either business or social, are allowed to interfere with his attention to the cares and troubles of his little ones, with whom under all trials he is patient, even-tempered and kind."

WILLIAM C. JAMISON.

ST. LOUIS.

WHAT is usually termed genius has little to do with the success of men in general. Keen perception, sound judgment, and a determined will, backed by persevering and continuous effort, are essential elements to success in any calling, and their possessor is sure to accomplish the aims hoped for in the days of his youth. In the domain of statesmanship, science, theology and war, many achieve eminence. But of all the factors which compose the commonwealth, the most necessary to its growth and permanence, is its jurisprudence. It is the one which conserves the other elements of civilization, and harmonizes apparently conflicting powers. Without a thorough knowledge and administration of the law no form of popular government could long exist. The subject of this sketch is one who by his ability as a jurist and his victories at the bar, is eminently worthy of a place in our record of successful men.

William Caldwell Jamison was born at Murfreesboro, Rutherford county, Tennessee, September 25, 1822. His father, a well-to-do farmer, belonged to an old and highly respected family, whose ancestors early settled in Tennessee, and were noted for their excellence of character, strict integrity, and the ability with which they conducted their private affairs, as well as those of the state, which they were often called upon to serve.

He received careful training in the common schools of his native village, where he laid the solid foundation for an education, and at the age of seventeen entered Union University, of Murfreesboro, an institution of national reputation, where he received a thorough classical education, and graduated in 1843 with high honors.

In the same year he went to St. Louis on a visit to some relatives, and was so pleased with the young but growing city, that he was easily induced to locate there with a view to studying the profession he had chosen for his life occupation. He first entered the office of Hon. John F. Darby, where he remained about one year, and made rapid progress. He then studied with Messrs. Todd & Krum, gentlemen of acknowledged eminence in the legal profession, and so faithfully did he prosecute his studies, that at the end of two years he was admitted to the bar. He remained for a short time in the office of Judge Krum, and then began for himself. The bar of St. Louis at that time comprised many eminent lawyers, and the young barrister was compelled to combat with men skilled in legal contests, and soon succeeded in establishing himself as an able and rising advocate.

In 1848 he became associated with Franklin A. Dick, Esq., but the connection was of short duration. In 1849 he formed a partnership with James R. Lackland, which for three years was eminently successful, when Mr. Lackland withdrew to accept the position of judge of the criminal court of St. Louis county. Mr. Jamison continued the practice

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of law by himself for about one year, when Mr. Cline became associated with him, and for four years they did a prosperous business. Judge Lackland's term having expired, he rejoined his former partner, under the firm name of Lackland, Cline & Jamison. Six years later Judge Lackland retired to recuperate his failing health, and Messrs. Cline and Jamison continued the business until 1866, when Mr. M. C. Day joined the firm, and it is now Cline, Jamison & Day. They have an extensive practice, and are held in high esteem by their professional brethren, as well as by the community in which they live.

In politics, Mr. Jamison was originally an Old Line Whig, but was never an office seeker. He acted with the Whigs until the abolitionists began to gain some strength, when he joined the Democratic party, with which he has since acted. He took no part in the civil war. Thoroughly convinced of the importance of maintaining the Union inviolate, yet he sympathized with the section of his nativity. Naturally modest and retiring in disposition, Mr Jamison has taken no part in public affairs beyond his duty as a voter, but has been connected with many important private enterprises. He was a director in the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company. He was for six years the attorney for the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, and was a stockholder in that corporation. He is also a stockholder in the Mechanics' Bank and the National Bank of the State of Missouri. He is administrator of several of the largest estates in the city of St. Louis, among which may be mentioned those of William H. Bell, Hon. Olly Williams, James Clemens, jr. and Henry T. Blow, in which latter estate he gave bonds in the sum of one million dollars. The settlement of these estates involved grave responsibilities, and it is but just praise to say that Mr. Jamison has acquitted his charge with fidelity to his clients, and added new luster to his already well-established reputation.

Mr. Jamison is and has been for a period of twenty-five years a member of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, in which body he has served as steward and treasurer, and been faithful to all his trusts. In July, 1865, he married Miss Mary Noe, daughter of Croel Noe, of Norfolk, Virginia, a lady of rare wifely accomplishments, by whom he has had three children; one boy only survives. Personally, Mr. Jamison is modest and unassuming, genial and pleasant in his intercourse with his fellowmen, he has the good fortune to make many friends and few enemies. He possesses a mind naturally clear and comprehensive, capable of grasping ideas and truths as they are presented, with great exactness; is a firm friend, a safe counselor, and has achieved success by energy, fidelity and perseverance. In the enjoyment of an ample fortune, possessing the esteem of the community in which he has so long lived, Mr. Jamison may justly feel proud of the success which has attended upon his personal efforts. Temperate and correct in his habits, he gives promise of many years of usefulness, which is the hope and wish of those who know and esteem him.

ALBERT M. DRAKE.

CARTHAGE.

ALBERT M. DRAKE was born in Mount Vernon, Ohio, September 5, 1841. His father, Charles Drake, born in 1799, was a native of New Jersey, and removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, and died there in 1852. Mary Boyle, his wife, survived him twenty-three years, dying in 1875, aged sixty-eight.

Albert M. was educated at the high school of his native town. In 1862, at twenty-one years of age, he left Ohio and came to Fort Scott, Kansas, where he learned the tinsmith's trade in the shop of his brother, Charles F. Drake, at present (1878) cashier of the First National Bank of Fort Scott. Having completed his term of apprenticeship, he returned to Mount Vernon and worked at his trade until 1865, when he again came west and engaged as a journeyman tinsmith with his brother, with whom he remained until October, 1866.

In the fall of this year, having purchased a small stock of stoves, tin and hardware, in value about six hundred and fifty dollars, he removed with them to Carthage, Jasper county, to engage in trade. Find-

ing no room in which to even store his goods, much less do business, he was obliged to camp out on a vacant lot, on the north side of the public square, where he managed to shelter his goods from the weather with some loose boards and canvas. After paying the freight charges on his goods, young Drake found himself possessed of the magnificent sum of fifty cents, and this was his reserve capital with which to begin business. It was in this way that the first hardware establishment in Jasper county, since the close of the war, was put upon its feet, and from this small beginning, and under the most discouraging circumstances, in less than twelve years Mr. Drake has built up one of the most flourishing hardware establishments in Southwest Missouri.

Freighting his goods from Sedalia, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, by wagon, and opening his goods under the blue sky, bounded only by the horizon, he had the advantage of plenty of fresh air and elbow room in his new location. His native energy and indomitable pluck have had their reward. In addition to his large retail business, he does an extensive jobbing trade with the surrounding country, and contemplates at no distant day to make the wholesale department the leading feature of his business.

In November, 1868, two years after removing to Carthage, Mr. Drake was married to Miss Sarah G. Caffe. A Democrat, he takes no active part in political movements, confining himself closely to the management of his increasing trade. His business qualifications are excellent; prompt, he meets all his engagements; square in his dealings, courteous as an acquaintance, obliging as a neighbor, faithful as a friend, an unpright, intelligent citizen, he is a first-class sample of a man who honoring his work, has at last been honored by it.

OMAR DEXTER AUSTIN.

BUTLER.

OMAR DEXTER AUSTIN was born October 7, 1841, in Shelby, Richland county, Ohio. His ancestors were of French origin, and emigrated to America early in the history of colonial settlements, locating in Massachusetts. His grandfather, Timothy Austin, a native of that state, was a farmer and stock-raiser, emigrated to Huron county, Ohio, in 1820, and died there in 1857, aged eighty years. His father, Horace Austin, was born July 16, 1804, in Massachusetts, and removed from there to Ohio in 1820. He afterward took up his residence in Pennsylvania, where he engaged in teaching school and studying medicine. Having completed his course of reading, he attended a medical college in Philadelphia, graduated with credit and returned to Shelby, Ohio, where he began the practice of his profession. Here he remained until 1844, when he located at Plymouth, in the same county, and continued practice until the beginning of the civil war. He then entered the Union army as a surgeon, but fell a victim to the hardships and exposures of a vigorous campaign, became an invalid, returned home and died in the fall of 1863, in the fifty-ninth year of his age. His wife was Flavia A. Conger, sister of Hon. O. D. Conger, of Michigan.

O. D. Austin, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest of six children, and until sixteen years of age attended the public schools of Plymouth, the home of his father. He then attended school for one year in Illinois, and returning to Ohio entered the *Herald* newspaper office in Mansfield. Here he remained until 1862, when, through the influence of Hon. John Sherman, present Secretary of the Treasury, he received the appointment of a clerkship in the United States Treasury department, and immediately repaired to Washington city. He was a spectator in Ford's Theater on the night of the memorable 14th of April, 1865, when President Lincoln was assassinated.

In April, 1866, he accepted the position of foreman in the office of the Kansas City *Advertiser*, the first daily Democratic paper established in that place. In this position he remained for about six months, and in October of the same year became general manager of the Bates County *Record*, at Butler, Missouri. In the spring of 1867 he returned to Kansas City and acted as local editor on the *Advertiser* until the 30th of November of the same year,

when he returned to Butler, purchased the *Record* office, and has continued the publication of that paper to the present time.

Politically he is a Republican, taking an active part in political affairs and rendering essential service to his party. He has been a delegate to every Republican state and congressional convention since 1867, and for the last two years a member of the Republican State Executive Committee.

In religious affairs he is liberal in sentiment. He is a member of the Masonic order and a Knight Templar. He was married May 3, 1871, to Miss Florence May Stobie, daughter of George and Maria L. Stobie, of Butler, formerly of Pittsfield, Illinois. They have one child.

As a journalist Mr. Austin is liberal, courteous and sincere, denouncing the iniquities of all parties with an unsparing hand, and advocating such measures as he believes to be for the public good. Notwithstanding the large Democratic majority in Bates county, the *Record* has a creditable circulation, and exercises great influence in that and adjoining counties.

HON. JOHN FERGUSON RYLAND.

LEXINGTON.

JOHN FERGUSON RYLAND, born in King and Queen county, Virginia, November 2, 1797, was the oldest son of Joseph and Rosanna Ryland. His mother's family name was Motley — a name well known in the early history of Virginia. About the year 1811 Joseph Ryland came with his family into Kentucky and settled in Jessamine county, where he shortly afterward died leaving a widow and seven children, of whom John F., then not more than fifteen years of age, was the oldest son. Left fatherless at so early an age to contend with adverse fortune, John's opportunities for acquiring an education were exceedingly limited. But difficulties only served to strengthen his determination to secure the benefits of a finished classical education, which he succeeded in obtaining at Forest Hill Academy, under the instructions of Samuel Wilson, one of the best classical scholars of his day. Among his fellow pupils were the Breckenridges, the Harrisons, the Todds and others, many of whom were afterward distinguished for their scholarship and positions in church and state. Young Ryland taught school and pursued his law studies at the same time, and in 1820, having finished his law course with the late Judge Hardin of Kentucky, he removed to Missouri and located in Old Franklin, Howard county, and entered upon the practice of his profession. Missouri being then but a territory, he was licensed by the Supreme Court of Illinois and began his legal career, before the State, whose bar he so adorned, was admitted into the Union.

Old Franklin was at that time the most important town in the territory (St. Louis being a small French village); but scarcely a vestige remains of the town at present.

Here John F. Ryland commenced the practice of law in 1820, at twenty-three years of age, as the compeer of such men as Tompkins, McGirk, Gamble, Todd, Leonard, Hayden, French, and others of equal note and eminence in the profession; rising rapidly to the front rank in that company of noble and talented men, all of whom he survived.

In 1831 the state legislature organized a new judicial district, called the Fifth. It embraced a large territory lying on both sides of the Missouri river, including Lafayette county. Of this judicial district John F. Ryland was appointed judge, by Governor John Miller, and in the spring of that year, 1831, he removed to Lexington, and entered upon his duties as judge of the circuit court, which position he held for eighteen consecutive years. He presided at the first court held in several of the counties of Western Missouri. Among the number were Carroll, Van Buren, (now Cass,) Johnson and Henry. In some of these counties there were not residents enough at the time to make a grand jury panel.

In 1849 Judge Ryland was appointed by Governor King to the Supreme Bench of Missouri, which position he filled for eight years to the satisfaction of the people and the bar of the state, adorning the position by his unremitting devotion to his duties, his profound learning, great research and impartiality; contributing by his able and lucid opinions, embodied in the Twelfth and Twenty-fifth volumes, inclusive,

of the Missouri Reports, to the elevation of the judicial standing of the state to that eminence which commands the respect of courts and juries in her sister states.

In 1819 Judge Ryland was married in Madison county, Kentucky, to Martha, daughter of Joseph Barnett of said county. Of their six children three are still living—Juliet Virginia, widow of James Findlay, of Lexington, Missouri, to whom she was married in 1839 and who died in 1862; C. T. Ryland, a prominent banker and lawyer of San José, California, who married Martha L. daughter of Ex-Governor Peter Burnett of California; and Major John E. Ryland, who married N. P., daughter of Isaac Palmer, of Lafayette county, Missouri.

Judge Ryland's wife dying September 30, 1832, on September 29, 1835 he was married to Elizabeth Gabriella, daughter of Major Simeon Buford, who removed from Kentucky and settled in Lafayette county. His wife's name was Elizabeth Twyman, and the marriage of their daughter to Judge Ryland was the first that took place in Middleton township, Lafayette county. The Buford family were formerly from Tennessee and are quite noted in Kentucky, furnishing two generals for the United States army and one for the confederates during the late war. By his second wife Judge Ryland had twelve children nine of whom survive, and save one daughter, are all married and living in this state. His daughter Elizabeth T. married James T. McKean; Rozanna M. married George W. McKean; Gabriella married James W. Miller; Caroline G. married Corydon F. Craig; Margaret Ryland remains unmarried. His son, Simeon B., married Margaret Buford; Xenophon married Caroline Ford; M. Cass married Jennie Bealle; Joseph Addison married Rebecca Bealle.

Judge Ryland died at his home in Lexington, Septempber 10, 1873. September 12, at a meeting of the bar of Lafayette county, held in Lexington, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"He filled well his position in life, died the death of the Christian and has gone to his reward in the upper courts of the judge of all the earth.

Resolved, That we will cherish his memory, and imitate the virtues of our deceased brother and strive as he did to preserve untarnished the character and standing of our profession.

Resolved, That the widow, children, and grand children of our deceased brother have our sincere sympathy and condolence in this their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as commemorative of the virtues and high character of the deceased, and of our appreciation and esteem for the same, copies of the foregoing preamble and of these resolutions, signed by the chairman and attested by the secretary of this meeting be presented to the courts of record of this county, and to the Supreme Court of the State in this district at the next meeting thereof, by such attorney or attorneys as may be appointed by the chairman for that purpose with the request that they be spread upon the minutes of said courts respectively.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and these resolutions signed by the chairman, and attested by the secretary of this meeting be presented to the widow and family of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That the city papers of this city be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and the papers in St. Louis and other cities and towns in the State be requested to copy the same.

The judge's funeral was attended by the members of the bar and officers of the court in a body, and all business houses were closed during the funeral services out of respect for his memory. Words can add nothing to a character which for a quarter of a century conferred dignity upon one of the most, honorable and responsible positions in the state. Judge Ryland has gone, but his memory lives, and his epitaph is nobly expressed in the opening sentence of the preamble adopted by his legal brethren, "He filled well his position in Life."

MAJOR JOHN E. RYLAND.

LEXINGTON.

JOHN E., fifth child of Judge Ryland by his first wife, was born near Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, July 8, 1830. A full account of his parentage will be found in the sketch of his father, Judge John F. Ryland, published in this volume. John E. received his education in the old Masonic College, Lexington, an institution of deservedly high reputation, from which he graduated July 2, 1852, taking the usual classical and mathematical course, of which latter study he was particularly fond. In 1852 he commenced teaching school in Kansas City, continuing his work there during 1853, after which

he returned to Lexington and taught as first assistant in the primary department of Masonic College, until October, 1855, when he became principal of that department, a position he held for two and a half years. In the meantime he had been studying law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, when he immediately entered upon the practice of his profession in Lexington, being a partner with his father until the death of the Judge in 1873, when he associated his brother Xenophon with himself, under the firm name of Ryland & Ryland. In 1862 he was enrolled with the Missouri militia and served a little over a year in the 72nd regiment, with the rank of major. The same year he was appointed circuit attorney for the district, to fill a vacancy, and in 1864 was elected to that office for four years. In May, 1865, all officers of the state were required to vacate their offices, in accordance with the constitutional amendment adopted at that time, and for political reasons Major Ryland was not appointed to fill his old office. In 1876 he was Democratic elector for the 11th district of the state, casting the ballot of his district for Samuel J. Tilden.

In 1852 he was made a Mason in Heroine Lodge, No. 104, Kansas City, and has been junior grand warden and deputy grand master of the state. He has always been deeply interested in educational matters and intimately associated with the scholastic institutions of Missouri. In 1874 he was appointed by the Southwestern Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church (South), curator of the Central College at Fayette, and of Central Female College, Lexington. In 1863 he was elected a member of the board of education for his own city, and served as such ten years. In 1868 he was elected mayor of the city, and declined a reëlection. He served as a member of the city council in 1866. In state and national politics he acts with the Democratic party, but in all local matters he is independent, supporting the best men, irrespective of party. He was brought up a Presbyterian, but since 1850 has been a communicant of the Methodist Episcopal church (South).

Major Ryland was married, December 10, 1860, to N. P., daughter of Isaac Palmer, of Lexington, and has a family of six children—four sons and two daughters, healthy and active. He enjoys a high professional reputation and has a large and increasing practice in the courts. He has inherited not only the legal talents, but the courteous manners of his late father, who for more than fifty years held an honored place among the first lawyers and judges of the state, and was esteemed by all who knew him for the kindness and benevolence of his character. Major Ryland is following in the footsteps of the deceased Judge, and promises fair to leave behind him a record worthy of his name.

XENOPHON RYLAND.

LEXINGTON.

XENOPHON RYLAND, fourth surviving son of the late Judge Ryland, whose sketch appears in this volume, was born near Lexington, June 1, 1844. His early education was received in the common and private schools of his neighborhood, until he entered Masonic College, Lexington. His studies in this institution were interrupted by the war breaking out when he was only seventeen years of age, and his collegiate course was never completed. Being incidentally present at the battle of Lexington he was taken prisoner but was soon released. Subsequently he entered Company A, 71st Regiment enrolled Missouri militia, was elected 1st Lieutenant and served four months until the regiment was disbanded. He was next detailed as 1st Lieutenant of a Saline county company and served two months when the company was mustered out of service. In 1863 Mr. Ryland entered upon the practice of law, having studied in the office of his father, and has continued its practice until the present, having been associated with his brother, Major Ryland, since 1873.

He was made a master mason in Lafayette lodge No. 32, at Lexington, in 1866, has passed through nearly every office in the lodge and is now W. M. of that body. He was D. D. G. M. of the 39th Masonic district from 1870 to 1874. Was made Grand Master October, 1876, and, on retiring from that office was presented with the accompanying memorial: "We recognize in Grand Master Ryland a representative of those laws, and his administration as

vigorous, conservative and healthy; we give our hearty endorsement of the sound and earnest views enunciated." He has also been exalted to the degree of a R. A. M., and October 9, 1873, at thirty years of age, was made Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter of Missouri. He is one of the brightest members of the fraternity in the state.

Mr. Ryland is a member of the Old School Presbyterian church, is an elder in that denomination, and has represented his church in every judicatory of the body from the session to the general assembly.

Mr. Ryland has been a Democrat since he was of age to take any political action, and has been a delegate to county, district and state conventions at different times.

January 31, 1866, he was married to Carolina F., daughter of Colonel John R. and Carolina A. (Foster) Ford, of Lafayette county. Their children are John F., Richard Foster, Caroline, Leonard G., Stella, and Elizabeth B., of whom all, save the eldest, are living. Mr. Ryland is a man of strong intellectual and physical constitution, and is justly considered one of the ablest and most promising young members of the Missouri bar.

HON. JOHN I. MARTIN.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN IRWIN MARTIN, son of William and Frances Elizabeth (Irwin) Martin—both natives of North Ireland—was born in St. Louis, Missouri, May 24, 1846, where he received a common school education. The impoverished circumstances of his father compelled him to do something for his subsistence, and at the age of fifteen he drove a dray in St. Louis, and in this business continued three years. In 1866 he secured a position in the commercial house of T. A. Anderson & Co., cotton factors and commission merchants in St. Louis, as clerk, where he was shortly made a salesman. He then went with George Bain & Co., as salesman, and remained till 1872, when he began business on his own account, at No. 16 South Main street, with Mr. John Needham as partner, in the sale of agricultural implements. He soon afterward bought out his partner, and individually conducted one of the largest establishments of the kind in the West. At the St. Louis Fair, in 1874, he carried off the (2nd) premium for the best display of agricultural implements made in the United States, and during his continuance in this business he made hosts of friends throughout the West for his fair trading and commercial integrity. His name was for years a favorite one with the Granges throughout the West, and his influence in that respectable party brought a large and lucrative trade to St. Louis.

In 1875 Mr. Martin closed his agricultural implement business on account of reverses. His Irish heart made him too liberal in the use of his name by friends, and security debts, together with the ravages of the grasshoppers upon his rural debtors, left him bankrupt in money but not in energy or credit. Without a dollar of his hard earned competency, but nothing daunted, he began anew the battle of life. All his life a laborious student, he had read law, among other studies, more, however, from a natural literary inclination than with any view to adopting the profession. Now he determined upon a change in his life's business, and entered upon the regular study of law in the office of Colonel Robert S. McDonald, one of the leading jurists of the West, of St. Louis.

In March, 1877, he was admitted to the practice and opened his office in St. Louis. In his new avocation Mr. Martin's success has been simply remarkable. As a lawyer in the criminal practice he has suddenly stepped to the front ranks of the St. Louis bar. With some of the most difficult and intricate cases on the criminal docket, he has succeeded in his clients' behalf, and made an enviable reputation as an advocate and counsel. His professional characteristics, as learned from his associates, are intense study, labored investigation, restless industry, superb management; these, added to his extraordinary oratorical talent, insure him success. His style of speaking is the impassioned, overwhelming, but at the same time lucid oratory peculiar to his race; and few juries can withstand the torrent of his eloquence, for his whole soul is in his case, and his own honest convictions are enlisted for his client.

With all the vehemence of a Burke, he pours forth his eloquence, while with the impressiveness of a Grattan he clinches to the jury the arguments and logical conclusions of his carefully prepared address. Sympathetic himself to a very high degree, and naturally an orator, it is no wonder that juries and judges yield him so many verdicts. A distinguished jurist of St. Louis furnished the writer with the above professional information, adding as proof corroborative, "he gained fifteen out of eighteen of the most difficult cases at the January term, and nine out of ten of the May term." For so short a career, Mr. Martin has certainly made an enviable reputation as a criminal lawyer.

In 1868, when only verging upon manhood, his talents as a speaker and his eminent administrative abilities secured for him the election of president of the largest Democratic organization in Missouri, and afterward made him the choice of his constituency as member of the Central Democratic Committee, of which body he was a member for several years.

In 1870 Mr. Martin was elected to the Missouri Legislature from the 9th (St. Louis) district, and served two years. During the session he was chairman of one of the most important committees, and for his services received a unanimous vote of thanks, irrespective of party, for his prompt and satisfactory work. He was also a member of other committees, and in all their labors was an industrious and valued assistant.

In 1874 he was appointed to represent the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange in the National Board of Trade in Baltimore, in which body he served with distinguished ability. In 1870 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature from St. Louis. In the same year he was also unanimously elected by the St. Louis county as one of the park commissioners of St. Louis, for the term of one year, and at the expiration of his term was reëlected for five years. During the same year Mr. Martin was elected by the 3d Congressional district, unanimously, as their representative in the State Democratic Committee. In November of the same year he was reëlected to the Missouri Legislature, 28th session, by a handsome majority. By that body he was elected Speaker *pro tem.*, although the youngest member in the house. Of his service in this latter capacity the *Kansas City Times* said: "Mr. Martin made a fine reputation as a presiding officer." The *Jefferson City Tribune* said: Mr. "Martin evinced a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law. Prompt and decisive in his rulings, he has the faculty of pushing business with rapidity, and is certainly a competent man to hold the gavel." The *St. Louis Dispatch* said: "He filled the position with honor to himself and credit to the state. His thorough knowledge of parliamentary law, his stentorian voice, his courteous manner, his prompt, impartial and positive rulings, won for him a reputation to be envied by the best." Other complimentary attestations of his satisfactory performance of the delicate duties of that office might be inserted here, did our space allow. But we desire, at least, to mention the handsome testimonial to his services as Speaker *pro tem.* (in which office, by the way, he performed a large proportion of the duty as Speaker), from the members of the legislature. It consisted of a handsome, massive gold hunting-case watch, having engraved on the inner side of one of the cases: "Presented to Hon. John I. Martin, Speaker *pro tem.* of the 28th General Assembly, by the members and other friends. Jefferson City, March 29, 1875." Attached is a heavy gold link chain, with gold gavel and medal pendant, and on the latter inscribed: "By the members, as a token of their esteem, March 29, 1875"; on the reverse side are the words: "Presented to Hon. John I. Martin, Speaker of House of Reps., 28th Gen'l Assembly." The presentation speech was made by Hon. James Shields, in his usual happy manner. The occasion and the gift took Mr. Martin completely by surprise, but he accepted the gift—its value increased a hundred fold by the sentiment it expressed—and in one of his usually felicitous, extempore speeches thanked the donors for their confidence, esteem and approval of his efforts.

In 1876 he was again elected to represent his district in the 29th Session of the Missouri legislature. In this body his popularity caused him to be one of the most prominently named members for Speaker, but he withdrew in favor of Colonel Williams, the member from Macon county, who was then elected.

Mr. Martin's legislative career has assuredly been a remarkably brilliant and successful one for so young a man. The marks of approval received bespeak a confidence rarely bestowed upon the junior members of the House, and gives promise of future prominence in political and official life.

In the fall of 1876 he was also a prominent candidate for State Senator from the 33d Congressional district of Missouri, before the nominating convention. In the balloting he tied his competitor upon

the first ballot and continued on every ballot. No compromise could be made, and the convention being about to break up, for the sake of party unity he withdrew from the canvass. This year he was also reëlected by the State Democratic Convention as representative from the 3d Congressional district in the Democratic State Committee, for the present term ending in 1880. During that year he made the first speech in favor of Samuel J. Tilden as the party's candidate for President. In the campaign following, Mr. Martin was specially invited and made campaigns in his own state and through Illinois, Indiana and Kansas.

Among his most successful efforts in behalf of St. Louis and Missouri may be classed his rousing speech before the National Transportatian and Commercial Convention which met in Chicago in December, 1876. Governor Hardin appointed him as a state delegate thereto, and by that body he was elected one of its vice presidents, and was also appointed a member of the committee on Terminal Facilities. In the evening, at the regular banquet given the members of the convention, Mr. Martin made one of the happiest hits of his oratorical career in a telling speech in behalf of the interests of St. Louis, which was spoken of by the newspapers as one of the most brilliant efforts of the occasion.

Mr. Martin has been a member of the Odd Fellows since 1867, having filled all the chairs of his Lodge. In his religious views he is exceedingly liberal and tolerant. So, too, in his politics, though a life-long and unflinching Democrat, he has always respected the opinions of all fair-speaking opponents.

On the 11th of June, 1872, John I. Martin married Miss Clara E. La Barge, daughter of Captain Charles La Barge, who was blown up on the steamer Saluda in 1856. Her mother's maiden name was Octavia Floundrey. Since the death of Captain La Barge she has become the wife of Mr. Peter G. Garhardt, a wholesale merchant of St Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have two living children, George and McDonald Martin.

Few men have made more prosperous use of meager facilities than the subject of this sketch, and if any man in the State of Missouri deserves honorable mention as a self-made success it is John I. Martin. Beginning life poor, he was honest, and ascended from the rank of dray-driver to one of the state's trusted counselors; popular as a politician, efficient as a public officer, his record is one of which he may well be proud, and serves as encouragement to young men ambitious to excel. He owes his success to his own tireless energy, indomitable will, perseverance and individual integrity.

Mr. Martin is no less perfect in his physical than in his mental build. Standing firm at five feet eight and a half inches, weighing about two hundred pounds, squarely and compactly built, with muscles of iron, he is as handsome physically as he is brilliant mentally. His impetuous Irish nature leads to dare anything where courage and prompt action are required; but fortunately with it he governs himself with a cool precision that averts danger. Every year the newspapers of St. Louis have recited his daring exploits in dangerous feats for the rescue of different parties. In many instances he has risked his own life to rescue his unfortunate fellow-beings, and in them all he has exhibited that physical courage and calmness of action that indicate the well-balanced mind of a man.

CYRUS A. ANTHONY.

MARYVILLE.

CYRUS A. ANTHONY was born April 29, 1839, in Hackettstown, New Jersey. His father, Francis Anthony, was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and immigrated to America about 1818, settling in New Jersey. In 1852 he came west, selecting as his home a beautiful farm in Stark county, Illinois, where he died in 1876, after a happy, useful life. His mother, Elizabeth Hager, daughter of Jacob Hager, a German farmer, was a native of Warren county, New Jersey.

The subject of this memoir was raised on the family farm in Stark county, Illinois. He attended a course of literary reading at Lombard University, Galesburg, Illinois. In 1861 he entered as a private soldier company K, 51st Illinois Infantry, and remained in active service until peace again reigned,

being mustered out in 1865. Mr. Anthony possesses firmness and self reliance, combining the two qualities indispensable to great action. Add to these daring and you will readily perceive why his promotions followed so rapidly. He was first promoted to quartermaster sergeant, then to first lieutenant of company G, from that to adjutant (regimental). His last advance was to captain of company G.

He was engaged in service in Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. Was mainly connected with the army of the Cumberland, and marched with Sherman to the Atlantic. When mustered out Mr. Anthony returned to his farm where he remained until 1867, when he began the reading of law at Galesburg, Illinois and was thus assiduously engaged for nearly three years, when in April, 1869, he was admitted to the bar. In 1870 he located at Maryville; Nodaway county, where he still resides, actively engaged in his profession. He was county attorney of Nodaway during 1875-6, and city attorney of Maryville during 1874-5-6.

The secret of Mr. Anthony's success in his professional career, lies in his noble devotion to the work itself, not looking to the rewards. No one can pursue a worthy object with all the powers of his mind, and yet make his life a failure. Politically he is a Democrat; religiously a Presbyterian. In 1864 he was married to Miss Charlotte Shaw, of Stark county, Illinois.

HON. WALTER D. HUBBARD.

SPRINGFIELD.

WALTER D. HUBBARD, son of John Harrison and Sarah A. Hubbard, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 3, 1840, and is of Welsh and English stock. His ancestors of the paternal line came over from England long prior to the war of the Revolution, and settled in Maryland. His great-grandfather, Harrison Hubbard, settled in Maryland about the year 1750; was a farmer by occupation, and prior to the Revolution had acquired a considerable property, all of which he sacrificed in aid of the struggle of the colonies for independence. He afterward moved to Patrick county, Virginia, where his son Daniel Hubbard, the grandfather of Walter, was born about the year 1781. Daniel having married Elizabeth Manear, in Virginia, removed to Kentucky in 1816 and settled in Madison county, where he resided till 1846, establishing a high character there as a man of broad and liberal views and as a Christian gentleman. He owned one slave, Robert, whom he brought up from a boy, and whom he set free when he arrived at the age of twenty-one years. Daniel was strongly opposed to the institution of slavery, declaring that it had no justification in the divine law, and was contrary to the fundamental principles of humanity and justice. Daniel moved to Missouri in 1846 and settled in Clay county, where he died in 1859, beloved and respected by all who knew him, as a just man and as a Christian, having been a leading and faithful member of the Missionary Baptist church for nearly fifty years.

Daniel's only son, John Harrison Hubbard, the father of Walter, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1817. Harrison (for he was known by his middle name) was brought up as a farmer's son and acquired the simplest rudiments of an education in the common schools of his time. In 1837 he married Sarah A. Brooks, daughter of John Brooks, of Garrard county, Kentucky, and settled a new farm in Madison county. He became a member and elder in the Christian church before he was twenty-five years of age; removed to Missouri in 1845 and in 1849 settled in Clinton county, and resided there and in Clay county until the war of the rebellion. His avocation was farming, though he was twice engaged in the mercantile business, each time losing large accumulations earned and saved on the farm. After the war he removed to Jasper county, Missouri, where he died in April, 1877. Harrison was a man of strong and clear mind, and throughout his life was a very diligent reader and close student of the Bible, mental and moral philosophy, politics and history. Prior to his contracting chronic bronchitis, about 1860, he was accustomed to speaking on public occasions, and was a forcible and entertaining orator. He was a man of good business qualifications and great energy, though his very liberal and charitable disposition ruined him as a merchant—the

business then being conducted on the old twelve months credit system. His charity was always bestowed to the utmost extent of his means. He often said to his family and friends, "turn not the stranger away from your door, for you may be called upon to entertain an angel unawares." He made and spent during his life a very large amount of money; he died poor in purse but rich in noble and humane deeds. He was a Whig in politics and a great admirer of Henry Clay; was always strongly opposed to slavery, and so expressed himself on all proper occasions. From and after 1860 he was a Republican of the Horace Greeley type, though he never liked the appellation of "Radical." He entered the Union army in 1862, and was severely wounded at Liberty, Missouri in March, 1862, thus rendering him totally disabled for the performance of military duty; he was consequently discharged. There were born to him seventeen children, twelve of whom are still living. He was married twice, his first wife, Sarah, having died in 1859.

Walter D. Hubbard, the subject of this sketch, received a good English education in the common schools and academies of Clay and Clinton counties, Missouri, stood high in all of his classes and studies, and had a great taste for mathematics—a talent not only common to all his brothers and sisters but to many of his ancestors. Before he was fifteen years of age he had mastered arithmetic, algebra and geometry, and in the place of the teachers often conducted the recitations of the classes in those studies. He commenced reading the law in 1859, during that year also reading Hume's and Smollett's Histories of England, under the tutorship of Rev. Howell, who was living in the family of his father, Harrison.

In 1860, and until the fall of 1861, he taught school and continued reading law and history, being then in charge of the principal common school of his county, at Plattsburg, Missouri. The taking of Lexington, Missouri, in September, 1861, by the Confederate forces, he considered as a call to all Union men to enlist in the service of their country, so he dismissed his school and enlisted in Captain W. B. Edgar's company of Missouri militia, where he served till February, 1862, when he reënlisted for three years in the 6th regiment Missouri state militia cavalry.

March 14, 1862, while he and his father were recruiting volunteers at Liberty, Clay county, with a squad of ten men as a recruiting party, they were attacked by a company, sixty strong, of Quantrell's rebels. Harrison was seriously wounded, and the fight was carried on by Walter and his ten men for half a day, and until every load of their ammunition was exhausted, when they were compelled to surrender and were taken across the Missouri river into Jackson county, where the rebels decided to shoot Walter and one of his men named Thomas Long, because they were stirring up a Union sentiment at and around Liberty, and because they thought Walter had falsely represented himself to be an enlisted man only, and not a commissioned officer in the Union forces. The entire squad was, however, afterward released on account of hostages being arrested and held by the colonel of Hubbard's regiment, for the safe return of the prisoners to camp at Liberty.

In this fight Hubbard earned his first promotion, for "gallant conduct in battle," being made sergeant-major of his regiment. December 1, 1862, he was promoted to be adjutant of his regiment, on account of efficiency for that position and for "gallant conduct in battle" at Lone Jack, August 16, 1862—the most bloody battle that was fought on Missouri soil during the war. Out of seven hundred Union soldiers in that fight, about two hundred and fifty were wounded and ninety-six to one hundred killed.

He held the position of adjutant until August 29, 1864, during the last year of which time he served on the staff of Brigadier-General John B. Sanborn, as Assistant Adjutant-General of the District of Southwest Missouri, and being then discharged from the service to enable him to accept the position of Adjutant of the 13th Missouri Veteran Cavalry, was highly complimented in orders by General Sanborn for the faithful and efficient discharge of his duties as assistant adjutant-general.

He attended to all the details of organizing the 13th Missouri Cavalry, a regiment made up of twelve hundred of Missouri's very best veteran and trained soldiers. He was, with his regiment, in October 1864, in the Missouri campaign against the invading forces of the Confederate, General Sterling Price; was with his colonel at the head of the regiment in the famous charge made by the regiment at Independence, Missouri, upon a Confederate battery, which was at full play upon the Union forces with its guns, the charge resulting in running over two of the rebel guns, and in their being then and there the prize of the 13th Missouri Veterans.

In February, 1865, in further recognition of his

services, he was again promoted, commissioned and mustered in as captain of his regiment. In March, 1865, was attached to the staff of Major-General G. M. Dodge, commanding department of the Missouri, and assigned to the charge and duty of mustering out the volunteers whose terms of service had expired, and who were then beginning to gather at Benton Barracks for discharge from the service. He continued in charge of the mustering office at Benton Barracks as the principal assistant of General B. L. E. Bonneville, and mustered out troops till August, 1865, when he was placed in charge of the mustering office at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, to which place he repaired and continued there mustering out the troops coming in from the plains. He mustered out his own company and regiment in May, 1866, and then being without a company, was by special direction of the President of the United States to the War Department, retained in the service as a captain of cavalry to muster out the remainder of the volunteers on the plains. He finished that duty and was ordered to Springfield, Missouri, where in October, 1866, he received his final and honorable discharge from the service, and for gallant and meritorious services was by President Johnson by proper commission, brevetted as Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers. Captain Hubbard mustered out and signed the discharge papers of 30,000 volunteers, from the states of New York, Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Kansas, Tennessee, Missouri, California, Illinois, and Indiana.

He at once entered the law and claim office of Colonel John M. Richardson, formerly Secretary of State, of Missouri, and prosecuted claims and read law until 1871, when he was enrolled as an attorney and counselor at law in the circuit court of Green county, and has since that time been an active member of the Springfield bar.

He was United States circuit court commissioner from 1873 to 1876, and was a member of the common council of Springfield in 1869 and '70. In the fall of 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Green county, and now holds and performs the duties of that position. His first vote was cast for Abraham Lincoln in 1864, and he has been a straight Republican ever since that time.

Before his discharge from the army he was married to Emily Faithful Powell, at Springfield, Missouri, June 28, 1866. His wife is the youngest daughter of Major-General Joseph Powell, who died in Green county in 1847, and is an accomplished lady of high Christian character, and an affectionate wife and mother. Her father, General Powell, was a native of Tennessee, and was one of the first settlers of Greene county; a farmer and trader by avocation, a very prominent citizen, and General of the Missouri militia during the Indian troubles in 1837. Walter and Emily Hubbard have two children: Charles A. and Walter P., both of whom are bright and promising boys.

Mr. Hubbard is still young in his profession, but meeting with splendid success as prosecuting attorney of Green county, and fast rising in the esteem and confidence of the people. His career has been one of earnest, honest and continuous effort. He has most indomitable energy and perseverance; confidence in himself and hope in the future, stimulate his ambition, and whatever presents itself as an obstacle is speedily removed. He has the ability to organize, plan and carry forward whatever he undertakes with much force and vigor. He may lack in policy sometimes, but the purity of his motives inspire confidence. He is courteous and affable, intense and enthusiastic in disposition. He is in every respect a self-made man, and a very worthy example of what pluck and energy can accomplish.

JUDGE WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

SPRINGFIELD.

WASHINGTON F. GEIGER was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, in June, 1836. He is one of a family of twelve children, consisting of eleven sons and one daughter, of whom eight sons and the daughter are now living. Albertus Geiger, physician, lives in Dayton, Ohio; Henry D. Geiger, farmer, lives near Silver Lake, Indiana; Hezekiah R. Geiger, Professor of Natural Sciences, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio; Jeremiah Geiger, physician, lives near Millville, Ohio; Levi Geiger, lawyer, lives in Urbana, Ohio; Andrew M. Geiger, Lutheran minister, lives in Van Wert, Ohio;

Urilla M. Geiger, lives in Springfield, Ohio; Francis M. Geiger, lawyer, lives in Houston, Missouri. The family ancestors came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania at an early date. His grandfather served in the Revolutionary war, and his father, Henry Geiger, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and was afterward a thrifty farmer, living in his native state until 1834, when he removed to the State of Ohio, where he died in 1860. He was married in 1816 to Julian Ruebush, whose family were natives of Virginia. She was a lady of superior mind and indomitable energy, and full of christian kindness toward all with whom she came in contact. She died in 1854.

Washington F. Geiger received an English and classical education in Urbana, Ohio. He began the study of law in 1853, teaching school at the same time. He afterward entered the law office of his brother in Urbana, Ohio, and continued his studies. He was admitted to the bar in 1858, in Springfield, Ohio; practiced in Urbana one year, and removed to Steelville, Crawford county, Missouri, in 1859, where he practiced his profession until the outbreak of the war.

He then organized a company of infantry, and was captain of Company C, Phelps Regiment, United States Volunteers. As soon as the organization was complete, he was commissioned Major, and at the hard fought battle of Pea Ridge he was in command of this regiment, showing great bravery and efficiency as an officer. In 1862 he organized, without any expense to the government, the 8th Missouri Regiment of Cavalry, United States Volunteers, was its colonel and with it in the battles of Prairie Grove and Bayou Metre. He then commanded the brigade at the taking of Little Rock, at Clarendon, Brownsville, and Prairie Long.

After this, and until the war closed, he had command of the 2d Brigade, Cavalry Division, 7th Army Corps, and was recognized as the best cavalry officer in the division. He entered the army without previous military training or experience. He was young and without influential personal or political friends to press his claims to preferment, and his success was due entirely to his own merits. Among those who knew him he was accorded the place of leadership without question. Uniting himself with the cause of the Union men of that section of Missouri, which he had but a short time previously chosen as his home, his ability and earnestness at once gave him prominence among them; and when the time for military organization arrived, he was chosen to command. Throughout the war he exhibited in a marked degree the qualities of a skillful commander. He never blundered, and in the rough cavalry service, in which he principally participated, he performed many brilliant exploits, and was never defeated in any engagement. His men had unbounded confidence in his courage and ability, and his command was recognized as one of the most effective in the Southwest. He retired from the army at the close of the war, having given four years of honorable service to his country, and leaving behind him a record without a stain.

Immediately after the war, Colonel Geiger located at Springfield, Missouri, and resumed the practice of his profession. He at once took rank among the best lawyers of the Southwest, and attended the courts of several counties, in all of which he had a large business. In 1868 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Fourteenth Judicial Circuit, and discharged the duties of that position with great credit and success. In 1869 he was elected judge of the 21st Judicial Circuit. In 1874 he was reëlected, and still occupies that position.

As a practitioner, Judge Geiger was regarded as one of the safest and most skillful in the management of his causes; but his greatest success as a lawyer has been upon the bench. Here his clear judgment, acute discrimination, and legal knowledge have been specially marked, and have added greatly to his reputation. He separates the material from the immaterial with unusual readiness, and through the most intricate complications his mind goes straight to the vital points of a case, and detects with a certainty that seldom errs, the right and the wrong involved. Added to his legal attainments, he possesses broad common sense and an integrity above suspicion. He is singularly impartial, and every lawyer who practices before him feels that whatever his relations may be to the man, he appears before the judge without prejudice. Few judges have a greater hold upon the confidence of the bar, or a more general and deserved popularity. Although a determined and even bitter effort was made by politicians to force a strict party vote in the judicial election of 1874, Judge Geiger received the support of a large number of the ablest and best of the Democratic lawyers of the circuit.

Politically, Judge Geiger is a consistent and earnest Republican; and previous to his election as judge, he was an active and zealous partisan. Since then

he has not participated actively in campaign work, but his advice and counsel have been freely sought and given, and his sagacious and prudent counsels have been largely instrumental in shaping the action of the party and in contributing to its success in Southwest Missouri.

Judge Geiger has inherited the light complexion of his German ancestors, possesses a vigorous physical constitution and an active nervous temperament, and has qualities which attach to him many warm and devoted friends. He was educated in the Lutheran faith and has a deep reverence for the sacred teachings of the Bible, firmly believing in the truth and divine origin of the Christian religion.

He was married in 1865 to Henrietta C. Bodge, an only daughter of Almaren Bodge, who was an honorable and respected citizen of Portland, Maine, for many years connected with important enterprises in his native state and in California from 1850 to 1853. He died in 1858. The maiden name of Mrs. Geiger's mother was Elizabeth Lord, a native of Maine, and a lady of rare culture and attainments. Her death followed that of her husband in the fall of 1858.

Mrs. Geiger's family ancestors were pioneer settlers of New England. They took an active and honorable part in the early history of the Colonies, and later, in the war of Independence. She received a liberal education in one of the best schools of her native state, and is an accomplished and cultivated lady, possessing a highly refined and intellectual mind united with good practical sense and energy. Her home is a pleasant and attractive place to her family and friends.

HON. G. G. VEST.

KANSAS CITY.

IN the very front rank of the brilliant young men who, a quarter of a century since, sought their fortunes in this state, and have stamped their impress upon its history and legislation, by universal consent stands G. G. Vest. He was born in Frankfort, Kentucky, December 6, 1830; graduated at Center College, Danville, in 1848, before he was eighteen years of age; and took his parchments as a graduate of the law department of Transylvania University four years later—delivering the valedictory of his class, composed of such men as General John M. Harlan, of Louisville, Kentucky, his brother, Vice-Chancellor James Harlan, and Hon. Isaac Simpson, of San Antonio, Texas. It was no ordinary distinction to win the honors from such competitors—a brilliant future was confidently predicted for him—and that early promise of his youth has been abundantly fulfilled.

In 1852, the same year in which he took his law degree, Mr. Vest came into Missouri and opened an office in Georgetown, Pettis county, for the practice of his profession. One of his old friends gives the following pen sketch of young Vest, whom he saw for the first time at the session of the court in Warrensburg the year following his removal to Pettis county:

"I remember well his boyish appearance, contrasting strongly and forcibly with his quiet self-possession, brilliant conversational powers, and easy unconsciousness of manner even in the presence of such great legal lights as Judge Napton, Charles French, and Russell Hicks."

At the time Mr. Vest settled in Missouri he was a stranger, without friends and without money. The bar of his section of the state was noted for its brilliancy. Men, whose names notable then are illustrious now, were in full practice there. It was to such a bar as this that Mr. Vest brought his youth and inexperience, and here in an incredibly short time he won his way to prominence and bore away the honors in many a hard won legal contest.

In 1856 Mr. Vest moved to Cooper county, and settled in Boonville. His practice had now become lucrative, his position as a first-class lawyer assured, and his rank as one of the ablest and most eloquent pleaders in the state acknowledged. He was very prominent in his opposition to the Know Nothing party. His withering sarcasm and witty rejoinders, his magnetic eloquence and masterly expositions of the fallacy and short-sightedness of its policy, did more to drive the party out of the state than the efforts of any one man. His talents and his popularity alike necessarily tided him into the sea of

political agitation. A Kentuckian by birth and education his sympathies were distinctively Southern.

In 1860 he was appointed by the Douglas convention one of the Democratic electors for the state of Missouri, and canvassed upper Missouri for Douglas. In this same year he was elected to represent Cooper county in the state legislature, in which body he served as chairman of the committee on Federal relations during the exciting session of 1860-61; was author of the bill calling a constitutional convention; of the "Vest Resolutions" denouncing coercion of the Southern states by the general government; and finally of the "Ordinance of Secession" passed by the Southern wing of the Missouri Legislature at Neosho, November 22, 1861. Before the adjournment of this body he was elected a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress at Richmond, Virginia, and in 1864 was appointed to a seat in its senate. He did not return to Missouri until 1867, when he settled in Sedalia.

In 1872 he was a delegate at large from the Democratic party of the state to Baltimore, and took an active part in the convention that nominated Horace Greeley for president of the United States. Was defeated by Phelps in 1876 for the Democratic nomination for governor—as many affirm only on account of outside pressure—the Northern Democracy insisting on a candidate with a loyal record in order to help carry the northern states for Tilden. Colonel Vest was undoubtedly the choice of his party in the state, and had he received the nomination would have been elected by a large majority.

Colonel Vest is a man of medium height, a finely shaped head, well pinned on broad square shoulders, and altogether just the build to endure great mental and physical labor. His distinctive quality is his great magnetic force, possessing in this particular much of the fascination which so marked his distinguished fellow Kentuckian "Silver-voiced Harry." He has a wonderful power of oratory, exercising command over his audiences without any apparent effort, and moving men to laughter or tears at will. He is fertile in resources, creates out of his teeming brain such illustrations as throw light upon his subject with the care of one narrating well known incidents; is affable in his manners, courteous to all, genial and pleasant, and justly entitled to his position as one of the most brilliant legal lights of the North Missouri bar.

COLONEL ELIJAH GATES.

JEFFERSON CITY.

ELIJAH GATES was born, December 17, 1827, in Garrard county, Kentucky. His father, John Gates, and his mother, a daughter of Thomas Maupin, were both natives of Kentucky. His father was a farmer. By the marriage of John Gates and Miss Maupin, three children were born: Elijah, Elizabeth and John. John was killed at the battle of Elkhorn in 1862, and was a brave Confederate soldier. His sister Elizabeth F. is the wife of James Buford, Esq., of Lexington, Kentucky.

Elijah Gates was educated in Lincoln county, Kentucky. He removed at the age of nineteen to Platte county, Missouri. He, however, remained there but a short time, when he removed to Livingston county, in the same state, and began the business of a farmer. On the 14th of May, 1861, shortly after the civil war began, he was elected captain of a company in the State militia, and held the position about three months. He then assisted in the organization of Cornell's regiment of State militia, of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel. After three months' service he resigned and entered the Confederate army, having organized a regiment under Major-General Sterling Price, of which he was chosen colonel. He with his regiment participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek and Lexington, Missouri; Elkhorn, Arkansas; Iuka, Corinth, Champion Hills and Big Black, Mississippi. He was captured in the last named engagement and held a prisoner of war for three days, when he made his escape, passed through the Federal lines and, after great privations and many narrow escapes, joined General Joe Johnston at Canton, Mississippi. He remained at Canton until the fall of Vicksburg and then rejoined his regiment near Raymond. He was then appointed to the command of Bowen's division, and marched his men to Demopolis, Alabama, where they went into parole camp. Two months after, a general exchange

took place and the troops again entered the field. He commanded his regiment at the battles of Altoona and Franklin, Tennessee, where he lost his left arm while at the head of his regiment, and was again made a prisoner of war. On his recovery he was placed on the cars, January 20, 1864, to be conveyed to a northern prison, but succeeded in making his escape before the train left the depot at Franklin, and with great difficulty and danger rejoined his regiment at Mobile, Alabama. He then assumed command of Cockrell's brigade, and took part in the siege of Blakeley, near Mobile. Here his whole command was captured and sent to Ship Island. They were detained but a short time and then sent to Jackson, Mississippi, for exchange. On the route they heard of the surrender of General Dick Taylor and his entire command, which virtually ended the war.

Colonel Gates was wounded in five different engagements during the war. No man in either army has a better record for cool courage, clear judgment and soldierly accomplishments. His men placed implicit confidence in his courage, daring and intrepidity. Returning to his farm in Buchanan county, whither he had moved before the war, he for a short time engaged in agricultural pursuits. Subsequently he removed to St. Joseph and began the livery business, in which he was engaged for five years. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of Buchanan county and served two terms, having been reëlected in 1874. In 1876 he was elected state treasurer by the largest majority ever given by the Democratic party in Missouri.

He is not a member of any religious organization. His family are connected with the Christian denomination. In political affairs he has always been an active Democrat, but is greatly respected by men of both parties.

He was married, April 1, 1852, to Miss Maria Stamper, a native of Missouri. By this marriage he has nine children, all living, five sons and four daughters: Susan E., John L., Joel E., Mary Luella, Elijah, jr., Charles G., Benjamin D., Maggie C. and twins, Travis and Georgia. Susan E., his eldest daughter, is the wife of H. K. Lyon, of Jefferson City.

Colonel Gates is a man of great personal magnetism and of many sterling virtues. His high sense of honor, personal independence and unflinching integrity render him a favorite, wherever he is known.

W. S. GREGORY.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM S. GREGORY stands among the first of the well and favorably known business men of Kansas City. He is one of the most highly respected, reliable citizens of that growing metropolis; a man of sound judgment, fine sense, attentive to business and strictly honorable, quiet and unobtrusive, yet his worth and merit are fully appreciated by his fellow citizens.

Mr. Gregory is one of the founders of Kansas City, and was her first mayor, elected in April, 1853, the duties of which office he discharged with ability, giving the new municipal government a start from which it has constantly grown and expanded until it is the second city within the bounds of the state. He has since served as alderman, aiding the city council with his sound advice and clear judgment in matters of vital importance to the welfare of the community. In 1860-61, he acted as secretary of the Kansas City and New Mexico Insurance company, and was a director in, and has been vice-president of, the Kansas City National Bank since 1877. He is a public-spirited citizen, and in all that pertains to the advancement and interests of the city, he is deeply interested and takes an active part.

He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, August 4, 1825, and was left an orphan in his infancy. His father was Robert Gregory and his mother Elizabeth (Ballard) Gregory; his maternal grandfather, James Ballard, and a brother, Bland Ballard, were among the early pioneers of Kentucky. In an old book entitled "Banks' History of Kentucky" (not read much now) honorable mention is made of these ancestors, and their deeds of heroism during the dark and bloody days of the early history of Kentucky are therein recorded.

Mr. Gregory was educated at South Hanover College, Indiana, receiving a collegiate course. On leaving college, his tastes leading him in the direction

of agricultural pursuits, he turned his face westward, and on the 25th day of August, 1844, landed on the spot where Kansas City now stands. He purchased a farm about two miles east from this point in Jackson county, and commenced active operations in farming, which business he continued about seven years.

In 1852 he embarked in mercantile business in Kansas City with his brother, James A., now of the firm of Gregory, Stagg & Co., wholesale commission and liquor dealers, St. Louis. They carried a general stock and conducted heavy operations, until the commencement of the late civil war, when, apprehending the dangers that others sadly realized, he removed to St. Louis, where in connection with E. R. Threlkeld and L. C. Alexander, under the firm name of W. S. Gregory & Co., he opened a wholesale grocery house. At the close of the first year, Mr. Gregory sold out and removed to Chicago; where, October 1, 1863, he formed a co-partnership with John R. Staley, of Warsaw, Benton county, Missouri, and Samuel C. Bennett, of Calloway county, Missouri, in the wholesale grocery business. In 1865 Mr. Staley retired, and the firm of Bennett & Gregory continued in Chicago until 1867. In that year they opened their house at 420 Delaware street, Kansas City, Missouri, where they continued with an increasing trade until 1872, when Mr. Gregory bought the interest of his partner and consolidated with L. H. Warriner and A. C. Dyas, at No. 51 and 53 West Third street, under the firm name of Warriner, Gregory & Dyas. They have transacted a very heavy business. In 1874 Mr. Dyas was succeeded by James H. Beckham, the firm name being changed to Warinner, Gregory & Co. The firm was dissolved August 15, 1877, by the death of Lee H. Warinner, James H. Beckham retiring. Mr. William Ryley then became a partner and the business has since been conducted by them under the firm name of Gregory & Co. Mr. Gregory is one of the most successful, because one of the most untiring, wholesale grocers in the West. The establishment began September 1, 1867, with a capital of $30,000 and employing six men. They now employ sixteen men, have $80,000 cash capital, with last year's sales amounting to $1,000,000. Their present buildings—51 and 53 Third street—are fifty by one hundred feet in dimension and four stories high.

Mr. Gregory has been married twice. January 2, 1846, he married Eliza A. Wade, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Long) Wade, of Jackson county, Missouri. She died April 1851, and her two children also died. On the 6th of May, 1852, he married his wife's sister, Mary C., who has borne him five children, four of whom are living—two sons and two daughters—a pleasant family circle, where he, being a man of domestic tastes, finds unalloyed happiness.

He is a staunch Democrat, and is also a member of the order of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons, and has served several times as Master of the Lodge. He is not a member of any church, but adheres to the doctrines of the Old School Presbyterians, in which church he was brought up.

HENRY C. HARPER.

WESTPORT.

HUMAN toil in all its attitudes, from the smoothing of a rock to the construction of a city, is one comprehensive illustration of the absolute truth that everything has its price. Men may offer something else; they may print a currency of their own, and vainly conceive its value sufficient for the barter; but the cheat will be transparent, and they must rest content with what the balanced scales tip out with mathematical justness.

The more fully men come to believe in nature's guarantee of the fulfillment of every contract, that honest labor cannot come to loss, the stronger and calmer will be their strokes, the less indifferent their lives. The expectancy of good they do not earn, can but interlard the life with miseries. Resting, not advancing, resisting, not coöperating, constitutes, too often, the outward biography of many, hence the mountainous inequalities of those who occupy the same zone of opportunity. There may be, however, a safe contraction of the limits of possible mischief; a melting away of the difficulties like icebergs in the sea before a tropic sun. Under the

shallow running streams of human circumstances, with their abortive ebb and flow, lies the abysmal deep of man's power, from which come the influx of elements that serve in true ways all worthy ends. The world in which man lives is mediate; its office is to serve. It submits to the dominion of man more meekly than the slow-plodding ox to the yoke; yet by some strange miscarriage men have abdicated the realm of supremacy, and it remains for them to wrest back, inch by inch, the bonded territory, and come again to the resumption of power in its uttermost meaning.

Looking merely at the throne discovers man's inability to reach it at a vault; yet men are making, evermore, perceptible progress in that divine direction in all the departments of duty which will ultimately constitute the finished whole. It is, therefore, the work of the biographer to single out from an aggregated humanity, not only those who realize a delegated prominence, but those, also, who fulfill the functions parceled out less obtrusively. This obligation is partially met in sketching briefly the following history:

Henry C. Harper is the son of George and Lucinda Harper, natives of Virginia. He was born to them November 24, 1834, in Bath county, Kentucky. His father cultivated a plantation of moderate area, assigning to young Henry the proud task of helping in its labors. With unremitting attention he served his sire in that capacity, thereby gaining no meager knowledge of that necessary and lucrative industry. His literary training was not ample, although by rightly improving his opportunities, he acquired a stock of learning and considerable discipline and range of thought. At the age of fourteen he came with his father to Independence, Missouri, leaving far behind, amid the old home memories, the grave of his mother.

Henry soon began to cast about, asking of himself, not others, the all important question, "How shall I get on in the world?" No one could have told him had he inquired, never so beseechingly, for no one ever traverses exactly the same ground passed over by another, "but arches his sail to an untried breeze." Out of the unfoldings of his own personal experiences, the answer was finally spelled out. Alertness, activity, persistence, and decision were found to be the necessary and component parts of every day's successes; and luckily for him the habits of his sturdy youth were the scaffolding to such qualities. Life to him became earnest, so without pausing to brush his hair over the appropriate bumps, or tarrying to tie his shoes, he pursued his purpose with ardor so fervent as to leave the impression that he regarded his occupation as simply a grave species of amusement.

Sedulously Henry C. toiled in diversified spheres of usefulness and profit; when at length his business qualifications becoming so well known and respected as to inspire a ready confidence, he commenced the responsible work of moving stores to Mexico. He concentrated all his efforts upon that work, refusing to fritter away his resources in a variety of pursuits, and consequently, to use his own language, "coined money." The power of patient labor was the essence of his genius, and his continuity and concentration were in harmonious proportion. No rival powers divided his efforts; alive to every advantage, rigidly honest, he did his best, which, after all, constitutes the truest success after which one can aspire. At the end of several years spent in unremitting business cares, Mr. Harper purchased a home near Kansas City, a lovely site on the Independence road. The ample grounds possessed natural beauties unsurpassed in that section. Notwithstanding the place was purchased for an abiding home, Mr. Harper was finally led, by the persistency of others who sought a similar location, to sub-divide his splendid farm and sell, after which he moved to Westport where he now resides, surrounded by much that renders home pleasant and makes sacred the name.

Mr. Harper is one of the stockholders of the Bank of Kansas City, which has always had extensive patronage and the unqualified confidence of the country. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity; has held responsible trusts in that connection, and to-day has a warm place in the affections of his brethren. His politics are Democratic; during the war his sympathies were wholly with the South, yet he was not in any way engaged in the contest.

He was married to Miss Mary R. Yager, November 22, 1863, in whom he has found a true wife, and a companion in every way fitted to be the partner of his faith and the tender comforter of his years. Mrs. Harper is the daughter of the Hon. J. B. Yager, of Independence, a man of high public merit and unsoiled integrity. Mr. Harper and wife are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, but do not confine within its pale their religious work and interest. Their home has always been open to ministers of Christ of every order, and

many will gratefully remember how they received help from his liberal purse, as well as the hospitalities of his welcome hearth. Surely to them shall come from the enthroned Lamb a voice, saying: "I was a stranger and ye took me in; an hungered and ye fed me; athirst and ye gave me drink; sick and in prison and ye visited me;" and within the everlasting doors they shall find rest.

The high social standing of Mr. Harper strengthens the idea that he was formed for friendship. Chaste, benevolent and pure minded, his presence proves a cordial exhilaration. Well known in Western Missouri, he is environed with lasting and worthy friendships, and few men know better how to appreciate such relationships and honor their laws. Mr. Harper is of medium stature and weighty build; he carries with him a look of freshness and youth, which clearly proves how completely he has mastered and held aloof the annoyances that bring premature age. Social himself, he has always respected and fostered everything which tends to unite men in a lasting and helpful brotherhood.

HON. SEMPRONIUS H. BOYD.

SPRINGFIELD.

WILLIAM G. BOYD immigrated to America and settled in Virginia while yet a colony of Great Britain. From the Old Dominion the family spread into Kentucky and Tennessee. William G. had a brother who settled in Kentucky, one of whose sons became a prominent statesman and for several years was senator from that state. William's son, Marcus, who was born in Virginia in 1805, removed from Mecklenburgh county, in that state, to Tennessee, where, in Williamson county, he married Eliza Hamilton, a native of Tennessee, descended from a North Carolina family. Marcus Boyd was a man of enterprise, and while living in Tennessee interested himself in public improvements. He came to Missouri in 1840, was a warm supporter of the Whig party, represented Greene county at different times in the state legislature, was receiver of the land office at Springfield by presidential appointment, warmly supported the Union during the Rebellion, was a colonel of a regiment of militia, and died in 1866. His wife was a great-granddaughter of James Swansey, the founder of the Swansey colony in South Carolina.

Their son, S. H. Boyd, born in Williamson county, Tennessee, May 28, 1828, received a liberal education, English and classical, at Springfield, Missouri. As a boy, he was reckless, full of animal spirits and fond of adventure. After leaving the academy he took a trip into Texas, having charge of a train loaded with bacon; sold his bacon, wagons and cattle, but refused to sell the negroes for whom he was offered a good price, and returned with them and the silver proceeds of his sales in safety to Springfield. He then took a position as clerk in the store of D. Johnson & Co. In 1847 the firm established a branch store at Forsyth, Missouri, and Mr. Boyd was placed in charge, though only nineteen years of age. After spending two years in Forsyth, young Boyd crossed the plains, arriving in California in August, 1849; mined in the placers of the Yuba, Feather and Moquelnes rivers, taught school at Volcano, Amador county, returning to Springfield in 1855, via Nicaragua and New Orleans.

He then studied law under Judge Price; was mayor of Springfield in 1856–7; was the first clerk of the probate and common pleas court of Greene county; was twice city attorney. In 1861 he was major of General Phelps' Home Guards; then colonel of a regiment of United States volunteers, and was in several engagements. He was elected to congress over General Phelps, the opposition candidate, and took his seat in December, 1863, was active in reorganizing the postal service in Southwestern Missouri; was a member of the committee on postoffices and post roads; was chairman of the committee on Revolutionary claims and pensions, and was a member of the committee that reported the measures for establishing the Freedmen's Bureau. He was circuit judge of the 14th Judicial District in 1865–66, which office he resigned to interest himself in the completion of the Southwestern Pacific railroad.

He was again elected to Congress in 1868, as the regular Republican nominee; he ran largely

Engd by Geo. E. Perine N.Y.

S. H. Boyd

HON. SEMPRONIUS H. BOYD,

REPRESENTATIVE FROM MISSOURI.

ahead of his ticket. While in the 41st Congress he opposed General Grant's scheme for the purchase of San Domingo, taking the same stand in the house that Schurz and Sumner did in the senate. For this, and for supporting B. Gratz Brown and favoring Rebel enfranchisement, he was ostracised by his party; he was not a mere partisan, and with him principles were never prostituted to position. He also worked a strong interest in favor of removing the national capital to the Mississippi Valley, and framed a resolution favoring the independence of Cuba. From 1864 to 1868 he was the Missouri member of the Republican national executive committee. Always active in promoting home interests, in 1872 he founded the Springfield wagon factory. He resumed the practice of law in 1874.

Since 1861 Colonel Boyd has been an active participant in state and national politics, and he has done much to shape the legislation of the past sixteen years, at home and in Washington. By birth, education and temperament he is an outspoken Southerner; by interest and association he is a progressive Northerner; he says that "the South and West have been hewers of wood and drawers of water long enough, and I would like to see the national legislation baulked until they are more favorably dealt with."

He is a hard money man, out and out; thinks the legislation on the silver question, 1878, a grand humbug; a red flag that those who are interested keep shaking to scare the people, and no matter what the legislation may be, the country will derive no benefit from it Colonel Boyd is a warm hearted, generous man; impulsive in his feelings, and naturally takes radical ground no matter which side of a question he advocates. With the interests of the city and country in which he resides, he is thoroughly identified; a progressive, live man, whose record is his best eulogy, and whose successes are the best comments upon his ability.

FREDOLIN EGGER.

APPLETON CITY.

FREDOLIN EGGER was born June 5, 1827, in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland. He is the oldest of five children born to John B. Egger and his wife, Anna Elmer. During the persecution of the followers of Martin Luther in 1530, the Egger family emigrated from Austria to Switzerland, where for many years they occupied a prominent position in the history of that country. Fredolin Egger, grandfather of Fredolin, was a leading citizen of the canton of Glarus, one of the first manufacturers of Switzerland and very prominent in the state, until his accidental death in 1817, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His son, John Balthasar Egger, was born June 5, 1794, in the canton of Glarus, where he was engaged until his death in the manufacture of paper. Confining himself to business, he took no part in politics. He died in 1870, aged seventy-six years. The maternal great grandfather of Fredolin Egger was John Henry Elmer, a prominent politician of Switzerland, at one time ambassador to Sardinia, and representative of his canton in the Swiss Congress. His son, Jacob Elmer, also represented the canton of Glarus in Counsel until his accidental death about the year 1818.

Fredolin Egger attended the high school of his canton until sixteen years old, when he was sent to the University of Lausanne, Switzerland. On leaving college he traveled for one year through France, Returning home, he became salesman and traveling agent for his father, and was thus engaged until 1850. In that year he came to America, traveled through the Mississippi Valley and located in the Swiss colony of New Glarus, Wisconsin. At that place he was engaged in merchandising until 1853, when he returned to Switzerland. The colony in Wisconsin was founded by the Emigration Society of the canton whose name it bears.

In the spring of 1854, having been appointed agent for the colony, he returned to Wisconsin and for two years performed acceptable work as such agent, collecting debts, settling accounts and discharging other duties. He received high commendation from his employers in the form of a written certificate as follows:

"The undersigned, Emigrant Committee, certify by these presents that Messrs. Fredolin Egger and Fred Streiff, of New Glarus, Wisconsin, appointed by

power of attorney dated 1854, as our representatives, have as such, effected a complete liquidation of the interests of our society in the colony of New Glarus, to our entire satisfaction, and that we have found their accounts with us in perfect conformity, as well as duly received the ultimate balance in favor of this society.

"The undersigned regard it further as their duty to testify their sincere thanks to said Messrs. Egger and Streiff, for the intelligent and energetic manner in which they have conducted our affairs in the colony, relieving them herewith of all and every responsibility in this matter.

"At the same time, and in conclusion, the undersigned cannot help expressing their deep regret at the ungrateful behavior of part of our former countrymen who have enjoyed our protection, have blamed themselves by the continual vexation of ourselves and of our said representatives.

"Done in Schwanden, canton of Glarus, Switzerland.

"The President of the Emigration Committee.
[SEAL.] PETER JENNY,
Counselor and Member of Government."

He acted as agent for the colony for two years, and at the end of that time engaged in mercantile and private banking business. He also served as postmaster and justice of the peace until 1874, when, not liking the condition of the country and wishing to change his business, he settled in Appleton City, St. Clair county, Missouri, engaging in the banking business with a capital of $5,000. He increased his capital to $15,000, and by judicious investments acquired considerable property in St. Clair county as well as in the State of Wisconsin. He dealt extensively in real estate also.

In politics he is independent, affiliating with the Republican party. He took an active part in Wisconsin politics. He is a member of the Swiss Reformed Church. Also a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married April 22, 1854, to Miss Anna Streiff, daughter of Thomas Streiff and Anna Elmer, of the canton of Glarus, Switzerland, by whom he has had eleven children, only six of whom are living. She died December 21, 1865. He was married June 10, 1866, to his second wife, Mrs. Catharine (Zweifel) Walcher. She has borne no children.

Mr. Egger is a business man who commands the respect of the community, and is known for his activity, honesty and fair dealing.

HON. WILLIAM GAULT WEAR.

WARSAW.

ABOUT the year 1765 five brothers by the name of Wear immigrated from the north of Ireland and settled in America, making their home in Virginia and South Carolina. Ten years later when the war of the Revolution broke out they took part with the colonists, and at the battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, Jonathan Wear the grandfather of William G., was severely wounded. He died on his farm in Tennessee, in 1829, aged eighty years. He had six children, one of whom, James H., was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, in 1785; emigrated from Virginia to Tennessee where he was engaged in farming until his removal to Howard county, Missouri, in 1817. Remaining there two years, he moved into Cooper county, and continued his labors as an agriculturist until his death in 1831. His son, William Gault Wear, was born near Knoxville, Tennessee, December 11, 1816, the year before his father settled in Missouri.

William's mother, Elizabeth, was the daughter of William Gault, who was born in the North of Ireland in 1742, and who emigrated to America and settled on a farm near Knoxville, Tennessee, where he died in 1828. During the war of 1812 he was wounded by a Seminole Indian while on guard duty.

William, the second in a family of eight children, received but a limited education in the common schools of Cooper county, his father dying when he was fifteen years old, after which time he was obliged to superintend the plantation, remaining in charge for four years.

At nineteen years of age he commenced business in Otterville, Cooper county, where he remained twenty-seven years, dealing in general merchandise, stock and real estate. In 1864 he engaged in mercantile business in Memphis, Tennessee, where his operations were quite extensive, his annual sales amounting to $250,000, until he met with financial reverses in 1870, and returned to Missouri, and for two years represented the house of James H. Wear

& Co. in the South and Southwest, the senior member of that firm being his son.

In 1873 he settled in Warsaw, Benton county, and resumed his old business, dealing in general merchandise and stock, at which he is now engaged. During the war of 1861-5, he was an advocate of the Union cause; and being elected by the Democratic party in 1862 to represent Cooper county in the lower branch of the Missouri Assembly, gave his hearty support to those measures tending to restore the supremacy of the National Government. Politically, now as then he is a Jeffersonian Democrat. He leans toward the Presbyterian church in his denominational preferences.

Mr. Wear was married November 3, 1837, to Sarah A., daughter of David and Mildred (Field) Yancey, of Charlottesville, Virginia. They have three children—James H. Wear, senior member of the firm of Wear, Bougher & Co., St. Louis; Colonel David Walker Wear, a leading lawyer in St. Louis; and Mildred Wear, wife of Charles S. Bryan, of Raleigh, North Carolina.

CAPTAIN JARVIS STOKES ROGERS.

CAMERON.

ASA AND REBECCA ROGERS emigrated to Ohio from New Jersey in 1816, permanently locating upon their farm in Miami county in 1826; where their son, Jarvis Stokes, was born February 9, 1827, the fifth of their family of eleven children. Reared in habits of industry, he remained at home until he was fifteen years of age, attending the district schools of his neighborhood when he could be spared from the farm work. Diligent and apt in his studies, in his sixteenth year of age he was engaged to teach school at a salary of $15 per month without board. From this period, his parents consenting, he became master of his own time, and relying solely upon his own exertions commenced to carve out his future.

The next five years he taught school, attending in the intervals of teaching, such select school as he could profitably, and for a portion of the time, Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio. Before three years, such was his reputation as a teacher, that he was able to command a salary of $50 per month. Eager to attend a full five months session of college, he took a contract to cut cordwood at thirty-seven and one-half cents per cord, cutting fifty cords, by this means earning money to help defray his expenses. His studies were specially selected with reference to the medical profession, and when about twenty-one years of age he commenced reading for the regular practice with J. S. Meeks, M. D. In the winter of 1849-50 he attended a full course of lectures in Starling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio. In the spring of 1850, prompted equally by a spirit of adventure and a desire for wealth, he decided upon making the overland trip to California, and since then has kept a careful diary of his whereabouts, character of the people, geography and productions of the countries visited, date of noted events, lines of travel, distances and methods of travel, etc.

In company with a few of his acquaintances, he left his father's home in Miami county for Cincinnati, where they took passage for St. Joseph, Missouri, arriving there April 1, 1850. Here they went into camp for twenty days; on April 20th, having completed their outfit, they crossed the Missouri river. They were all young men without experience in western travel, with no knowledge of camp life, and with slender financial resources; but possessed of great energy and resolution. With four yoke of cattle and a wagon loaded with supplies, on the 23d of April they rolled away from the banks of the big Muddy for the golden shores of California. Their journey was a success. In just four months, August 23, 1850, they reached "Hangtown" (Placerville), California, in excellent health, having walked the entire distance, young Rogers gaining twelve pounds in weight on the trip. He mined for gold until fall, when he went to San Francisco. From San Francisco he went via the Pacific ocean to Oregon, visiting Portland, Astoria, Salem, Oregon City, and many other localities in Oregon and what is now Washington Territory.

In February, 1851, he returned to San Francisco via the Columbia river and the ocean, and the last of the same month found himself in Sacramento

without money, having spent his last dollar on the trip from San Francisco to that city. He found work immediately at one dollar per hour, which he followed until he had money enough to pay expenses to the mines on the Yuba river. He mined from the Yuba river to Sonora in the south until February, 1853, meeting with excellent success. He now adopted the plan of sending his money home to his father and thus avoided any temptation to squander it. Notwithstanding his flattering success as a miner, February, 1853, found him again in San Francisco, from which port he sailed on the 17th of that month for Australia, visiting on the voyage Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands, Port-Apia, Upolu, one of the Navigator Islands, and Tongataboo, in the Feejee Islands. May 1 he landed in Sidney, Australia, proceeded directly to Melbourne, in Victoria, by steamer; thence to the gold mines, and continued mining until April, 1854. On May following he left Melbourne for Panama on the American steamer, Golden Age; passed numerous islands on the voyage, stopped for six days at Tahiti, on the Society Islands, arriving in Panama just in time to miss the semi-monthly steamer from Aspinwall to New York. July 1 he sailed for New York *via* Havana, arrived at that port after a voyage of ten days, took his Australia gold to the Philadelphia mint and waited for an assay.

After an absence of four years, four months and three days, July 21, 1854, he arrived at his parents' home in Miami county, Ohio. He had been very successful financially, had developed unusual physical strength, and was in robust health. In the fall of 1854 and summer of 1855 he visited Illinois and Iowa and made considerable investments in land. In March, 1856, he left Cincinnati for Southwest Texas *via* the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, thence across the Gulf of Mexico to Port Lavacca, Texas. Between the Guadeloupe and San Antoine rivers he purchased a lot of neat cattle, which he drove to Illinois and sold the same fall. He followed the business of driving Texas stock to Illinois for three years, being one of the pioneers in a business now developed to great magnitude.

In the spring of 1859 he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and fitted out a train for Denver, Colorado, having contracted to take a company of Ohio young men across the plains; they reached the foot of the mountains in June and camped at Clear Creek, on the present site of Golden City. He remained here, trading and looking after a ranch which he had located, until October, when he returned *via* St. Joseph to Ohio, where he spent the winter. In the spring of 1860 he returned to St. Joseph, and on the 3d of April witnessed the departure of the "pioneer pony" of the celebrated Pony Express, then established between St. Joseph and California. As a memento of this event, which constitutes an era in the history of St. Joseph, Captain Rogers has preserved a lock of hair from the tail of the "pioneer pony."

This year (1860) he disposed of all his interests in Colorado and returned to Ohio. The civil war (1861–5) giving a new direction to the current of his stirring and eventful life, April 18, 1861, he enlisted at Troy, Ohio, for three months, under the President's call for 75,000 men, in company D, 11th regiment Ohio infantry, United States volunteers, served one month over his term of enlistment, and was honorably discharged in August. In September he again enlisted, this time in company E, 44th regiment; was successively promoted to 2nd lieutenant, 1st lieutenant and captain, serving in Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee; was with General Burnside at the siege of Knoxville by General Longstreet, November, 1863, and distinguished himself there. In 1864, most of his regiment having reënlisted as veterans, Captain Rogers resigned his commission and retired from the service.

May 25, 1864, he was married to Miss Louisa M. Paxton, of Clermont county, Ohio, and is now the father of three children, one son and two daughters. The same fall, in company with some others, he established a machine shop and foundry in Eaton, Ohio, to which place he had removed, and continued that business until 1866, when they sold out to the Niles Works of Cincinnati.

Strongly attached to the West, he removed to Missouri in October, 1867, and locating in Cameron, his present residence, devoted himself to agriculture. March 1, 1871, he established the Park Bank, now recognized as one of the established institutions of the county, and with which he is still connected.

Captain Rogers is a member of the Masonic order, having been made a Master in Franklin Lodge, Ohio, in the winter of 1860–1; is now identified with Cameron Lodge, A. F. and A. M. A Protestant, not a sectarian, in his religious opinions, he is remarkably tolerant. In politics he is a Liberal Republican.

In addition to the wanderings above traced, Captain Rogers has, in the course of his adventurous life, visited most of the states and all the territories

except Arizona, the British possessions, Canada, Mexico, and Peru in South America. Everywhere —in the mines, at agriculture, at stock driving, at ranching, at banking—he has been uniformly successful. He has always enjoyed robust health, is in the possession of an ample fortune, and commands the unqualified respect of all who know him. Uniformly temperate in his habits, he was never intoxicated in his life, nor addicted to the use of tobacco. His sterling business qualities and his great personal popularity would long ago have placed him in office had he consented, but though frequently solicited, he has positively declined to become a candidate for any office.

Captain Rogers stands one-half inch under six feet high and weighs one hundred and eighty pounds. His social qualities are preëminent, and the immense fund of information acquired by him, with his thrilling personal adventures, constitute him one of the most instructive and delightful of associates.

FREDERICK GRAHAM GAYLORD.

PLATTE CITY.

FREDERICK GRAHAM GAYLORD, the second of a family of five children, was born in Oneida county, New York, January 24, 1820. His father, Thomas Gaylord, a Quaker in religious belief, was a farmer by occupation. His mother's maiden name was Caroline Loomis. Both families are of English origin. His grandfather, Thomas Gaylord, was a soldier under Washington, and was present on the occasion of his defeat on Long Island. His maternal grandfather, Roswell Loomis, was also a soldier of the Revolution, and served in the patriot army.

He was educated at Clinton, in Oneida county, New York. Always of a studious and investigating character of mind, he, early in life, reaped the advantages of sound literary and scientific training, acquiring by his own exertions much of the knowledge which rendered him, in after life, distinguished in several states, and especially in Missouri, as an educator of youth. Before completing his studies he from time to time engaged in teaching, to secure the means necessary for his further advancement, and thus developed a faculty and a taste which prompted him to make the profession of teaching the business of his life.

In 1842 he went to Augusta county, Virginia, where for the period of a year he taught a private school near Staunton. He then moved to Burketsville, Frederick county, Maryland, where he remained in charge of a high school till the summer of 1849, when he returned to the state of New York with the view of visiting California, and on April 15, 1850, sailed from New York city in the steamer Empire City to Chagres, crossed the Isthmus, and sailed to San Francisco in the French barque Gustave, arriving in June, 1850. He immediately went to the Southern mines, where he worked on the banks of the Mokalumne river, being moderately successful. He was present in San Francisco at the celebration of the admission of the state into the Union, in October, 1850.

In the spring of 1851 he returned via Panama, and arrived in New York on the steamer Prometheus, the first built of the Vanderbilt line. He then visited Ohio with the view of going to Kentucky, and stopping in Champaign county taught school there till February, 1852, when he went to Irvine, Estill county, Kentucky, and took charge of a seminary, opening his first session April 4, 1852. He remained in charge of this institution till the summer of 1857. In the meantime, November 10, 1855, he was married to Mrs. Mary Park, widow of Elihu Park, and proprietress of the Park Hotel in Irvine.

In the fall of 1857 he moved with his family, composed of his wife and two step-sons, Thomas and Clay Park, to Platte City, Missouri, having been invited to take charge of the male academy in that town. He brought with him several slaves.

November 2, 1857, he opened his first session of that institution, which continued to flourish under his able management till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the city incident to the war, he moved to Camden Point, eight miles north of Platte City, and there remained two years in charge of its academy. About two years after, in consequence of

his sympathy with the Confederate cause, he was forced to leave the state, and going to Kansas he located in Atchison, where he remained till the close of the war, in the following year, when, at the earnest solicitation of those who had long appreciated his distinguished ability as a teacher, he returned to Platte City, and assumed charge of the institution, then known as Platte City Female Academy, but now as Daughters' College, over which he has ever since presided and where he now (1877) continues to maintain his well-earned reputation.

Though raised by Quaker parents, he never identified himself with that "people." In the fall of 1858 he united with the Christian church in Platte City, of which he has ever since been an active member, and of which he is now an elder. In early life he was a Whig in politics, but since 1856 has uniformly acted with the Democratic party.

He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Kentucky. He joined the Masonic fraternity in Missouri, was initiated, passed and raised in 1867 in Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 191, in which he, at different times, held official positions. He was, one year, High Priest of Melody Royal Arch Chapter, and is also a member of Alpha Council of Royal and Select Masters. He was created a Knight Templar in Saint Bernard Commandery, in Platte City, soon after his exaltation in the Chapter.

Professor Gaylord is justly regarded as the pioneer in the cause of classical education in Northwest Missouri, and his success in elevating the standard of literary and scientific culture in that country is an acknowledged fact. Many of his students have achieved distinction in after life, as professional men, and filled with credit public positions of honor and trust.

In person he is six feet two inches high, of powerful frame, and weighs two hundred and ten pounds. His social qualities are excellent, and his benevolence and hospitality proverbial, facts which some in different states, educated by his liberality, are proud to attest.

WILLIAM A. GORDON, M. D.

LEXINGTON.

WILLIAM ABRAHAM GORDON was born May 10, 1821, in Canton, Trigg county, Kentucky. His father, George Haynes Gordon, was born in Hawkins county, East Tennessee, May 27, 1796. His mother, Martha Boyd, only daughter of Abraham Boyd, and sister of John, Linn, Alfred and Rufus Boyd, was born February 25, 1799.

The father and mother of our subject were married in November, 1816, in Canton, Trigg county, Kentucky, in which town and its vicinity they lived until the fall of 1832 The father was engaged in the mercantile business and in farming while he lived in Kentucky. On the 1st day of October, 1832, he started for Missouri, and arrived in Lafayette county, October 28, 1832. They had thirteen children: Nancy H., John B., William A., Caroline, Emerine S., Linn B., Leander F., Mary M., George H., Martha A., an infant unnamed, Lucy B. and another infant unnamed. Eight lived to be grown; seven are now (1878) living. George Haynes Gordon was elected county surveyor of Lafayette in 1840, for the term of four years. He surveyed and laid off the city of Lexington, that part that is now known as new town. He died June 21, 1847, being fifty-one years and a few days old at the time of his death. His wife died August 16, 1858, being at the time of her death nearly fifty nine years and six months old.

His maternal grandfather, Abraham Boyd, and his wife Nancy, had five children that lived to be grown: John, Linn, Martha, Alfred and Rufus. Rufus died when about twenty-two years of age. The others all lived to be from fifty-nine to seventy-five years of age. John Boyd was several times elected to the lower house of Congress in the Republic of Texas before it was annexed to the United States. Linn Boyd served sixteen consecutive years in the lower House of Congress from the 1st Congressional District in Kentucky, the last four of which he was speaker of the house. Alfred Boyd served in the legislature of Kentucky one or two terms, and also was a member of the state convention to amend or frame a new constitution.

His paternal grandfather, John Gordon, and his wife Nancy, had ten children, six boys and four

girls: John, Nancy, James, Thomas, Lucy, William, Polly, Joseph, George H. and Elizabeth. Nancy married a Mr. Harrison, Lucy married a Mr. Smith, Polly a Mr. Ford, Elizabeth a Mr. Allen and after his death a Mr. Raplee.

William A. Gordon was educated at the common schools in the country in Lafayette county. The branches taught were spelling, reading, writing, arithmetic, geography and English grammar. He attended two winter sessions of about three months each, at Dover in the same county, assisted in teaching and studied geometry and trigonometry. At the age of twenty-two he attended a high school about two months in Cadiz, Trigg county, Kentucky, at which he studied latin and algebra.

In his childhood he was very much attached to home and to the different members of the family, but especially to his mother. In youth he began to have a desire for hunting and fishing, and to visit different places as opportunity offered. To use his own language, "the more I have been from home since my youthful days the more I am convinced of the truth of the sentiment contained in that good old song—'Home, sweet home, be it ever so humble, there is no place like home.'"

His first step after leaving school was to teach, that he might thereby be enabled to educate himself. He taught his first school, six months, in the spring and summer of 1839, before entering upon his nineteenth year. The following winter he boarded and went to school in Dover to John A. Tutt. The next spring and summer he taught again at the same place where he had been engaged the year before, and the winter following again went to school in Dover to the same teacher. He was employed the next two years in teaching, surveying, (being deputy under his father), and in farming.

In the spring of 1844 he commenced the study of medicine, having for his preceptor Wm. P. Boulware, M. D., of Lexington, and attended his first course of lectures in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, at the Louisville Medical Institute at the session of 1845–6. Upon returning home he commenced the practice of his profession in connection with his cousin, William L. Gordon, near Oak Grove, in Jackson county, Missouri. They practiced together till the following fall, when he again went to Louisville to attend a second course of lectures at the University of Kentucky, and graduated March 1, 1847. He returned home and resumed the practice of medicine, locating at James Walton's, in the southwest part of Lafayette county, better known as Texas Prairie. The doctor continued to practice there till the fall of 1849, when he removed to Dover, in the same county, where he remained until the following spring, when he determined to go to the gold mines of California.

May 1, 1850, he entered the then territory of Kansas, occupied by Indians only at that time. After one hundred and twenty days of journeying the expedition reached Placerville, or Hangtown as it was better known at that time—three gamblers having been hung by a vigilance committee to a limb of a tree in that town, thus giving origin to the name. There he saw the first native gold and the process by which it was taken from the earth. Remaining here but a few days he went to Georgetown, situated between the south and middle forks of the American river and commenced digging for gold; but being a novice at the business, and commencing where it had been worked before, he did not make enough to buy food, so he quit mining and commenced practicing medicine, at which he succeeded very well. He remained about two months and then went to Diamond Springs and spent the winter. In March, 1851, he went to the middle fork of the American river and took a claim with thirteen others. Here he remained till about the 10th day of October engaged in making preparations, and in working out his claim. The claim paid about $550 to the share after paying expenses.

He left San Francisco for home November 1, 1851, on the steamship Tennessee, and arrived on the 26th day of the following December.

In March, 1852, Dr. Gordon located in Wellington, Lafayette county, where he practiced his profession until April 1, 1858, when he moved to a farm about three and a half miles from Mayview, in Washington township of the same county, and resided there till February 1, 1873. He then moved to Lexington, having been elected to the office of county collector, and is now (1878) living in the suburbs of that city.

The doctor's first military record was made when he was only seventeen years of age, in the fall of 1838, in a campaign against the Mormons, then living in Caldwell county, Missouri. The brigade commander was General James H. Graham, of Lexington. He went as a substitute for his brother, John B.

In July, 1861, he enlisted as private in the Missouri State Guards, General Sterling Price, at Cow-

skin Prairie, Missouri, and January 1, 1862, entered company A, Rives' regiment Confederate States Army, at Springfield, Missouri, and was appointed regimental surgeon at Corinth, Mississippi, in May or June, 1862, serving in that capacity till the close of the war—most of the time with the 1st Missouri Cavalry, Colonel E. Gates. He was captured at the fall of Mobile, April 9, 1865, the same day that General R. E. Lee surrendered the Confederate forces to General Grant, and got back to his home June 19, 1865.

In August, 1860, Dr. Gordon was elected as one of the representatives to the legislature from Lafayette county, for the term of two years. He served one regular session in that body and also at the called session in May, and in the extraordinary session held at Neosho in Newton county and in Cassville, in Barry county. At the November election in 1872, he was elected collector of Lafayette county for the term of two years. At the November election in 1874 he was reëlected to the same office, and in 1876 declined to be a candidate for a third term.

In his youth he was not taught any particular tenets in regard to religion. His parents were moral but not religious people at the time he joined the church. He was the first member of the family that publicly avowed Christianity. He connected himself with the Christian Church in Lexington in the summer of 1841, and has continued in that faith. His mother joined the church in about a year after he did and continued in the faith until her death. His father became deeply concerned on the subject of religion, and spoke to a minister to baptize him, but took sick and died before an opportunity was afforded.

Dr. Gordon has been acting with the Democrats since the close of the civil war in 1865. His first vote for president was cast for the illustrious Henry Clay in 1844, and he acted with the old whig party as long as it had an existence.

Dr. William A. Gordon was married to Margaret V. Green, May 10, 1849, that being his 29th birthday. His wife was the seventh child of the late Colonel Lewis Green, an old settler and a very highly respected citizen of Lafayette county. She was born October 27, 1826, in Sumner county, Tennessee. They have had born to them ten children—all girls: Martha Elizabeth, Sophia Mildred, Emma Franklin, Mary Walker, Lucy Ewing, Catharine Green, Florence Edwards, Jane Lee, Nancy Shelby and Minnie Carson. Sophia and Emma died in infancy, the former when about ten months and the latter about sixteen months old. Lucy died in her twenty-first year.

The doctor is six feet three inches tall. In early manhood his hair was dark brown; but is now silvered over with gray. His eyes are brown or hazel, beard formerly red or sandy, but now considerably gray and very heavy, which with his tall commanding figure, dignified bearing and pleasant countenance, gives him quite a patriarchal appearance. Few men have more warm friends, none less enemies. In society he is welcome, respected everywhere, and in his family the central figure of a loving circle.

JUDGE ROBERT L. DODGE.

GALLATIN.

ROBERT L. DODGE was born in Dutchess county, New York, November 16, 1823. His father, Dr. John Dodge, was a physician of that county. His mother's maiden name was Sophia Cheesman. Robert received the advantages of a liberal education; he received his preparation for college in Fairfield, Herkimer county, New York. Here he distinguished himself by his progress in classical scholarship and before he left the same he acted in the institution as assistant teacher of ancient languages, early securing to himself the reputation of a practical and efficient instructor. He then entered Union college, in Schenectady, New York, and was there a pupil of the celebrated Dr. Nott. In 1850 he graduated from this institution with the degree of A. B., acquitting himself with distinguished honor. While a student in the college he discharged, with marked ability, the duties of classical instructor in its preparatory departments. On leaving this institution he was invited to take charge of Spencertown Academy, Columbia county, New York. This position he accepted and filled, with his usual success, one year. In 1852 he began the study of law, still, however, giving instruction, occasionally, in the Latin

language, in the teaching of which he was especially successful. In the spring of 1853 he moved to Missouri and settled in Savannah, Andrew county, where he was soon after admitted to the practice of law. During the years 1853–4 he distinguished himself as a teacher in the Savannah high school. Many of the now prominent and successful citizens of Northwest Missouri were students in this school.

November 16, 1853, he married in Savannah, Missouri, Miss Mary E. Barnett, daughter of A. F. Barnett, now (1877) treasurer of Daviess county. They had two children, both of whom are dead. In 1858 his wife died. January 16, 1861, he married Miss Laura Kantz, daughter of Jacob Kantz, a farmer of Caldwell county, Missouri. He has, by this marriage, four children—two sons and two daughters. Robert K., the eldest, was born in 1864.

In 1856 he moved to Gallatin, Missouri, his present residence, and resumed the practice of law, from which he withdrew about the close of 1858, having been elected, in the fall of that year, judge of the court of common pleas. From January 1, 1869, till January 1, 1873, he discharged the duties of this office with distinguished ability, zeal and integrity, retiring, at the close of his four years' term, with a spotless official character. Since then he has given very little attention to the practice of law; for the past three years he has been largely engaged in merchandising at Gallatin.

His religious faith has always been that of the Old School Baptist church. He was made a Master Mason in Daviess lodge, No. 116, Gallatin, in 1856, is member of Gallatin Royal Arch Chapter, No. 11. He is a member of Saint Louis Council, No. 1, R. & S. M. He was knighted in Cœur de Lion Commandery, Brookfield, Missouri, and is a chartered member of Kadesh Commandery, K. T. & K. M., in Hamilton, Missouri. He was at one time an Odd Fellow, having united with that order in New York in 1850. In politics he was a Democrat till the breaking out of the war of the Republic, since which period he has acted with the Republican party.

In person he is five feet, eleven inches high, and weighs about one hundred and fifty-five pounds. A man of unusual scholastic and legal attainments, he is unassuming in demeanor and generally popular.

DR. HOLLAND B. EVANS, S. D.

ST. CHARLES.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Belmont county, Ohio, January 23, 1834. His father was John Evans and his mother's maiden name was Mary E. Kendrick; the father was of Quaker parentage and the mother a rigid and consistent Christian woman; both were of old Pennsylvania families. Their strict family discipline made of Holland B. one of the most moral men; a distinguished brother physician said of him to the writer, "He is one of the best men you ever met."

He received his literary education at Urbana, Ohio, and completed his professional studies at Columbus, in the same state. He was always studious, and on his father's farm — where he spent the first fifteen years of his life — his leisure hours were devoted to his books and the acquirement of such solid information as would attain his earliest ambition, to be of use in the world. In 1850 his father was engaged in merchandising in Kingston, Ohio, and, in order to fit himself for that line of business, the son became a salesman in the dry goods store in Kingston, Ohio. Here he remained two years, when he with two other young men became owners of the store. In 1853 they removed the stock of goods to Westminster, Ohio, and there continued two years. Our subject then sold his interest, and for a few months engaged as traveling salesman.

Having now become a man in years, and being satisfied that merchandising was not his forte, he duly and carefully considered the question of his life calling, finally adopting dentistry. He at once devoted himself assiduously to study in that profession, and has from that time to the present spared neither time nor labor to make himself a proficient. That he has succeeded is evinced by the leading position he has attained as a dentist in his county — a fact attested to the writer of this sketch by resident physicians of the city.

The Doctor was raised a Whig, was a Know-

nothing while that party was an organization, but is now a Democrat. In 1853 he became a Son of Temperance, in 1858 a Good Templar, and in 1859 joined the Masonic order, being now secretary of his lodge. In his religious faith he is a Methodist, and has been a member of that denomination from early manhood.

In the spring of 1857 he located in St. Charles, where he has continued to practice his profession until the present time, having made for himself there a first-class business name, a high rank as a dentist, and an enviable reputation as a man and moralist. August 7, 1860, Dr. Evans married Miss Harriet C. Fouchee, daughter of Edwin and Amanda Fouchee, formerly of Virginia. Of this union have been born the following children now living: John A., Edwin F., Benjamin S., Gracie O., and Annie C.

Apart from his profession, Dr. Evans is a practical genius, and in his reading and observation has been as much prompted by his ingenuity as his professional pride. He has looked and thought while passing through life, and his talents have enabled him to remedy defects and supply wants. It did not need very great knowledge to discern that the old Egyptian plan of making brick had never been greatly improved; but it did require thought and study and genius to remedy its defects. The Doctor accomplished that in 1876, by an improvement in brick kilns, the successful working of which establishes his reputation in that line of business. The Missouri Brick-kiln Company was organized at St. Charles in 1876, and Dr. Evans has been its president since.

In 1876, with an associate, he invented "The Missouri Ironer," an ironing machine which shortens the time and greatly reduces the labor of the old style method of ironing. Besides cutting down its expense, it makes the old time ironing table a luxury rather than a drudge. The "Ironer" we have seen and can attest to its utility from its appearance. In a simple muscle-saving machine the Doctor has displayed his ingenuity, and doubtless endeared himself to our wives and mothers by lightening that hitherto burdensome item of domestic economy.

More particularly do we wish to call attention to his improved brick-kiln, which he patented in 1875, and which has been used successfully in the leading cities of the union. Its merits are: First—saving of expense. It can burn the same kiln with the old style walls at a saving of twenty-five per cent. in fuel. Second—Saving of heat. In the old style of burning, the heat concentrated at the center and escaped without service. In this the heat is, under the burner's control, driven to every corner of every wall by the aid of the flues, the top being covered, and twenty per cent. more hard brick made. Third—absence of expense. The improvement can be utilized on the old style of walls without additional expense, and fourth—by 30,000 to 50,000 additional brick on top, which are burnt sound and hard.

As a writer of representative men of Missouri, we are happy in the task of truthfully saying, here is a "self-made man" who is a man indeed; he has never muddied the morals of a community in which he has lived, his influence has always been for good, he has helped mankind and made a good name. We do not mention the fortune he has accumulated, as the result of his labor, because that has very little to do in encouraging young men to upright lives. But that he has succeeded so well is one more attestation that "honesty is the best policy."

HON. AMBROSE CLAY EUBANKS.

MILAN.

AMBROSE CLAY EUBANKS, a native of Ohio, was born in Pike county, June 16, 1832. His father, David Eubanks, was born in Eastern Maryland, and emigrated to Pike county, Ohio; thence to Missouri in 1837; he was a farmer and served in the war of 1812. His mother Anna (Wyatt) Eubanks, was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and daughter of Macajah Wyatt, who spent his days in that state.

The subject of this sketch was trained from his childhood in agricultural pursuits and given all the educational advantages, both in the common and high schools, that the country afforded. In 1855 he began to teach school and followed this profession

for seven years, occasionally alternating it with other employment. In 1859 he began the study of law, devoting to it his leisure time while teaching.

In 1863 he married Miss Kammie Pickle, of Audrian county, Missouri, and daughter of Solomon Pickle, an early settler from Kentucky. Mrs. Eubanks only lived two years after her marriage.

In 1863 Mr. Eubanks entered the Union army, going out as 2d lieutenant of company M, 2d Missouri cavalry. He was in the army one year and engaged in several battles and skirmishes in Arkansas and Missouri.

In 1864 he located at Milan and the following year engaged in the practice of the law. In 1866 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county, and in the same year was elected from that county as representative to the Missouri Legislature. It seemed to be the unanimous wish of the people that he should be their representative, and in 1870 and 1872 he was reëlected to that office. In 1876 he was again elected prosecuting attorney of Sullivan county. In politics Mr. Eubanks is a Republican, and one in whom his party has implicit confidence.

In October, 1868, he married Miss Flora M. Cochrane, of Indiana, daughter of S. H. B. Cochrane, an early settler in Indiana, having emigrated to that state from Virginia. Mr. Eubanks is a kind-hearted, affable gentleman and stands high in the estimation of all. In his profession, he has few superiors.

COLONEL WILLIAM WALLACE S. SNODDY.

SEDALIA.

WILLIAM WALLACE SCHOOLEY SNODDY was born in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, January 25, 1838. He was a son of James and Christina Schooley Snoddy, both natives of Pennsylvania. He is of Scotch-Irish descent, and comes of a long-lived family. His maternal grandfather came from Scotland and was a man of education and refinement, great energy and force of character. His father's parents were born near Carrickfergas, county of Antrim, on Belfast Lough, Ireland.

On account of family opposition, his paternal grandfather eloped with his wife, and on the day of his marriage sailed for America, arriving in Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, in 1783, where they purchased a small piece of ground and lived to be very aged people. His grand-parents on his father's side sympathized with the colonists in the Revolutionary war, and also took great interest in the success of the Union cause in the late Civil war, for they lived a century.

Like many others of poor parentage, when a boy Colonel Snoddy's school advantages were few. But he was from a child studious, and availed himself of every opportunity afforded him to acquire knowledge. So earnest was he in his efforts in this direction that he labored on a farm industriously during the day, and studied hard at night. Inspired by the examples of many illustrious men, he struggled on with the thought ever in his mind that he could accomplish what they had. He early evinced a decided taste for the legal profession. But his friends and advisers opposed him, and urged him to remain upon the farm. Yet he was not to be turned from his course, and was fully determined to battle with opposition and surmount every opposition which barred the way. Natural ability and boundless energy enabled him to stick to his purpose.

At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching and was successful both in public and private schools. At the same time he devoted his spare time to his studies, and advanced as rapidly as most college students. In this way he completed the mathematical course, the higher English branches, the elements of Latin, and began the study of law, using the books of T. T. Abrams, a leading lawyer of Lock Haven, Pennsylvania. He still continued teaching, and read law when not thus engaged—reciting on Saturdays to Mr. Abrams.

When ready to be admitted to the bar the war broke out and he responded to the first call of the governor for troops. He volunteered and enlisted in the 137th Pennsylvania Volunteers, served in the ranks eight months, and then, for meritorious conduct, he was commissioned second lieutenant. He received the most flattering testimonials from General

Kiddoo Cox and other general officers under whom he served.

In June, 1863, at the expiration of his term of enlistment, he returned to Lock Haven, Pennsylvania, and was appointed by Governor Curtin superintendent of the schools in Clinton county. He gave entire satisfaction in this office, the duties of which were onerous. He had under his supervision two hundred and ten schools which he had to visit as well as pass judgement on the teachers.

The pressure of events and his military reputation and experience forced him into the army again, and at Harrisburg, in 1864, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 207th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was with his regiment in some of the noted engagements, and amid the last throes of the "Lost Cause." On his return home with his regiment he was received at the capital of the state with an ovation fit for a patriot and hero.

He was married on the 11th of June, 1864, to Miss Mary M. Long, a lady of culture and good family, residing at Selenus Grove, Pennsylvania. In December, 1865, he was admitted to the bar. During that winter, with $300 in his pocket, he started to Missouri with his wife and baby. He paused on his way to visit the Island of Blennerhasset, made illustrious by the eloquence of William Wirt, and linked to immortality with the ill-starred Aaron Burr, and there his heart was saddened by the death of his only child. The remains of the little one were brought to St. Louis and laid in the Calvary Cemetery. He arrived in Sedalia on the 8th of April, 1866, with only $60 left from the expenses of his journey. Without money, without books, without friends, and without experience as a lawyer, he resolved to cast in his fortunes with the young "Queen of the Plains." He rented an office and entered upon the practice of law. It was a month before he had his first case, but he gained it, and since that time has had a good and increasing practice. A few months after he formed a partnership with R. G. Durham, a well read lawyer of twenty years experience. In 1868 his partner was appointed judge of the common pleas court. Then for eight years he was one of the popular and well established firm of Snoddy & Bridges. In 1876 he formed a partnership with Mr. W. F. Short, who is recognized as one of the magnates of the Pettis county bar.

Colonel Snoddy is a large, handsome man; he is six feet two inches in height and weighs two hundred and twelve pounds, but is very symmetrical in form. He has regular features, wears no beard except a mustache, dresses well, and is a good specimen of manly beauty and perfection. The first books he ever owned were six volumes of Rollins History, which he paid for with the hard earnings of his daily labor, when a poor boy struggling with adverse fate to carve for himself a name upon the scroll of fame. He has now one of the best libraries in the West. He is fond of his books, is very studious, reads extensively and is devoted to his profession.

As a lawyer he has already achieved a reputation that reaches beyond his own state. He is an able debater, has an abundance of ready wit, concise and forcible eloquence, which, added to his great energy, sound sense, profound knowledge of the law, and thorough preparation of his cases, render him a formidable antagonist at the bar, and when the history of the bar of Missouri is written, he will rank with the giants of the profession.

ALBERT PARKER.

SEDALIA.

THERE are many eminent and self-made men, in whose lives there are but few interesting incidents or remarkable events. Men whose success has been a steady and constant growth, and who, possessed of excellent judgment, strong common sense, indomitable energy, together with a happy combination of moral qualities, have made their mark in the world, and evinced in their lives and character great symmetry, completeness and moral beauty. To this class belongs Albert Parker, of Sedalia, Missouri, who has, through his energy, perseverance and economy, acquired wealth and risen to positions of honor and trust.

He was born in 1827, in Columbus, Ohio. His father Cyrus Parker was for many years the leading educator of that city. At the age of twenty-one he

commenced farming in Tazewell county, Illinois, and soon became a dealer in cattle and real estate, in which business he was quite successful.

In 1856 he married Miss Julia B. Cullom, the daughter of Major R. N. Cullom, of Tazewell county, Illinois, sister of Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, present Governor of Illinois.

In 1860 Mr. Parker moved to Livingston county, Illinois, and during the years 1862–63 was a member of the board of supervisors of Livingston county, and in 1863 was president of that board He was an active supporter of the administration of Abraham Lincoln. He cast his first vote for General Taylor and his last for Hayes.

Desiring better opportunities for carrying on the cattle trade and the real estate business, as well as for social and educational advantages for his family, he moved to the young and promising town of Sedalia, Missouri, where he is regarded as one of the substantial men of the community. He is a plain, industrious, persevering business man, and at the same time a public-spirited citizen, doing all that lies in his power to promote the welfare of Sedalia, to whose interests he is devoted. In 1869 he served the city as mayor, and proved a wise and efficient officer. He favored the extension and completion of the Missouri River & Indian Territory Railroad, as well as the Lexington & Sedalia branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and every other measure which in his judgment would promote the general good, and he is now, with the general satisfaction of all parties, postmaster of Sedalia

Mr. Parker has three living children: Alice, Charles G. and Mary L., who are being well educated. Albert F., a bright and promising son, died in childhood.

His educational advantages in his youth were limited, but his father was an educated man of intellectual tastes and habits, and left the impress of his own mind upon that of his son, thereby in a measure making up the deficiency.

He is six feet tall, well proportioned, in fine health and full of energy and spirit; an example of what a man may accomplish through his own unaided efforts, if he be temperate, honorable and persevering.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN RUSSELL.

STEELEVILLE.

THIS name, Russell, is a corruption of the Norman Du Rozel. Hugh Du Rozel came over with William the Conqueror into England A. D. 1066, and to him the various branches of the distinguished house of Russell now in England trace their origin. B. F. Russell's great, great grandfather was a descendant of this ancient house through one of its younger branches. In company with his brother he emigrated to America at a very early day, settling in the Colony of Massachusetts Bay within the territory of the present State of Maine. Here his son Benjamin, great grandfather of B. F., was born, married and died prior to the Revolutionary war, leaving in his turn a son Benjamin, who enlisted as a soldier in the Continental army in 1776, and was captured by the Indians. During his captivity he devised a plan for the establishment of missions among them, but was not able to carry his schemes into execution. Benjamin, son of the above, father of B. F., was born in Massachusetts, January 4, 1803, was married in 1821 to Mahala Wright, of Andover, Massachusetts, a lady of Scotch descent, and of rare intellectual attainments. Their home was in Greenwood, Oxford county, Maine, where their son Benjamin Franklin was born October 26, 1844. From this place, in the autumn of 1871, they removed to Texas county, Missouri, and died the following October, and were buried in the same grave, having lived together a little more than fifty years. They were both consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Benjamin F. Russell inherited his fine literary taste from his mother, and to her influence is mainly due the success he has attained as a writer. His early years were passed in Maine laboring upon his father's farm during the summer months, and attending the district school in the winter. At sixteen years of age he entered the preparatory class in Gould's Academy, Bethel, Maine. In the following spring he enlisted in company G, 10th Maine regi-

ment United States Voluteers, serving two years and participating in the campaigns of Banks and Pope in the Shenandoah Valley, being engaged in the battles of Winchester, Falling Waters, Front Royal and Cedar Mountain, at which place he was wounded and lay on the field all night, but was removed to the hospital at Washington next day, and recovered in time to join his regiment just after the battle of Antietam. His two years term of enlistment expiring, he returned home, and wrote and published a history of his regiment which had a very large sale in his native state, and received very favorable notice from the press generally. He returned to Gould's Academy and remained until the following summer, when he enlisted in the 3rd Massachusetts Cavalry, United States Volunteers. He was in the Red River expedition with Banks, and was promoted for meritoriouis conduct and commissioned 1st lieutenant. The regiment being ordered to Virginia, he saw service under Sheridan in his memorable Shenandoah campaign, and the war being closed, was sent with his command to the plains, and mustered out at Fort Riley. Returning home he engaged in mercantile pursuits at Boston, and afterward at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, where, meeting with financial reverses, he turned his attention to newspaper work, contributing articles for the leading New York papers, writing editorials and poems for the Woonsocket *Patriot*, by which he gained considerable literary notoriety. With the intention of providing a home for himself and parents, he came to Texas county, Missouri, in 1871, and engaged in farming. His parents dying soon after their removal to Missouri, he left his farm for a newspaper office, publishing the *Western Success*, at Salem, Missouri, and contributing largely to the general press.

In 1873 he took the local editorship of the Texas County *Pioneer*, held it for one year, then purchased the Crawford *Mirror*, which he removed from Cuba to Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford county, where he still continues its publication. Mr. Russell has always been an active member of the Republican party, both in Massachusetts and Missouri, serving on the various executive committees and as delegate to the different conventions. In his religious sentiments he is genuinely liberal. He is highly esteemed in Southern Missouri as a man of fine literary ability and genial social quality. Honorable in business relations, his name is above reproach. He is of fine physique, features well defined, and a gentleman of acknowledged standing.

JUDGE HENRY GRONEFELD.

ST. CHARLES.

HENRY GRONEFELD, one of the present judges of St. Charles county court, was born in Hanover, Germany, July 28, 1829. His father, Frederick Gronefeld, a noted blacksmith in Assenabreuck, Germany, emigrated to America in 1834, landing at New Orleans in November of that year, after a voyage of eleven weeks. He married in his native village Miss Catharine Nermire, daughter of Henry Nermire. Her father came to this country with his son-in-law, but died in St. Charles in 1836. With his family Mr. Frederick Gronefield settled first in the city of St. Charles, to which city he came immediately after arriving at New Orleans—a trip that was made in seven weeks! After remaining in the city one year, he bought a farm about five miles west of St. Charles and removed his family thereon. This is still the family homestead. Besides farming, he built and occupied a blacksmith shop on his farm.

Henry Gronefeld worked on the farm and in the shop with his father. His education was only such as could be procured at intervals in winter sessions of the common country school of his district. But it would appear that he not only cultivated his little learning assiduously, but that it was based upon a strong foundation of practical common sense, for he has risen to a high plane in the estimation of his fellow citizens. His educational facilities were meager, as we have said, but he utilized every avenue for the attainment of useful knowledge to which he found entrance.

In 1843, at the age of fourteen, he went to work regularly in his father's shop and served an apprenticeship. In 1849 the father quit the shop, and Henry carried on the business in his own name, and

very successfully until 1861, when the war's demands and excitement precluded the possibility of getting and keeping regular hands to do the work. The shop was then closed, and our subject worked on the farm intermittently until the war closed. He had meantime taken his gun for service in the Union ranks, and was four years in the militia raised for the defense of the county, its railroad bridges, etc. What time he was not on military duty he devoted to his farm interests. Since the war he has devoted himself exclusively to his farm.

In 1874 he was elected by the Independent voters a judge of the St. Charles county court for six years. But by a recent change of the law by the legislature, there is to be the coming fall a new election, when he will doubtless be recalled to his seat on the bench. Judge Gronefield was raised a Protestant, and is now a member of the Church of the Evangelist. He is Republican in politics, but holds himself independent to choose men for office without regard to party name.

September 31, 1849, he was married to Miss Margaret Schmeimeier, daughter of Frederick Schmeimeier, a native of Prussia, who emigrated to America in 1832, and died in 1875 at his farm in St. Charles county. They have had ten children, one of whom died. The living are: Sophia, now Mrs. Henry Hosstmeyer, of St. Charles; John F., also married; Louis, Benjamin, Caroline, Henry, Hildah and George. These children still gladden their home, while the family group beautifully represents the three great divisions of time—past, present and future: Grandfather Gronefeld, still alive and active, is of the receding generation, his son Henry of the present, and his son's sons of the coming generation.

In gathering out the prominent men of America, it is frequently cause of remark how large a proportion of the officials and representative business men are Germans or are of German descent. Tired of tyranny, they flocked to free America; natural agriculturists, they floated on to the inviting hills and dales and prairies of the West; ever thrifty, they prospered, and with prosperity came time from the tilling and the toil to rest, to study, to learn, and read and talk. The German mind philosophizes on everything; but principally, among the masses, civil government is the theme; and it is astonishing how well balanced their minds are on that intricate subject. Hence we find them soon called to serve the people.

Judge Gronefeld, in the short time he has been on the bench shows an intelligence of no common order, good perceptive qualities, readily grasping a truth as it develops, dignified and courteous, kind but firmly adhering to the law and the testimony—he has clearly shown that he is no exception to the German nature, and if spared we predict for him a high place in the important trusts of the country.

CAPTAIN DANIEL K. HALL.

HARRISONVILLE.

DANIEL K. HALL was born September 5, 1833, in Dearborn county, Indiana. Both his father and mother were born in the state of Maine, the former, September 22, 1788, the latter, October 12, 1794. His father's name was Daniel and his mother's Sabra Nocks, and they had eleven children: Hezekiah R., John M., James L. and Daniel K., Sallie, Elmira, Sabrina, Theodosia, Laura, Lydia and Lavinea. Hezekiah, grandfather of Daniel K. Hall, was born in Ireland about the year 1760, and his wife, Elizabeth Fox, was born June 25, 1765. The great grandfather of D. K. Hall, Hateëvil Hall, lived and died in Belfast, Ireland.

Daniel K. Hall was self-educated, and what information he has acquired has been by his unassisted exertions. He was engaged in teaching school for about two years in Vermillion county, Indiana. He read law in the office of John T. Morgan and A. G. Kirkpatrick, in Monmouth, Illinois, during the years 1858 and 1859, and received license to practice from the supreme court of that state at Ottawa, in 1860. He removed to Taylorville and began the practice. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, 41st Illinois infantry, of which he was elected first lieutenant, and afterwards captain. He was in the battles of Fort Henry, Fort Donaldson, Pittsburg Landing, the siege of Corinth, battle of the Hatchie, the siege of Vicksburg and Jackson, Missis-

sippi. In the latter battle he was severely wounded, July 12, 1863, and was never able to resume active command of his company. He was made a commissary of subsistence with the rank of captain, and served in the army of the Ohio on the staff of General J. D. Cox, in the Atlanta campaign, and afterward on the staff of General Henderson, and was in the engagements of Franklin and Nashville. He was honorably discharged August 5, 1863. He removed to Missouri soon after his discharge and settled in Harrisonville. There he resumed the practice of his profession, in which he is still engaged. Captain Hall is a member of all the various Masonic bodies. Both he and his wife were reared under Baptist influences, and both are members of that denomination.

He was married, March 17, 1867, to Miss Lue J. Hawley, a native of Ripley county, Indiana, the daughter of Ebenezer S. and Eliza P. Hawley. She was born December 11, 1842, and was educated at Indianapolis Female Institute, from which she graduated in 1866. Her father was a native of Berkshire county, Massachusetts, born October 26, 1803, and her mother was born in Boone county, Kentucky, October 12, 1810. Her grandfather, Zalmon Hawley, was of Massachusetts, and her great grandfather a native of Scotland. Captain Hall and wife have had three children, all of whom were born in Harrisonville. Ada, born June 10, 1868, died November 9, 1873; Eliza, born April 1, 1870; Charles R., born August 31, 1874.

HON. ALBERT HAMILTON EDWARDS.

ST. CHARLES.

ALBERT HAMILTON EDWARDS is the present state senator from the Tenth District, composed of the counties of St. Charles and Warren. His family have a clear record back to and beyond the revolutionary era of our history. Ambrose Edwards and Olive Martin married in Albemarle county, Virginia, in 1778, and had ten children: Brice, James, John, Childs, Henry, Joseph, Carr, Susannah and Martha. Brice married Martha Barksdale, of Virginia, was a major in the war of 1812, and settled in Warren county, Missouri; John settled in St. Charles county, after marrying Betsy Johnson of Virginia; Childs married Nancy Hughlett of Virginia, and settled in Howard county, Missouri; Henry, (fifth son and father of the subject of this sketch) married Sarah M. Waller, daughter of Carr and Elizabeth (Martin) Waller of Henry county, Virginia, and with her emigrated to Missouri, and settled on a farm in St. Charles county in 1836. They had ten children. W. W. Edwards, now judge of the St. Charles circuit court, is one of their sons. The subject of this sketch is their ninth child. His father, Henry Edwards, died in 1844.

Albert Hamilton Edwards was born in Henry county, Virginia, September 13, 1835, and when only a year old was brought to Missouri by his father. Receiving a primary education in the common schools of his country home, but afterwards at the age of sixteen he attended the German Lutheran College in Warren county; and his studies were completed in the St. Charles College and at Fayette, Missouri.

At the age of twenty he went to California, where he remained five years, most of the time teaching school. In 1860 he returned to St. Charles and entered upon a course of law readings in the office of his brother, Judge W. W. Edwards, and also in the office of Thomas W. Cunningham. He was then admitted to the bar and began practice in St. Charles in 1863. He rapidly won favor as a lawyer of ability, and zealous for his clients.

In 1863 Mr. Lincoln appointed him postmaster of St. Charles. He was continued under President Johnson and held the office seven years. In 1870 he was elected as an independent candidate to the lower house of the State legislature, as one of the representatives from St. Charles county under the old apportionment. The next term the new apportionment gave St. Charles county only one representative. Mr. Edwards was elected as such. During his first term his abilities were recognized by appointment on different important committees. During the second term he was chairman of the committee on insurance, and was also a member of the judiciary committee and of that on criminal jurisprudence. During the legislature of 187– he was appointed by the speaker to serve on a special commission with senators Wag-

ner and Newland to examine claims against the State during vacation. In 1874 he was elected to the State Senate from the 10th District. During that term Senator Edwards was made chairman of the committee on engrossed bills and accounts, and a member of those on criminal jurisprudence, education, banks, corporations and deaf and dumb asylums. Almost immediately upon taking his seat he became one of the leaders in the Missouri state senate by that calm energy of action which characterizes the man. Early mastering parliamentary law, already mentally well prepared, naturally logical in reasoning, clear in argument and powerful in demonstration, it is no wonder that he attained and maintains the position of a leader in that body. He was appointed during the term of 1874 on the special committee to redistrict the state in Congressional Districts.

In 1872 Mr. Edwards purchased a half interest in the St. Charles *News* printing office.

In politics our subject was a conservative Unionist during the war, an independent Democrat in 1870, and is still a Democrat. In religious views he is a believer in the Christian religion. He has been connected with the Masons for ten years, and is now senior warden of St. Charles lodge.

March 6, 1873, A. H. Edwards married Miss Mattie E. Whitney, daughter of George H. and Elizabeth Whitney, of St. Charles, Missouri.

RUNDOLPH H. G. GOEBEL.

ST. CHARLES.

RUNDOLPH H. G. GOEBEL was born in the year 1835, in Buer, the former kingdom of Hanover, Germany. His father, C. H. Goebel, was a prominent merchant there, and his mother, whose maiden name was Eversmann, was also a native of that city. The family has a long and honorable lineage, as is evidenced by the church and official records of the city. The family numbered seventeen children, five of whom were merchants, and all attained distinction in their natal country.

Our subject at the age of fourteen left home, determined to see the world. He went first to the city of Hamburg, and there entered as an apprenticed sailor under Captain Knudsen, an eastern shipman. The first voyage was to the East Indies, during which Rundolph visited Calcutta, Singapore and other Eastern ports, and on return voyages visited England twice.

Having a talent for ship architecture, and having developed unusual seaman abilities, he was employed by Captain Knudsen to assist him in building a merchant ship, and for that purpose spent a year at the port of Stralzunt, on the Baltic, in building and rigging a clipper ship for the merchant service. Having perfected the vessel, he went with it to Hamburg for a cargo. While in that port loading, our subject met with an accident which changed the current of his life. One day, while engaged in the management of the vessel, he fell from the foretopsail yard-arm and sustained a severe fracture of the thigh, which incapacitated him for sea service, and he left the ship to recuperate his health on shore.

After a period of two years, he embarked for America, and in 1853 landed in New Orleans. Being able to speak and write the English language freely, he readily found employment. Soon after, he went to St. Louis, and there was employed for several years as clerk and salesman.

From early boyhood Mr. Goebel has exhibited an ingenious mind especially in mechanics and machinery. During his leisure hours, while in St. Louis, he constructed a model ship of the merchant sailing service. So perfect was the work, and so demonstrative of his genius, that it attracted the attention of eminent gentlemen of St. Louis, who induced him to apply himself to the art of photography. He was further induced to this business from the fact that his Hamburg accident had left him, partially at least, a cripple for life. He spent eighteen months with Mr. August Plitt, the celebrated Daguerreian of St. Louis, after which he traveled for some time in his artistic calling, making a favorable reputation as well as some money.

In December, 1856, he settled in St. Charles city, where he opened a gallery, on a small scale, but gradually improved his business and extended his facilities, until he finally made himself the leading photograph artist west of St. Louis. His business at

first was very small and his profits meager; but with determination, industry, skill and honest economy he established himself, and is now recognized as a success in his line. His buildings are admirably adapted to his business—all erected under his own supervision—his assistants carefully selected, and his work stands as first class. Specimens of his art are found in every state in the Union, and everywhere are critically accepted as very good. He is not only the leading photograph artist in St. Charles county, but is conceded to be the best one in his line anywhere west of St. Louis, and with very few equals there or in the eastern cities. A leading artist in St. Louis told the writer of this sketch that for mechanical genius, artistic finish and durability of work Mr. Goebel had few superiors on this continent.

Mr. Goeble is no politician and no public man, his mind, time and genius being wholly devoted to his art. In politics he is a Republican; was once elected a member of the public school board of St. Charles, but declined nomination for reëlection, and has constantly refused to be drawn into public office. As a public-spirited citizen he has ever manifested a deep interest in all enterprises calculated to advance the welfare of St. Charles city and county. He was one of the first stockholders in the car-shop buildings, an undertaking of the St. Charles' citizens, besides being interested in other improvements in the city.

In 1859 Mr. Goebel returned to his native home, and there during that trip married Miss Emily Dyes, a native of Hamburg, Germany. She is spoken of as an excellent housewife, a managing mother of remarkably high attainment in the rearing of her children, and a lady of intelligence. She is highly educated in the English, French and German, of fine social qualities and in every way fitted for a leader in society. They have six children living: Antoinette, Willie, Juliette, Ellen, Alma and Bertha. They have lost two promising sons. He made another visit, with his family, to the old country in 1866, and spent six months in Europe.

The family is Lutheran in religious belief, the mother a devoted Christian, rearing her children for God and for good, while the father's moral influence is greatly to her assistance.

The success Mr. Goebel has achieved is not undeserved. Through life he has been honest and industrious; his energy has never flagged, his enterprise has kept him constantly employed in improving on yesterday 's work—neither labor, time, expense nor study has been spared in his endeavors to do better all the time. If "Excelsior" had been his motto, he could not have done more than he has. We are glad to state he is properly appreciated in his city and state.

SAMUEL CHAUNCEY PARSONS, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

THE Parsons family is one of the oldest in America. Joseph Parsons emigrated to Massachusetts from England, and settled near the present site of Springfield, soon after the landing of the Puritans at Plymouth. The exact date of his arrival is not known, but in the archives of Springfield, Massachusetts, is an Indian's deed, dated 1636, ceding the lands on which that city is built to Sir William Pyncheon, to which Joseph Parsons' name is signed as witness. His son Samuel was born at Springfield, removed to Northampton in the same state, married there and brought up a family. One of his sons, Ithamer, born there in January, 1706, moved to Durham, Connecticut, there raised a family and died in 1788. His son Nathan, born in Durham, removed to Granville, Massachusetts, about 1760, married Sarah White Bancroft, born in West Springfield, May 27, 1774. Nathan had four sons and four daughters. The second child, Samuel, (the paternal ancestor of the subject of this sketch), died in 1841; married Sarah Burritt, August 25, 1794. She was born in Durham, Connecticut, May 20, 1772. Their children were: Nancy, born August 7, 1795, married William Hall, of Blandford, and had two children, William Chauncey and Mary Almira; Betsey, died at the age of fifteen; Marilla, died unmarried at thirty-three years of age; Luman B., born September 9, 1799, married Priscilla Miner, February 17, 1830; her children were: Mary, Henry S., Sarah, Melissa, Emily and Harriet; Sally, married Samuel Hamilton, of Granville, and had six children: Milo D., Ardelia, Clarinda, Almeda,

Franklin and Luman; Phœbe, married Amos Hall, of Blandford, and died in January, 1876, leaving five children: Julius P., Amoret, Franklin, Marvin and Almeda; Louisa, married Lyman Shepard, of Granville; her children were Frank, Lyman and Linus, twins, and Joseph; Almira, married Elisha Miner and died childless; Samuel Chauncey (the subject of this sketch); Benjamin F., died unmarried at the age of twenty.

Samuel Chauncey Parsons was born in Granville, Hampden county, Massachusetts, March 14, 1809, attended school in his native town until in his eighteenth year when he was placed under the instruction of Rev. Timothy M. Cooley, D. D., in his private seminary at East Granville. In this town, in 1829, he commenced his medical studies under the supervision of Vincent Holcombe, M. D., with whom he remained nearly three years, attending, in the meantime, one course of lectures, 1830, at Pittsfield Medical College; studying, 1831, anatomy and surgery at Glenn Falls, New York, and a final term at Pittsfield, 1831–2. He commenced practice in New Boston, Massachusetts, in 1832, remained in the same place forty years, practicing there and in the adjacent towns of Sandisfield, Otis, Monterey, Tolland, Granville, Blandford, Colebrook and Harland, until 1872. He was the physician and confidential adviser of the same families for two generations.

The arduous duties of a constant medical practice in the rigorous climate of New England for forty years, began to have serious effect upon the health of Dr. Parsons, and in 1869, while suffering from the asthma, he determined to seek relief by a change of climate, and chose to visit his sons, who were then engaged in business in Kansas City. After two months' vacation, finding his health much improved, he returned to Massachusetts. In the winter of that year he was so seriously attacked with the same complaint that for two months he was unable to lie down and his life was despaired of. In 1871 his physicians notified him that he could not live through another year in that climate, and in September of that year he left home with his wife, intending to pass the winter in Florida. Circumcumstances intervened which led him to change his mind and go to Western Missouri again. He made the trip by easy stages as far as Kansas City, arriving there in November, his health gradually improving. Here he went to house-keeping and in the spring, finding his health so favorably affected by the climate, he bought land one mile from the city limits on the Westport road, gave a contract for the erection of buildings, and returned to Massachusetts to arrange for his removal to the West. Returning, he moved into his new home November, 1872, where he has lived ever since in the enjoyment of excellent health, never having had any return of his old complaint and looking more like a man of fifty than of sixty-nine.

September 10, 1833, Dr. Parsons was married to Miss Catharine, daughter of Judah and Catharine Fowler Twining, of Tolland, Massachusetts. Their children were: Hubert Casper, born October, 20, 1834, died unmarried, May 6, 1866; Samuel Judah, born March 28, 1838, married Miss Helen Rugg, of Kansas City, Missouri, died November 16, 1874; Burton Twining, born November 27, 1843, now doing business in Kansas City. Catharine Jane, born July 21, 1852, died in infancy.

Dr. Parsons was for twenty-five years a justice of the peace in Massachusetts; for six years of that time trial justice for the examination of criminals, an office to which he was appointed by the governor and council of the state. He was postmaster for twenty-five years, 1845–1869. In 1853 was a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State, having for his associates, Banks, Butler, Boutwell, Choate, Briggs, Morton, Sumner and other distinguished citizens of the State. He was chairman of the Sandisfield board of selectmen for a number of years, and of the board of education, and held other local offices; was also a director of the Pittsfield and New Haven railroad.

In 1868 Samuel J. Parsons and Burton T. Parsons, the only children then living of Dr. Parsons, began a wholesale notion business in Kansas City, under the firm name of Parsons & Co. In 1876, some two years after the death of Samuel J. Parsons, the business was closed out by Burton T. Parsons, and for a time he engaged in the grain commission business, in Kansas City, which was then growing into considerable proportions, but not being pleased with the business he embarked in buying and selling real estate and doing a general insurance business, at No. 603 Main street, Kansas City, in which he exhibited taste and adaptation. Both Samuel J. and Burton T. Parsons were successively directors of the Commercial National Bank of Kansas City, in which Dr. Parsons had also been a stockholder.

The Doctor's parents were both Congregationalists, and he was trained in that faith; but on coming

to manhood entered the communion of the Episcopal church and was senior warden of St. Andrew's church at New Boston for twenty years; has been a member of Grace church since coming to Kansas City, and was senior warden of that church in 1874–5–6. In politics he is a Democrat.

Dr. Parsons presents the appearance of a substantial New England gentleman, is quite portly, stands five feet ten inches high, weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds, and his hair and beard begin to show the frosts of many winters. He has an easy dignity, not such as to interfere with his enjoyment of social pleasantry. He is a man of generous impulses and agreeable in his manners; a good citizen, and can look back upon a long and active life without fear and above reproach.

HON. SAMUEL BOOKSTAVER BELL, D. D.

KANSAS CITY.

SAMUEL BOOKSTAVER BELL was born in the town of Montgomery, Orange county, New York. He was of Scotch and Huguenot lineage, his father, Archibald Bell, being descended from a Scotch ancestor, who emigrated to America from Scotland, and his mother, Pamela Millspaugh, from a family of Huguenots who came over from Holland with Hendrick Hudson. His father died at the advanced age of eighty; his mother still survives, aged eighty years.

Samuel B. Bell was born a student, and from a child took special interest in natural science, and in the search after religious truth, being naturally of a religious cast of mind. His early ambitions were for political distinction, and when he applied himself to legal studies it was only as a means to political advancement. He studied in his native town, in Brooklyn and in New York City, and was admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court of New York; but conscientious scruples prevented his engaging in actual law practice, and he voluntarily surrendered the profession which had cost him so much time and labor, and upon which as a youth his heart was set, and engaged in teaching, taking charge of educational institutes both in his native state and in Kentucky.

Having always been a close theological student, and deeply interested in the religious problems of the time, he at length resolved to become a preacher of the gospel, offered himself to the Presbyterian church as a candidate for the ministry, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Onondaga, New York, in 1852. He was then ordained as an evangelist, and in November of that year was sent by the American Home Missionary Society as one of their missionaries to the Pacific coast, the company consisting of eight missionaries and their families, six, of whom Dr. Bell was one, destined for California, the other two for Oregon. He sailed from New York in the clipper ship, Trade Wind, a magnificent vessel of 3,400 tons burden, and after a most eventful voyage of one hundred and five days landed at San Francisco. During the passage the ship was on fire for ten hours; a mutiny broke out among the sailors so serious that the ring-leaders were taken to San Francisco in irons; a sperm whale of the very largest kind struck the prow of the ship head on and set everything aback; they were struck by a "white squall" off the coast of Buenos Ayres, which tore the sails to tatters, and snapped the yards like pipe stems; the electric phenomena during the storm were very striking, bodies of fire playing around the masts like "spirits of the storm." The voyage was enlivened by the weekly issue of the *Trade Wind Observer*, a manuscript paper of which Dr. Bell was editor-in-chief; some of the articles were of superior merit and found an extensive circulation in the Eastern journals.

Upon his arrival in California, Dr. Bell commenced his work as a Presbyterian missionary on the shores of San Francisco Bay, just opposite the city of San Francisco, where Oakland now stands. Here in addition to his regular work as a missionary, Dr. Bell has left his record in various ways. He bought and rang the first bell that ever called people to religious services in that locality; it was an old steamboat bell, and was hung on the corner of the fence under a live oak tree, which was frequently his meeting house. He built the first Presbyterian church edifice upon the coast, and organized what is

Samuel Workman Bell.

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now one of the most flourishing Presbyterian churches in the Union; he was also one of the founders and procured the charter for the College of California, now the University of California. He represented his district in the California Senate and House of Representatives for three years, doing efficient service and leaving his imprint upon the legislation of those years in the Homestead Law, in the Board of Regents, the bill for creating which being introduced by him, and in his efforts to lighten the enormous burdens of compounded interests. He was also president of the first Republican state convention convened in California, one of its members being Colonel, afterward General E. D. Baker, who was killed at the battle of Ball's Bluff during the civil war. Dr. Bell has preserved a lively recollection of the flush times of California, when gold was so plentiful that men were apprehensive that it would soon become valueless; and of those days of crime and lawlessness which necessitated the organization of the Vigilance Committee, a body that was in session day and night for six months, and of which Dr. Bell says: "It was the only exhibition of perfectly irresponsible power I ever beheld, and yet it may be said that during all those months, it never committed a blunder or made a mistake."

After a residence of nearly ten years in California, during which time, however, he had visited the East, Dr. Bell prepared to take up his ministerial work in the Eastern States, and in 1862 left the Pacific coast for New York by the overland route. This was his first trip across the "Great American Desert," and it was upon this occasion that he made the acquaintance of Brigham Young, and formed his opinion of Salt Lake and Mormonism from personal observation. He was treated with the utmost consideration by President Young, saw the "Chief of the Destroying Angels," and enough else to convince him that it was not safe for him even to think while in Salt Lake or vicinity, lest "Some destroying angel should cut the thought out of his heart," and did not really feel secure until he had left Mormondom miles behind. The telegraph wires had just been stretched across the continent, and the first news conveyed to California was the death of General E. D. Baker, Dr. Bell's old colleague in the California State Convention. The Doctor was greatly impressed with the almost omniscience of the little instruments which he found clicking away on their dried mud tables at every station where he stopped to change horses on the overland route; and his descriptions of these telegraph stations, and the manner in which he used to send messages and receive replies from all over the continent, during the ten minutes spent in changing horses, are highly dramatic.

On reaching the East Dr. Bell tendered his services to General Hooker, then in command of the armies of the Potomac, but was not permitted to go to the front. The same year, 1862, he became pastor of the Fiftieth street Presbyterian church, New York City, and was an eye witness of the terrible riot which occurred there in the following year, upon an attempt to enforce the draft ordered by the United States authorities. Dr. Bell received intelligence of the fall of Vicksburg and the Union victory at Gettysburg, while delivering the Fourth of July oration at Jersey City in 1863; and was at first disposed to regard the telegram as a hoax, considering the news too good to be true; but when convinced of the truth, he dipped his oratorical wings in fire, and soared into patriotic flights of eloquence unequalled since the first immortal Fourth was born into the annals of historic days. Dr. Bell has been frequently called upon to deliver historic and patriotic addresses, and is always acceptably received. He pronounced the eulogy upon General E D. Baker, before the California House of Representatives; the Thanksgiving sermon, on the day appointed by President Lincoln, before the "Union of Churches" in New York City; an oration at Cooper's Institute, before the Orangemen of New York, and the address of welcome at Army Hall upon the return from the war of a regiment from his native county. He also delivered the annual address before the California State Agricultural Society; the address before the State Editorial Convention, at Ithaca, New York; besides numerous addresses at the laying of corner stones, before colleges, universities and other learned bodies; before Masonic orders, political conventions and mass meetings, and at commemorative military and festival occasions; many of which have been printed and widely circulated.

Dr. Bell has been a member of two general assemblies of the United States; one at Baltimore and another at Pittsburgh. Before the assembly at Pittsburgh, he delivered by invitation of that body, a very fine lecture upon "California," and another upon the same theme before the Synod of New York and New Jersey. From New York City Dr. Bell was called to the pulpit of the First Presbyterian church of Lyons, Wayne county, New York, and from Lyons to the pastorate of the Presbyterian

church in Hillsdale, Michigan. From Hillsdale he removed to California, having accepted a professorship in Washington College, Alameda county, in that state, which he resigned to become pastor of the First Congregational church in the city of Mansfield, Ohio. From Mansfield he moved to Kansas City as pastor of the First Presbyterian church there, and still holds the pastorate of that church, July, 1868.

Dr. Bell has been a member of the Masonic fraternity for thirty years, has taken all the degrees, and held various offices of trust in the body; he was Grand Lecturer of the Grand Lodge of California, and is an honorary member for life of Live Oak Lodge, Oakland, California, and of Templar Lodge, New York City, having been so elected and made by those bodies for services rendered. In politics he was born a Democrat, his father having been a life long member of that party; but on arriving at manhood he cast in his fortunes with the Whigs until the organization of the Republican party, of which he has since been a zealous supporter. He carried the first district that ever gave a Republican majority in California, consisting of Alameda and Santa Clara counties. This was when he was elected to the senate in the Fremont campaign, and was the only district in the state so carried.

Dr. Bell was married in his native town, in 1845, to Miss Sophia Brown Walworth, a descendant of the same family from which Chancellor Walworth, of New York, is sprung. They have six children living, four sons and two daughters. The eldest daughter is married to J. Parm Martin, president of the Branch Bank of California, at Virginia City, Nevada. The youngest daughter is the wife of Frank Havens, a broker of San Francisco. The oldest son, Hal Bell, is practicing law in New York City, and the youngest, Benjamin Pitman Bell, is engaged in commerce in the same city. Edward Walworth Bell is a merchant in Liverpool, England, and the other, Harmon Bell, is practicing law in Kansas City, Missouri.

Dr. Bell is a man of the most positive convictions, an absolute believer in the divine person and work of Christ, and as thoroughly assured in his own mind of the unqualified truth of "orthodoxy" as it is perhaps possible for a human being to be. He is the idol of a large and influential congregation, and is esteemed a man of great catholicity of spirit and charity of mind. He looks like a born theological champion in his pulpit, has a powerful physical constitution, and one of the most genial, sociable dispositions to be found in the city. His strange experiences and perilous adventures are themes of never failing interest to a listener, and when the Doctor opens his budget of personal reminiscence he is a most captivating conversationalist. Dr. Bell has made the journey to California four times: crossing the Great Desert five times; making the voyage by Panama twice, and by Cape Horn once. He is a strong reasoner, a fluent speaker, has an off-hand manner, and is quite popular in the Metropolis of the Missouri Valley.

JUDGE CHARLES LEE DOBSON.

LINNEUS.

CHARLES LEE DOBSON was born February 8, 1848, in Harrison county, Virginia. His father, Asby P. Dobson, a native of Virginia, was a farmer and stock dealer, of Scottish ancestry. His mother's maiden name was Harriet E. Lyons. She was born in the valley of Virginia, and was of English ancestry. In 1854 they moved to Linn county, Missouri, where they now reside.

Charles L. Dobson is the third of five children, the two eldest of whom are daughters. He received his education in the common schools of the county, and afterward in the University of the State of Missouri. Immediately on leaving the University, in 1869, he resumed the study of law, in which he had for some two years previous at times engaged. From September, 1869, to February, 1870, he filled with ability the position of clerk of the Linn county court of common pleas. He was then admitted to the bar in Brookfield, Missouri, and commenced the practice of law, in which he was crowned with success. In the winter of 1874 he was appointed judge of the Linn county court of common pleas, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge W. H. Brownlee, who at that time engaged in the

banking business. This office he held until January 1, 1875, when he declined being considered a candidate for the office, and took charge of the extensive law practice of Judge G. D. Burgess, at that time elected to the bench of the 11th Judicial Circuit, and removed to Linneus, where he has since resided in the practice of his profession.

It is worthy of remark that, at the period of his appointment to the common pleas judgeship, he was but twenty-five years of age. The law of Missouri requires that the circuit judge should be, at least, thirty years of age, and the qualifications for common pleas judge being the same, in view of his eminent fitness for the position, the state legislature passed an act authorizing a person of his then age (twenty-five years) to fill the position.

With the view to improving his suffering health, he has traveled extensively every summer for the past five years through the different states of the Union. He now enjoys one of the largest and most lucrative law practices of any attorney in the county, and commands the unqualified respect of the profession wherever known; no small compliment to his ability, in a county whose bar ranks in standing second to none in the state. Judge Dobson was never married.

BENJAMIN R. DYSART.

MACON.

BENJAMIN R. DYSART was born April 13, 1834, in Howard county, Missouri. His father, John Dysart, was a native of Tennessee, and came to Missouri before it was a state, in 1820, and found a temporary home in Randolph county; he subsequently removed to Howard, and fixed his residence permanently. Although engaged in farming, Mr. Dysart gave some attention to the interests of his county; such was the estimate placed upon his character for true citizenship and manly integrity, that he was elected county judge, which position of trust he held for years, exercising a decisive influence in the growth and prosperity of his community. His character was one of original strength and resource.

The fact that he was an old line Whig, living in a strongly Democratic district, supports the conviction that his personal qualities must have been sufficiently worthy to enlist the support of even his political opposers.

All through life the vigor and elasticity of his health was unusual. His physical frame was wonderfully strong, and this constitutional power gave his life a self reliant cast.

Although he had always shown a great respect for religion, he did not close with the gospel offer until a few years prior to his death. In his full age he was stricken with a painful malady which finally terminated his days. During his illness he was cheerful and submissive, recognizing the hand of God in his suffering, and acknowledging spiritual profit in his severe affliction.

The mother of the subject of this brief biography was Matilda Brooks, daughter of William Brooks of Kentucky, who became one of the first settlers of Randolph county, Missouri.

Benjamin R. was reared on the homestead farm, where he learned habits of industry and self-adjustment fitting him for life's earnest trials in other years. Under the parental influence his early outlook was toward an honest and useful career—ever taught to do well his part, and find the honor there. Attendance at school was early enjoined, and at the age of seventeen his school life merged in college tuition and discipline. McGee College, in Macon county, received him, and he accordingly threw himself into this new channel of improvement with untiring zeal. Here he was known as a youth of natural spirit and courage, an element that has always marked his life. Under the stimulus of its free competition his intellectual faculties received fair training and ample development. His aim at college was not to carry away a diploma, but to exercise and mature his own literary powers. Nobler feelings soon awakened in his breast, and expanded to fill a wider sphere.

In 1857 he entered the law class of Cumberland University in the state of Tennessee. Law was the pearl of price, and there he commenced his legal studies. There he devoted his time between law lectures and close reading. The result of his perse-

verance was his admission to the bar in 1859, whereupon he began the practice of law at Bloomington, the then county seat of Macon county, Missouri.

In 1861 Mr. Dysart entered the Confederate army, a member of General Clark's division of Missouri State Guards. On the tenth day of August of that year he was severely wounded at the battle of Wilson's Creek, several miles south of Springfield, Missouri. His left thigh was struck by a hurtling minnie, producing a compound fracture of the femur. Thus dangerously wounded he lay on the field of carnage for several hours, beneath a scorching sun and pittiless sky, wholly unable to move. After being carried from the field to a rude shelter, his wound was examined and pronounced fatal. It was thought that amputation at the hip joint might offer one chance in a thousand for recovery. The soldier refused, expressing his conviction that good care and judicious management would prove omnipotent. At this critical time the crowded hospital was visited by a Mrs. Fullbright, a lady of noble womanly sympathies. Foreseeing the lingering character of his recovery, should nature rally, she requested his removal to her home near the city of Springfield, whither he was carried by relays of stalwart comrades. This change from the suffocating hospital with its gangrenous atmosphere, to the cheery home and maternal care of that patriotic lady proved his salvation.

During the convalescence of Mr. Dysart he was made prisoner by General Fremont's command. The wounded of both armies were paroled after a few months confinement. Incapacitated for further military duty, Mr. Dysart returned to the practice of his profession at Macon City, Missouri, his present home.

A fertile diligence has fitted him for the prominence which is his professionally. At the bar he is respected and esteemed, and exhibits the power of rendering the abstruse facts of law popular, and of putting them within the reach of ordinary jurors. His ability and usefulness in the jurisprudential sphere prove the wisdom of his early choice.

Mr. Dysart was a member of the Missouri State Constitutional Convention of 1875, and took an earnest part in the formation of the new constitution of the state. His political life has been earnest and consistent, yet has never proved an encroachment upon his legal duties.

In personal appearance Mr. Dysart is of medium stature and well formed. His countenance is full of manly sympathy, and of a thoughtful type. Religiously he is a Cumberland Presbyterian.

He was married in 1867 to Miss Emma V. Turner. Mrs. Dysart is a lady of prepossessing appearance and fine social qualities. The issue of their marriage is two winsome daughters, Maud and Pearl.

We close this hasty sketch and leave the subject in the midst of a large circle of affectionate and admiring friendships.

JAMES COLEMAN GARDNER.

SPRINGFIELD.

AMONG the representative men of Southern Missouri, who have taken prominent parts in the affairs of the state, may be mentioned the man whose name heads this sketch. James Coleman Gardner was born November 17, 1832, in Maury county, Tennessee. He is of Scotch German descent, and the oldest of the six children of Britton D. and Jane Oakley Gardner.

His paternal grandfather came from Germany at the close of the Revolution, and settled in North Carolina, from whence he emigrated to Maury county, Tennessee, at a time when the people had to live near the forts for protection from the Indians, who were located on the Cumberland river, where Nashville now stands.

His maternal grandfather, James Oakley, came from Scotland before the Revolution and located in Virginia. He served under General Washington in the struggle for Independence, and was one of the earliest settlers of Tennessee, where he died in 1850, aged ninety-six years.

Britton D. Gardner was killed in the engagement at Thompson Station while in the Confederate service under General Forest.

James assisted his father on his farm in the summer and attended the country schools in the winter.

When twenty-one years of age he attended the Santa Fé Academy, and during the eighteen months of his course worked in a harness shop, devoting his earnings to pay his expenses. After leaving school he was successively engaged as salesman in a dry goods store in Santa Fé, Tennessee, Ash Grove, Green county, Missouri, and in Springfield, at which place he was at the opening of the Rebellion. His sympathies being with the South, he joined the Confederate army as private in company H, 61st regiment Tennessee Infantry; but in consideration of his gallantry before Vicksburg was promoted to 1st lieutenant, with command of the company. He was taken prisoner and paroled at Vicksburg, but not being exchanged, he returned to his home. He accepted a clerkship at Sedalia, Missouri, and in 1866 returned to Springfield, where he was engaged six years as salesman with the leading firms in the city.

In 1872 he formed a partnership with J. W. Farrier, and opened a dry goods store. In 1876, owing to the pressure of the hard times, they discontinued merchandising and Mr. Gardner retired to his farm near Springfield, where he still lives and enjoys the comforts of his quiet, peaceful home.

He is a member of the United Lodge F. and A. Masons, and was vice president of the Springfield Board of Trade from 1873 to 1876. He was treasurer of Green County Horticultural Society from 1874 to 1878; also treasurer of Springfield Grange Patrons of Husbandry. Politically he is a Democrat as was his ancestors. His religious views are quite liberal, and he is not a member of any church. January 31, 1866, Mr. Gardner married Mrs. Mary Shackelford, widow of W. A. Shackelford, and daughter of Hamilton Evans, of Tazewell county, Tennessee.

They have three children, a son and two daughters. Mr. Gardner is in very comfortable circumstances, and is a devoted husband, father and friend. He is a highly respected citizen, and has done much to advance the interests of Springfield.

JUDGE FREDERICK WM. GATZWEILER.

ST. CHARLES.

FREDERICK WILLIAM GATZWEILER was born in Frechen, near Cologne, Prussia, August 31, 1809. He was the youngest of twelve children. His early education was obtained in the private schools of Frechen, which he attended at such times as his services were not needed on his father's farm. By close attention to his studies he sufficiently mastered the elementary and higher branches to enable him to enter college, and at the age of eighteen he attended Schumaker's Mercantile Institute at Cologne, from which he graduated in two years. Being thrown upon his own resources, he engaged in various occupations for a livelihood. For a time he taught a successful school at Cologne and one at Gleuel.

In 1835 Mr. Gatzweiler emigrated to the United States, landing first at New Orleans, and then spent two years traveling and working in the Western and Southern States. After looking well at various other points, he finally settled in St. Charles, in 1837, and for a short time engaged in house painting. He had but little money on arriving in America, the proceeds of his hard labor; but this he took care of, adding to it as he could. By that industry and economy which characterize his countrymen, he gathered sufficient means to open a coffee house in St. Charles, which he continued two years with sufficient success to enable him to engage in general merchandising which he began in 1840, with A. Meyer as partner.

Naturally of a disposition to gain friends, he soon became popular as a man and as a merchant. His affairs were conducted in a systematic and business-like manner, and by fair dealing at home and promptness everywhere he became a leading merchant and highly respected wherever his name was known. He could not but succeed, for such qualities insure success. In 1867, having accumulated a handsome competency, he retired from business, with his trade, good will and store left in the hands of his son Charles and W. H. Wenker. The son has since then conducted the business successfully.

Mr. Gatzweiler early began to take an active part in the politics of the country, and soon became a recognized leader. In 1845 he was appointed by the county court one of the justices of the peace, which office he filled to such satisfaction that at the next

regular election he was continued by the votes of the people, and was again reëlected. After holding the office a number of years he resigned. He was recorder of the city in 1851, mayor in 1852, member of the council in 1855 and again in 1856. In 1855 he was elected county judge for four years and at the close of his four years' term was reëlected to the same position, which he filled in all about seven years, and was presiding judge most of the time. He resigned in 1862, having been elected sheriff and collector of the county, which office he filled with his usual fidelity, and to which he was reëlected a second term of four years. In 1866 Judge Gatzweiler retired from political life, having been a Democrat until the breaking out of the war, then a staunch Union man, and ever since, a Republican.

No citizen of St. Charles took a livelier interest in public enterprises than the Judge. He was one of the prominent inaugurators of the St. Charles Building and Loan Association, and was chosen its first president. He was also one of the originators of the St. Charles Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in which he has always been a director, and has been nearly all the time its treasurer. He was one of the most active in securing the organization of the St. Charles Savings Bank; its charter and by-laws were drafted by him; he was its first cashier, and served acceptably as such five years, when failing health compelled him to resign.

Judge Gatzweiler has always taken a deep interest in the public schools, having been a member of the school board (except a short interval) since its organization, and for a long time he has been its president, which office he still holds.

From 1868 to 1875 he was a partner in the firm of E. Hilger & Co., wholesale hardware merchants in St. Louis. His presence in the store was seldom, he being rather an advisory and financial partner than one of the business managers.

In 1870 Judge Gatzweiler's health became so impaired by ceaseless and arduous public and private labor that he had to drop them all and seek recuperation in a European tour. He spent four months traveling on the continent, and returned completely restored. He has since then engaged in no regular business, only attending to his own private matters.

On the 29th day of September, 1840, Judge Gatzweiler married Miss Magdalen Bœttler, daughter of David and Maria Bœttler, of St. Charles county. They have reared eight children, named Maria (Hilger), Charles, Bertha, Emelia, Paulina (Hermanns), Laura, Arthur and Fritz.

Here is another instance of that thrifty industry and robust honor that characterizes the German people, and another explanation of so many of them becoming leading officials and prosperous citizens. The same means always attains the same end—like causes produce like effects. As a race the Germans are industrious and thrifty, regular laborers and regular recreationists, systematic in everything, social, kind, hospitable and honorable. These traits of character could not fail in producing prosperity and praise. Such men do not float to the top as scum in the boiling of the political cauldron. They are called there by the voters in the community who, recognizing their merits, discover they are needed. Their wealth does not come in the lump of speculation or peculation; but by regular effort, systematic saving, and careful investment. They may be slow but they are sure.

JOHN A. MASSEY.

MT. OLIVE.

JOHN A. MASSEY was born August 5, 1832, in Bonhomme township, St. Louis county, on Governor Bates' farm. His father, John M. Massey, a native of Caroline county, Virginia, was a farmer; emigrated to St. Louis county in 1830; represented that county in the state legislature for one term, and died in 1847. The family is of Scotch descent and emigrated to Virginia early in the history of that colony. His mother, Emily Chunn, was a daughter of Andrew Chunn, a planter of Caroline county, Virginia, where he was born and died, and was also of Scotch descent.

John A. Massey was reared in St. Louis county. His early education was obtained in the common schools. When entering upon business life he engaged in merchandising, which he followed with

tolerable success for about two years. He was married February 24, 1857, to Miss Sarah A. Utz, daughter of Franklin T. Utz, a farmer of St. Louis county, who had removed from Kentucky and settled there at an early period of his life. Mr. Massey now turned his attention to agricultural affairs, in which he has ever since been engaged. He resides on his beautiful farm in St. Ferdinand township. He was appointed, by the county court, road commissioner in 1877, and is the first commissioner of the new county of St. Louis.

In politics he is a firm and consistent Democrat. In religion he endorses the truths of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), of which body he is a useful and active member.

His wife is a granddaughter of Fred Hyatt, whose life, as a bold and intrepid pioneer, is interwoven with the early history of Missouri's struggles against the Indians.

Mr. Massey is a man of modest manners, without ostentatious display, and of cool and determined demeanor. He is a plain, candid, straight-forward man of business, abounding in benevolence, hospitality and the kindlier sentiments of enlightened humanity.

JAMES H. IRVINE.

FAIRVILLE.

JAMES HOUSTON IRVINE comes of an old and respected family of Scotch descent. His father, P. Y. Irvine, was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, in 1793, and was the son of Andrew Irvine.

P. Y. Irvine, father of James Houston, was educated in Virginia and came to Saline county, Missouri, about the year 1833. He was a farmer and acted for a time as deputy sheriff of the county; he was raised a Presbyterian, lived awhile in the Methodist church, but is now a Cumberland Presbyterian. He is a Mason, and one of the charter members of the first lodge organized in Miami. He married, in 1834, Miss Sallie Brown, a native of Virginia, born in 1803; her father, William S. Brown, sr., was of English descent. By this marriage ten children were born, seven sons and three daughters: James H., Nancy J., William A., M. B., afterward a minister, Alfred T., Hugh R., Edward P., S. M. married William E. Rock, Arthur and Alma. The family are all living and members of the church.

James H. Irvine, son of P. Y. and Sallie Irvine, was born April 16, 1836, in Saline county, Missouri, where he was raised and educated, working meanwhile on his father's farm. In 1861, when the civil war began, he was elected 1st lieutenant of Captain Brown's company and responded to Governor Jackson's first call upon Missouri for troops, but in the fall of 1861, on account of sickness, left the service for a while. Recovering his health he returned to his command and was captured at Black Water in 1862; was released on parole in 1863, and then returned home.

In 1864 General Price came into Missouri with his army. On retiring from the state, Mr. Irvine again enlisted in the service and remained till the close of the war, after which he returned to the occupation of farm life, to restore again the loss created by the war.

At the general election in 1876 he was elected to the office of assessor of Saline county for the term of two years, which position he is now filling to the satisfaction of his people. He is a member of the Methodist church (South); also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

On the 7th day of May, 1857, Mr. Irvine was married to Miss Margaret Emma Hudson, daughter of Captain John M. Hudson, a representative Virginian, and his wife, formerly Miss Susan Eleanor Hume, a descendant of a family of literary merit in Europe and America. The union of Captain Hudson and lady was rewarded with thirteen children. The eldest, Miss Enfield Elizabeth, was drowned in a spring, through the perfidy of a servant. Francis Paterson died while in the service of his country, in the Mexican war; being in command of some artillery which got into a pond of water, and his men being slow to get it out, he rushed into the water himself, in consequence of which he took a severe cold, fever followed, and caused his death. Joseph Warren lives in Selma, Alabama; Marcellus George lives in Mobile; Margaret Emma is the wife of Mr.

Irvine; Mattie Lightfoot married Will. Add Willis, who was fatally wounded during the war in a fight at Boonville, Missouri; Richard Henry, of Seward, Nebraska; Mildred Fry died in March, 1878, leaving nine living children, one having died previously; Arabella Little; Lilburn Fox; Fannie Constance and Sarah James, both dead, and Luellen Hudson.

Miss Margaret Emma Hudson was born January 4, 1836, and was reared by her parents, who were formerly from Culpepper and Madison counties, Virginia, the literary culture and generosity of whose people are proverbial. She now gracefully presides at the house of her husband, Mr. Irvine, in a manner creditable to her ancestry. As the issue of her marriage there are twelve children: Herbert Young, born June 17, 1858; Emma May, born January 27, 1860; Eugene Hudson, born January 21, 1861; Lelia Eleanor, born December 23, 1862, dead; Sarah Lillian, born January 28, 1864; Jennie Walker, born July 10, 1866; James Edward, born November 30, 1867; Bettie Dick, born September 17, 1869; Susan Eleanor, born December 17, 1871; John Royal, born June 7, 1872; Alma Talbott, born May 1, 1874, and Carrie Lee Irvine, born September 15, 1877.

CAPTAIN BARTON ABLE.

ST. LOUIS.

BARTON ABLE was born in Trinity, Alexander county, Illinois, July 31, 1824, being the first-born son of Wilson and Ann Able. There were three children—Barton, Daniel and Elizabeth, (now Mrs. N. S. Green). The father of the subject of this sketch was of Irish descent, and settled about the year 1810 in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, from which place he moved to Illinois in 1820. He was a soldier of the war of 1812, and from 1830 to 1840 served with credit in the Illinois legislature, among his colleagues being such men as Baker, Lincoln, Douglas, John Hogan, Jesse K. Dubois, Governor French, Colonel J. T. Hardin and James Shields.

The mother, whose maiden name was Ann Cameron, was of the ancient Scottish family of Cameron. In 1841 both of Barton's parents died, and in 1845, at the age of twenty-one and with very meager educational advantages, he came to St. Louis, where he arrived with $100 in money as his sole capital with which to start in life. He had been a hard student—his studies being, generally, of the politics of his country, of which he became unusually conversant, and his opinions on subjects connected therewith afterward attained great weight in the state and nation. But previous to this, when he first arrived in St. Louis, and after repeated attempts to find employment, he shipped on board the Keokuk packet Ocean Wave as receiving clerk at a salary of $30 per month, holding the position two years, when he was chosen by the owners as captain at a salary of $100 per month. He continued in charge of the Ocean Wave two years, when he assumed command of the steamers Time and Tide and Cataract, running them in the Illinois river trade until 1854, when he was transferred to the Missouri river trade—taking command of the steamers Cataract and Edinburg. He remained in this business until 1858, when, retiring from the river, he engaged in commercial enterprises, and conducted until 1864 a large commission house on the corner of Pine and Commercial streets; but for several years thereafter maintaining an interest in the water transportation—being one of the founders of the Mississippi Valley Transportation company.

On his retirement from active river life, Capt. Able took an active part in the political proceedings of his state and nation. He had been, in early life, a Democrat, but became identified with the Free-Soil ticket, upon which he was elected to the legislature in 1856. While in this position he put the late Thomas H. Benton in nomination for the United States senate, and cast the first vote ever given for emancipation in the state of Missouri. Accepting Benton as his model of a statesman, by his intimate association with that illustrious senator, he formed his political bias. He was a Benton delegate to the Cincinnati convention in 1856, which nominated Buchanan for president, and a delegate to the Chicago convention in 1860, which nominated Lincoln, though the Missouri delegation was instructed for Edward Bates. He also accompanied Frank Blair and Gratz Brown to the Cincinnati

convention, which nominated Greeley in 1872.

On the outbreak of the civil war, Captain Able sided with the Union, and afforded all the aid in his power, and his experience at critical times was of acknowledged advantage to the authorities. Such was the confidence of General Lyon, who was in command at St. Louis, that Captain Able was placed in charge of the transportation department in the city, and he had sole charge of the expedition that conveyed Lyon and Blair to Boonville. He also had charge of transportation for the troops dispatched south, by river, and commanded the fleet that left St. Louis with Gen. Fremont and the expeditionary forces to Cairo in August, 1861. He coöperated with the leading Union men in all measures for the support of the government, and headed a committee to visit President Lincoln in the interest of western measures.

But when the southern soldiers laid down their arms, he was among the first to welcome them back and extend the fraternal hand, and with the olive-branch of peace; he was a member of the conservative delegation to the Baltimore convention in 1864, and the chairman of the delegation to the Philadelphia convention in 1866, to consider the state of the country, where he was most prominent.

A famous dispatch, showing the warmth of his feelings, was sent home by Captain Able at the time, in about these words:

"The delegates from Massachusetts and South Carolina have just entered the convention arm in arm. Glory to God."

In 1865 Captain Able was elected president of the Merchants Exchange, in which position he acquitted himself with credit, his experience in commercial matters and skill as a parliamentarian being of a decided advantage to the mercantile community. He was also a member of the National Board of Trade for some years, and frequently represented that and the Merchants Exchange at Washington and in various conventions in the interests of western trade and commerce.

In 1867 he was appointed by President Johnson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the eastern district of Missouri, which position he held until the election of General Grant.

In 1847 Captain Barton Able was married at Prairie de Rocher, Illinois, to Miss Mary Ann Hailmon, daughter of Dr. David Hailmon, of Kaskaskia, and a niece of James Watson Webb.

Mr. Able was raised a Protestant, but two years before his death united with the Catholic church. We can do no better than to copy the following article from the *St. Louis Republican* of May 7, 1877, the day after the death of Captain Able:

"Captain Barton Able died yesterday morning at a quarter past 11 o'clock at his residence, 2342 Olive street. The event, though not unexpected, caused none the less a profound sensation, news of the sad occurrence traveling rapidly through the city. Death was the result of paralysis, with which he was stricken on the evening of the first of April, 1875, while seated in a carriage in front of the *Republican* office. Mr. Able subsequently visited the Hot Springs, where he spent several months, and returning seemed to have received some benefit from the medicinal waters and the treatment. Though still unable to use his limbs in walking, he resumed business, and for months was brought down to his office, having to be lifted out of and into his carriage. Becoming more and more enfeebled physically by this determined effort to supervise personally his business, although his mind remained unimpaired, he finally refrained from work altogether. A week ago Thursday he started to drive to the residence of his brother, Captain Dan. Able, and while on the way was stricken with another attack of the disorder, and was obliged to return home. From that time he gradually grew weaker, ultimately sinking rapidly, and towards the last he became unconscious.

"The death of Captain Barton Able will produce a feeling of general sorrow throughout the community. Personally he was the friend or acquaintance of thousands of people and by reputation was known not to St. Louisans alone, but throughout the entire West. So thoroughly identified, up to the time when his illness robbed him of his physical power, had Captain Able been with all the great movements in which St. Louis was interested that to be familiar with the growth and progress of the city was to know him well. No man was more prompt to take the lead in the promotion of new enterprises, and the genial face and dignified presence of the citizen who died on yesterday have long been familiar to everybody, from the frequency with which he was called up to preside at public meetings, political or otherwise, and the prominent place he always occupied as a matter of course among those giving weight to any popular movement. Aside from his sound judgment and broad views, Captain Able was peculiarly fitted by nature for the prominence he always acquired on such occasions. Few men showed such tact as a presiding officer, and few were readier with an apt address whenever occasion required. Personally popular, as the regard entertained for him was strengthened by a confidence in his judgment certain to be justified. In everything that tended to the commercial advantage of St. Louis and the city's material progress, he was among the first and most energetic movers, and his advice and good judgment were always sought for

and heeded, particularly on committees. In the many railroad, bridge and other enterprises he took part in the incipient stages, and if the object was successful, he joined heart and hand in celebration of their completion. And in all philanthropic objects, when a sister city was devastated by fire or stricken down with pestilence, Barton Able was among the first to enlist sympathy and urge material assistance. More could not be said of his earnestness of purpose and goodness of heart."

FRANK J. BOWMAN.

ST. LOUIS.

FEW men, if any, outside of political life, have of late years been more prominently before the people of Missouri than Frank J. Bowman, and our portrait gallery of distinguished men of St. Louis would be singularly deficient without a sketch of his life and character. Mr. Bowman, the only son in a family of eight children, was born in the town of Barnard, in the county of Windsor, in the state of Vermont, on the 3d of December, A. D., 1841. His father was a farmer, owning and cultivating a homestead on the easterly slope of the Green Mountains, of more than the average size, but of less than the average productiveness of New England farms, from which only New England industry and thrift could obtain the means of supporting and educating so large a household. By the death of his father when Frank was about thirteen, he was at that early age compelled to assume the cares and responsibilities of the head of the family, and thenceforth devoted himself to the cultivation of the homestead and became the main support of the family. Of course under these circumstances, and from the nature of his occupation, he had but little time or opportunity for acquiring an education—long the darling object of his early aspirations—but "the boy is father to the man"—and Frank demonstrated the truth of the apothegm by boldly meeting and overcoming the seemingly insurmountable obstacles in his way, with the self-reliance, perseverance and energy which have characterized his subsequent career.

The common school of his native town, available to him during the winter months only, and to attend which he daily traveled many miles on foot, through the deep snows and biting blasts of that mountainous region, afforded him the means of acquiring the rudiments of the education he courted, and their acquisition stimulated him to renewed efforts to fit himself for that contest for fame and fortune to which his young ambition pointed. By hard labor, self-denial and the strictest economy he was enabled in his fifteenth year to incur the expenses of an academical term, and entered the Royalton Academy, which he attended as long as his slender means held out; these becoming exhausted he returned to his agricultural labors to supply his depleted purse. This object gained, he returned to the school and completed his academical course, winning the reputation of a diligent scholar, and making rapid proficiency in all branches taught in the school, excelling especially in mathematics. It is greatly to his credit, that pursuing his own education under these difficulties, he generously shared his hard earned means with his sisters, and at the same time maintained them also as pupils in the institution.

In 1861, having finished his academical course, he determined to devote himself to the study and practice of law, and as a student entered the office of Messrs. Washburn & Marsh, prominent lawyers at Woodstock, Vermont. After three years and a half of diligent application to study he was admitted to the bar of his native state. Having resolved to commence the practice of his profession in Missouri, he came to St. Louis in the summer of 1865, and in that year was admitted to practice in our state courts by Judge Moody, and to the United States courts by Judge Treat.

On his arrival in St. Louis Mr. Bowman found himself commencing his professional career under the most discouraging circumstances, having but a single acquaintance in the city, and being possessed of means hardly sufficient to purchase the barest necessities of a law office. The purchase of these and the payment of the fees for the use of the law library about exhausted his pecuniary resources, but he entered the field on which he has in so short a time won both fame and fortune, with as full confi-

ST.LOUIS BANK NOTE COMPANY

Frank J. Bowman

dence in ultimate success as if possessed of all the advantages which wealth and influential connections could afford. Mr. Bowman's first law partners were Lederberger and Colcord, but both of these gentlemen engaging actively in political life the connection was dissolved and he soon after became associated in the practice with George J. Davis, Esq. This partnership continued until Mr. Davis withdrew to join in practice with a relative. After several years of steadily increasing practice Mr. Bowman became associated with Britton A. Hill, Esq., whose high reputation and distinguished abilities as a jurist, rendered such an association a professional honor. During the continuance of their partnership Messrs. Hill & Bowman were retained in some of the most important real estate and railroad cases instituted in this state, in which, Mr. Hill devoting himself to the land cases, and Mr. Bowman to the railroad litigation, each distinguished himself in his specialty and was successful in almost every case. After a large and successful practice of about three years the firm was dissolved and Mr. Bowman has since then practiced by himself.

It is no disparagement to any one to say that no member of the bar or law firm has been retained in more important and difficult cases than Mr. Bowman during the last five or six years, and that none have been more uniformly successful; his retaining fees and compensation in many of the suits in which he has been engaged during the last three years, far exceed, we believe, the fees ever before known to be paid for legal services in Missouri. Among the cases carried to a successful issue by Mr. Bowman involving great public interests and constituting professional triumph which have established his reputation, and of which any jurist might well be proud, we enumerate the following:

"The Railroad Tax Cases"—so called—in which he succeeded in establishing the liability of the property of the railroad corporations of the state, to equal taxation with that assessed upon all other species of property, and thus brought under taxation many millions of property which had before been unassessed, and largely augmented the revenues of the state.

"The Grand Opera House Case." This was a case of great local interest, not because of the principle or amount involved, but from the fact that it affected the reputation of some of the parties concerned, all of whom may be said to have been public characters, or made such by the notoriety of the case. The suit was most hotly contested and in the conduct of it Mr. Bowman's courage, adroitness and perseverance were most signally conspicuous and his management of it largely extended his professional reputation.

"The State Line Case." This was a proceeding to establish the lien of the state of Missouri upon the property and franchises of the Missouri Pacific railroad for bonds issued by the state in and of its construction; it was decided in favor of the state, Mr. Bowman submitting the brief on which the case was heard. The amount involved in this suit was $8,000,000.

"The Missouri Lottery Case." The existence of an authorized lottery in this state had long been felt by all good citizens as a public disgrace and an unmitigated curse to the community; many attempts had been made from time to time to suppress it, but all had failed, and the public at large had settled down to the conviction that this great sore upon the body-politic was incurable. Under the advice of Mr. Bowman proceedings were again instituted by the board of police commissioners of the city of St. Louis, and contrary to the general expectation and against the strongest professional opposition, Mr. Bowman obtained a decision that the charter under which the lottery claimed immunity, was forfeited, and under it caused all the lottery shops in the city to be closed.

"The St. Louis county claim," against the Missouri Pacific railroad company, afforded Mr. Bowman one of the most signal opportunities of his life, and he availed himself of it with the promptness and courage equal to the occasion. This claim was for the sum of $700,000, loaned to the railroad company by the county of St. Louis in 1865, and had long been regarded by the public and by many of our ablest and oldest jurists, who had examined the case, as hopelessly stale and invalid. On examination of it, however, Mr. Bowman was satisfied that it constituted a valid and first lien on the property and franchises of the company, and so advised the county court. His opinion was scouted at as absurd, and few, if any, of his professional brethren regarded it as sound. Such, however, was his confidence in his own judgment and in his ability to sustain his position, that he undertook the enforcement of the claim for fees contingent upon success. After a long and well contended struggle, to the great surprise and delight of the public, he succeeded in obtaining from the court of last resort, a decision in favor of the county, and establishing the claim in full as a first lien upon the road, saving the whole amount to the county. For his services in this case the county paid him the princely sum of $51,000.

"The National Bank Cases." There was involved the question whether the national banks of Missouri were liable to the payment of state and other local taxes. In these Mr. Bowman obtained decisions in favor of the state and thus added immense sums to its revenues and to those of the municipal authorities interested.

In the investigations made by the senate of Missouri, a few years since, into the management of the

railroad corporations of the state, Mr. Bowman was employed to assist that body, and by his exposure of their fraudulent "watering" of stock, evasions of payment of taxes and other irregularities, demonstrated the necessity of that legislation which soon afterward brought these companies under stricter state supervision and control, in the act creating the board of railroad commissioners. To show the estimation in which Mr. Bowman's professional abilities and his public services were regarded, at the times when the cases to which we have alluded were tried, we quote the following articles from the leading dailies of St. Louis:

The *Republican*, alluding to his services in the case of the claim of St. Louis county, said: "It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Bowman has performed the task not only faithfully and well, but with striking ability; the result is a greater tribute to his diligence and skill than any amount of complimentary words can be; for the community cheerfully recognize that they owe the safety of this $700,000 county loan to his efforts."

The *Daily Times*, whose editor had long been a bitter personal enemy of Mr. Bowman, had ridiculed the idea of the validity of the claim, and attributed to Mr. Bowman the meanest motive and the basest treachery in his management of the matter, in its issue of September 26, 1876, said: "The confirmation of the county's assumed lien against the M. P. for the $700,000 credit extended to it in 1865, as established by Judge Dillon's decision yesterday, is gratifying in the extreme. It also imposes upon us the duty of acknowledging, as honest journalists, that we have in this matter done injustice to the county court, and to the attorneys it has employed to defend its interests. We frankly admit that we had no confidence in its claim, and no faith in the ability of its counsel to establish it, and while we have not hesitated to make the assertion as far as Mr. Bowman is concerned, we shall be lacking in fairness if we did not frankly confess the error. Bowman has been vindicated by Judge Dillon's decision, and the *Times* rebuked, and while he may rejoice over it as a personal and professional triumph, he cannot be more elated than ourselves at the saving to the county of so large a sum of money."

The *Republican* described Mr. Bowman's management of the "opera house" trial in the following language: "Mr. Bowman is certainly the most extraordinary lawyer at the bar; the skill and finesse which he has displayed in the management of this case, has excited the admiration of the spectators, and the envy of his professional brethren. * * * * He gets his enemy upon the witness stand, and broils him upon the gridiron of cross-examination, until his very marrow melts, and his bones crackle and snap on the rack. He puts a question in such a form that he knows it will be objected to and bring out an argument, and in his reply he horrifies the jury with the picture he draws of his enemy's iniquity, and, having in this way wreaked his vengeance, he modifies his question and gets it allowed, thus doing double damage to the opposition, and tantalizes and exasperates the opposing counsel, exciting their spleen, but never for a moment losing his own temper, and always stabbing with a smile, that makes the wound more deep and rankling."

The *Democrat*, speaking of the same occasion, and referring to the fact that Mr. Bowman was opposing the gambling ring with more than forty armed gamblers among his auditors, and with men who had threatened his life standing within a few feet of him, said: "The coolness and pluck of "Little Bowman" won the admiration of the crowd. His portly partner, Mr. Hill, was absent, and he stood alone, with his game leg resting on a chair, facing three or four angry and excited opponents; but during the whole time he did not lose his temper and not a tremor was perceptible in a single muscle."

On the decision of the county court claim, citizens of St. Louis, irrespective of party, united in tendering and giving him a public banquet in recognition of his extraordinary public service in that matter, which was largely attended by prominent men of the city. This public demonstration over a professional triumph was as just as it is rare. If success is to be regarded as the test of ability, and surely nothing but ability can win it in any profession, least of all at the bar, Mr. Bowman must rank among the ablest of his profession.

In *physique* Mr. Bowman is of slight frame and apparently frail, but in fact is possesed of great bodily strength and activity, and is capable of long continued exertion, and few men could so well stand merely the physical wear and tear which his active temperament and laborious application to business has of late years subjected him. His mental characteristics correspond with his physical peculiarities, his perception and reasoning faculties are exceedingly acute and quick; so rapidly does he come to conclusions that they seem intuitions rather than the results of reflection; once decided, his course of action in all its details is as rapidly deduced. Sanguine in temperament, self-reliant and aggressive, he seems at times rash and reckless, when in fact he is as deliberate as men of more sluggish temperament and slower ratiocination; his cautiousness is large, and seldom permits him to be misled by passion or his aggressive impulses. It may be said of him as of a greater man, that he seems to have passed through the three gates of the ancient city,

over the first of which was the inscription, "Be bold;" over the second, "Be bold, be bold, evermore be bold;" and over the third "Be not too bold," and adopted these as the maxims of his life. Rapid in execution as in conception, he is fertile in resources; as soon as one expedient fails, he has another ready for use and is rarely without reserves, purposely held back from view and only brought into action in that last "half hour," during which Napoleon said, "A battle is always lost or won."

Mr. Bowman is an eminently practical man; he studies his law books, not as an amateur or dreaming theorist, but as a man of business, for means by which to accomplish ends, and when he finds them has the skill to use them. Apropos to this, it is said, that when it was reported to him that a jealous brother at the bar, of great learning, but little skill and less practice, had said, that "Bowman knows but little law!" he remarked, "I always have just law enough for the case I have on hand."

As an advocate, Mr. Bowman is not ornate or oratorical; he is a rapid speaker, sharp and incisive, logical and plain of speech—a practical man in this, too, and speaks for the effect, not for display; yet, sometimes rising with the occasion, attains to eloquence. Mr. Bowman, though yet a young man, has acquired distinction in his profession and a competent fortune, and has thus already realized the dream of his boyhood as he slept in the old homestead on the slope of the Green Mountains of his native state. This result has been attained early but not easily, and only by constant remembrance and practice of the lessons taught him by the hard experience of his boyhood, by which he was taught that the apparent insurmountable difficulties which lie between us and the attainment of a reasonable ambition can be overcome only by self denial, persevering industry and determined will.

LOUIS GARNEAU.

ST. CHARLES.

LOUIS GARNEAU, one of the earliest settlers of St. Charles, is the subject of this sketch. When he crossed the Missouri river into the village it contained one hundred and fifty inhabitants, half-breeds and French, living in rude log huts; there was only one brick building, and that had been half destroyed by the shock of an earthquake a few years before, in February, 1811; the remaining portion was occupied as a general grocery. This was in 1818. The ferry was of the primitive style, consisting of two canoes, running parallel, with a plank platform fastened to them. For many years this was their only ferry. Mr. Garneau saw the first horse-boat ferry which announced enterprise as awakening in St. Charles; then, in 1836 or 1837, he saw the first steam ferry started there.

Louis Garneau was born at St. Genevieve, Missouri, January 1, 1801. His father, Joseph Garneau, moved from New Orleans to Missouri, and settled in St. Genevieve, at a very early period of its history. Joseph Garneau was a native of Detroit, Michigan, and served as a lieutenant under General LaFayette in the revolutionary war. He married Miss Genevieve Coston, a native of Europe and descendant of French and English families. He died about the beginning of this century, and she in 1834. They left five children, all still living. Louis, our subject, was educated in a French school at St. Genevieve, until he was thirteen. At the age of eighteen he came to St. Charles, where he was a carpenter nine years, and accumulated enough money to open a grocery and bakery. After fourteen years successful business, he sold his grocery store and retained the bakery, which he has conducted ever since. Being one of the oldest residents and merchants of the place, and also having a remarkably tenacious memory, he is able to give very entertaining reminiscences of the early Missouri, and especially of St. Charles. One, in his own experience, is illustrative of the privations endured by the pioneers of the West. During the time of the canoe-ferry boats he had purchased several thousand pounds of flour in St. Louis county, nine miles from St. Charles, which was delivered to him opposite St. Charles, loaded in one of the canoes of the ferry and started across. On leaving shore one of the keel boats, in swinging, struck a snag and began to leak. Before reaching midway of the river, Mr. Garneau notified the fer-

ryman that one of his boats was sinking; the boatman was frightened and confused. Mr. Garneau had coolness, nerve and practical river experience. By his directions and assistance the boat was turned towards and finally grounded on a bar about midway in the Missouri, and there the cargo was saved until it could be boated across to St. Charles. On another occasion a flat-boat loaded with flour wrecked near the St. Charles landing, and Mr. Garneau bought two hundred and fifty barrels of the flour at $2.50 per barrel. His business success has been made through such discouraging experiences and lack of facilities. But by industry, economy and attention to business he built up a fine trade, made money and secured a high standing in St. Charles county.

No man has taken a deeper interest in the growth and prosperity of St. Charles, than Mr. Garneau did during the years of his active life. His cool brain, practical business qualities and zeal made him early one of the leading citizens of the city, and the people demanded his services in their behalf. Accordingly, we find in the authorized history of St. Charles' ordinances and officers, that he was a member of the first city council, in 1849, when Ludwell E. Powell was mayor; he was again a member in 1850, in 1851, in 1852 and again in 1854. Although through life an unyielding and zealous Democrat, in all these elections he ran ahead of his ticket, having more votes cast for him than for the successful mayor. Here was a strong evidence of long-continued personal popularity; men of all parties admired and voted for him. Not an official vote or act of his life has ever been questioned and his business character is unimpeachable. He has always been a Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson for President. He was in New Orleans on a visit, when a mere lad, at the time General Jackson had command of the American troops; but his party left on their return trip before the great battle which decided the war against Great Britain. On their way they met all the Kentucky troops hastening to reinforce Jackson; their timely arrival made it an American victory.

Mr. Garneau was appointed a lieutenant in the Missouri state militia during the official term of Governor Duncan. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance many years and has ever been a strict temperance man. He was raised a Catholic and continues in that faith.

May 18, 1819, he married Louise Laravie, daughter of Joseph Laravie, an old citizen of St. Charles. They have five children now living.

In closing the sketch of this plain, unassuming old man, we point with pride to his excellent record as a man who has raised himself from poverty and obscurity to a fair competence and honorable name. Few men have seen so many and such great changes as has Mr. Garneau. He has lived to see the naked wilderness he was a pioneer to, covered with cities and people, and its silence succeeded by the ceaseless hum of commerce and manufactures; steam has relieved muscle, iron rails rib the continent, lightning annihilates time and distance; has seen four wars of his nation and now sees her prosperity over them all.

JOHN W. BAILEY.

ST. JOSEPH.

JOHN W. BAILEY, of the wholesale dry goods house of Bailey, Wood & Co., St. Joseph, Missouri, is a native of Tennessee, born in Dover, Stewart county of that state, September 17, 1830. His father, William Bailey, was a native of Virginia, and emigrated from that state to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he married Mary Williams, about 1820, and with her moved to Tennessee. They had six children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch.

John received an ordinary school education at home, and at the age of fourteen obtained a situation in a country store owned by Watson & Hillman, at Empire Inn Works, in Kentucky. Two years after he removed to the Tennessee Rolling Works, in Kentucky, where he sold goods for the large iron manufactory of Messrs. Hillman, Vanlear & Co., four years. The last year he served this firm, so great was the confidence they reposed in him that he was given entire charge of their large store and made their purchases of goods for the establishment. He was then in his twentieth year. This position he

resigned to remove with his brother-in-law, Mr. James Kay, and his partner, Mr. J. C Ingram, to St. Joseph, Missouri.

Mr. Bailey arrived in the city of St. Joseph May 9, 1851, and immediately accepted a situation in the dry goods house of Messrs. Ingram & Kay. In the fall of that year he went to New York and Philadelphia for them to purchase their second stock of goods. In 1852 he succeeded Mr. Ingram in the business and has been continuously in the firm from that time to the present. Twenty-seven years in one city, in one business and in the same establishment, is enough to test a man's capacity both as a citizen and a merchant. The house of Bailey, Wood & Co. is one of the most popular and most successful in the great Southwest, and Mr. Bailey has become widely and favorably known throughout Western Missouri and Kansas as a thorough business man, a reliable merchant and a gentleman of undoubted integrity.

Mr. Bailey has been connected with many public enterprises in St. Joseph since his residence there. He was one of the promoters and originators of the St. Joseph Fire and Marine Insurance Company—a very reliable and prosperous institution, favorably known from New York to California—of which he has been a leading director since its organization in 1868. He has also been a director in the Buchanan Bank for a period of twenty years. Besides these, he has been a director in numerous other public enterprises established in St. Joseph. In all of these positions he gave conscientiously his attention as much so as in his own business, and to his counsel and management, to a very great degree, is attributed whatever success has attended them.

He is a Democrat, but simply a voter and an interested reader and observer of political events, never having solicited or held a public office, though repeatedly urged by friends to permit the use of his name in that connection.

John W. Bailey and Susan E. Wildbahn were married May 8, 1856. She was the only daughter of Thomas Wildbahn, Esq. They have three children living, two sons and a daughter, and one son deceased. As a business man of strict integrity and industrious habits; as a public-spirited and enterprising citizen; as a kind and courteous gentleman, a pleasant companion, a true friend, a kind husband and father, Mr. Bailey bears an enviable reputation wherever he is known.

JAMES DUMARS.

SPRINGFIELD.

JAMES DUMARS was born March 4, 1823, in in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He is the tenth child of James and Sophia Dumars, the former of French Huguenot and the latter of English extraction. Mrs. Dumars was a sister of Bishop R. R. Roberts, a pioneer bishop of the Methodist church, commonly known as the "Log Cabin Bishop."

Under the tuition of his father, who was a teacher by profession, James Dumars received a thorough common school training until his twelfth year, when he entered the office of the Pittsburgh *Daily Gazette*. While learning the mechanical preparation of a paper, he also stored his mind with that kind of useful knowledge which would fit him for the duties of a journalist. Here he remained for five years, completing his apprenticeship in the fall of 1840, and then went to Iowa. For the first three months of his residence in that state he was employed in teaching, and then entered the office of the Burlington *Hawkeye*, where he worked six months. Being dissatisfied with the New West, he returned to Pittsburgh and remained during the fall and winter of 1841–2, working at his trade in the office of the *Daily Chronicle*. In the spring of 1842 he went to New York, where he remained one year. Early in the summer of 1843 he took a trip to Europe, making a tour of the most important cities of England and France, and returned to America the following fall. He spent another year in New York, and in December, 1844, returned to Pittsburgh and became interested in the publication of the *Daily Chronicle*, in which he sustained a heavy loss by the great fire of 1845. In the spring of 1848 he sold his interest in that paper and removed to Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, where he established the *Trumbull County Whig*. This paper, owing to the fusion of the Whig

and Free Soil parties, was afterward merged into the *Western Reserve Chronicle*, with which he remained connected until the autumn of 1855. In January, 1856, he established the *Mahoning County Register*, at Youngstown, Ohio, a paper which he published until the spring of 1865. At that time he accepted a position in the office of the judge-advocate general at Washington, a bureau of the war department, where he had charge of the records concerning the conspirators who were tried for the assassination of President Lincoln. In the fall he resigned his place and assisted in establishing the *Daily Post*, at Memphis, Tennessee, remaining connected with it until its suspension in the spring of 1868. He then removed to Missouri and established the Bolivar (Polk county) *Free Press*, continuing its publication until the spring of 1874, when, having been appointed receiver in the United States land office at Springfield, Missouri, he sold his interest in the *Free Press* and moved to Springfield. In October, 1875, he purchased an interest in the *Missouri Patriot*, which was consolidated with the *Advertiser*, October 1, 1876, with which latter paper he is still connected.

He is a member of the Republican party and has been connected with it from its inception, having been a delegate to the Pittsburgh convention that assembled February 22, 1855. On June 17, 1856, he was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention that nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. He was elector for the district embracing Trumbull, Ashtabula and Mahoning counties, Ohio, and took a prominent part in the canvass of 1856. In his religious views he is liberal and confines himself to no particular creed.

He was married, October 5, 1845, to Miss Hannah Renton, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, a true Christian woman and a worthy member of the Methodist church. Mr. Dumars and wife have reared a family of five sons, some of whom, after receiving a liberal education, have, under their father's instruction, learned "the art preservative of all arts" in the printing office.

He is a man of social disposition, genial and pleasant in conversation, warmly attached to his friends, attentive and diligent in business, strictly upright in his conduct, and possessing the highest qualifications that make up the popular and successful journalist.

JAMES CLEMENS, JR.

ST. LOUIS.

TO leave an utterly unsullied record in the community after sixty years of commercial dealings, is not often an honor that can be truthfully bestowed upon any man. Not that commercial men are unworthy, or that long experience amid the temptations of mercantile life necessarily leads men to looseness of habits. But in so long a period almost all merchants have had to pass through trials which left shadows upon their good name and fair fame. The contrary is the absolute truth in the present sketch. Increasing years and increased responsibilities have only added to his integrity and honorable name, and after sixty years dealing the subject of this sketch died, leaving to his children the priceless legacy of a name entirely free from stain, and the escutcheons of his family untarnished by any act of their father.

James Clemens, Jr., was born in Danville, Kentucky, October 29, 1791. He was the son of Jeremiah Clemens, a native of Augusta county, Virginia.

The Clemens family is one of the oldest and most respectable in America. Their lineage is traceable unmistakably to the honored families of antiquity.

We copy the following genealogical record from an article written by one of the purest scholars of the West, and whose means of information are such as to give unbounded credit to his assertions:

The name of Clemens is Roman and of historic interest. It comes from the Latin adjective *clemens*, which means kind, amiable, merciful, pleasant, goodhearted. Clemens Romanus, was, according to some historians, the second, and according to others, the third Pope of Rome. He was so called to distinguish him from Clemens of Alexandria in Egypt, designated as Clemens Alexandrinis. Both were early fathers of the church, and the writings of the latter have been translated into English. The name was distinguished very early in the history of the church. Flavius Clemens was a cousin to the Emperor Domitian, and was put to death as the first male martyr in Rome, and his niece, Domatilla Clemens, was the

first female martyr. Julius Clemens was a lieutenant under Cæsar in his invasion of Great Britain.

Gregory Clemens was a land holder in Huntingdonshire, in England, a cotemporary of Cromwell, and as a member of the English Parliament, signed the death warrant of Charles I. During the protectorate of Cromwell he was appointed English Minister to Spain, and, during his term of service, was married to a Spanish lady in the city of Cordova. After the death of Cromwell, and on the accession of Charles II., Gregory Clemens was tried as a regicide; his estates were confiscated to the Crown and he suffered the barbarous and ignominious death which English laws then provided for all such cases; and his head was exposed on a pole on the top of Westminster Hall. His widow with her children emigrated with his two brothers to Augusta county, Virginia, and they purchased a farm near Staunton. Staunton was subsequently the place of holding the Federal Court for the Western District of Virginia the State claiming jurisdiction to the Youghegheney river, in the present State of Pennsylvania, including Fort Pitt, now Pittsburg. It was the Virginia troops under Washington, and the British regulars under Braddock, which met with such disasters in defense of this jurisdiction. James Clemens, the elder, the grandfather of James Clemens, Jr., was the descendant of the regicide, Gregory Clemens, and on the 13th day of June, 1785, had a survey made of land, on the waters of Buffalo Creek, on a Virginia certificate of three hundred and ninety-nine acres and six perches. On the 2d day of June, 1786, letters patent from the commonwealth of Virginia issued for this tract, and it is in possession of the widow of one of his descendants to this day. In running Mason and Dixon's line and fixing the boundary between Virginia and Pennsylvania, this tract was divided, a part being in Donegal township, Washington county, Pennsylvania, and the balance in Virginia.

James Clemens, the elder, died in December, 1799. His will as probated was dated September 21, 1795. His sons were Jeremiah, William, Abraham, John, James and Ezekiel. Jeremiah moved to Danville, Kentucky, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. James moved to Huntsville, Alabama, and was the father of Jeremiah Clemens, Senator from Alabama, and the author of several literary works of no mean ability. Ezekiel removed to Tennessee and was the progenitor of Samuel L. Clemens, better known under the *nom de plume* of Mark Twain.

James Clemens, Jr., of St. Louis, the subject of this sketch, to distinguish himself from the elder of the same name in Alabama, attached junior to his name. He enjoyed only the advantages of a common school education, such as could be had at that early period in Kentucky, which consisted of only four counties. At a very early period he became a clerk in Mr. Bell's store in Danville, and he there received his mercantile education. Throughout his early life he was a great reader. He may be said to have instructed himself; and the large and well selected library at his residence bears evidence, not only of his taste, but his culture. In October, 1811, being then about twenty-one years of age, he removed from Danville to Sparta, Tennessee, where he remained until April, 1815. He was engaged in the mercantile business in connection with James Clemens, the elder, of Huntsville, Alabama, and during the war of 1812 the firm accumulated vast amounts of money in making saltpeter and furnishing it to the government for the manufacture of gunpowder. With the capital thus acquired our subject came to Ste. Genevieve, in Missouri, and established himself in business, that spot being then the most commercial place in the State. He came to St. Louis, April, 1816, and opened a store on the corner of Main and Market streets, dealing in dry goods, groceries, furs and peltries, and by his careful, prudent management steadily added to his capital. To keep up his stock he was compelled to make the journey on horseback through the wilderness of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

Throughout his long life Mr. Clemens was strictly a business man. Only once did he allow himself to be drawn into public life, and then to act as alderman from his ward to the city council. He owned stock in a number of banks, but was never identified with the management of any except the State Bank of Missouri, of which he was at one time a director. He was president of the Irish Emigrant Society several years, and was one of the United States Commissioners that selected the site chosen for the present post office on Third and Olive streets. He helped form the first gas company in the city. Although on the retired list for the past forty years, Mr. Clemens continued his membership in the Merchants Exchange and was a member of that body at the time of his death.

During the last twelve or fifteen years of his life he lived in almost absolute seclusion, leaving his home very rarely and then always in a closed carriage. This seclusion was occasioned by blindness, for Mr. Clemens was blind the last ten years of his life, partially blind at first and totally blind the last two years. Lately he made a trip to New York for the purpose of having his eyes operated on by a celebrated oculist there. The operation was performed, but without effecting the result hoped for—the restoration of his eyesight.

Mr. Clemens was a very popular young man in

St. Louis fifty years ago. Nearly all the fashionable balls in those days were given in one or two of the leading hotels of the town, the accommodations for dancing being better there than at the town hall or at any of the private residences. Mr. Clemens was quite a ladies' man then, and was always one of the head managers of all the fashionable balls. He was a great favorite among the ladies, but like a great many ladies' men, he became a bachelor before he became a husband.

His love of social pleasures continued long after he ceased to be an active participant, and he was always ready to further plans for the enjoyment of the young. Before he became too old to go out it was a favorite practice to secure a bunch of seats at the theater or hall upon the occasion of the visit of some famous actor or singer and then invite such of his young lady acquaintances, as he thought were not otherwise provided for to accompany him. He did this, it is said, when Jenny Lind was in St. Louis, and paid as much as ten dollars apiece for several seats.

A story is told of Mr. Clemens once receiving a challenge. A business man had become seriously involved and called on Mr. Clemens for a loan. That gentleman remarked that there were rumors afloat that the applicant was on the point of breaking up. The business man replied that he was perfectly solvent, and that all he needed was a little temporary relief. Mr. Clemens replied that if such was the case he was willing to help him out. The other asserted most positively that what he had said was the truth, and that in a very few days he would pay back the loan. The money changed hands and in a few days the borrower failed. Mr. Clemens who had very strict ideas about business probity and a very poor opinion of the credit system, expressed his sentiments freely respecting the character of a man who would engage in such deceit. The words were carried to the man who had failed, and he promptly sent a challenge to his outspoken creditor. Mr. Clemens received the message and turning to the bearer, said: "He wants to fight a duel does he? Let him pay me that money and I'll fight him. I'd be a fool, wouldn't I, to go out and shoot the man who was owing me five thousand dollars and kill my chance of ever getting it back."

In 1850 Mr. Clemens retired from active business and devoted the remainder of his days to the care of the large real estate which devolved upon him. To this his constant and exclusive attention was given. He was to be found at all hours of the day, and often far into the night, in his office. As an accountant and book keeper he had no superior, and he often boasted that the books of the gas company were now kept on the same principle which he inaugurated as a director. He was solitary in his habits and tastes, and when driven to it had more self-sustaining power than any man we have ever known.

In matters of religion Mr. Clemens' views underwent a change during his long life of four-score years. When a young man Mr. Clemens was an Episcopalian. He was one of the founders of the first Episcopal church in St. Louis, and was a vestryman of the same church for a number of years afterwards. Later in life he left the church altogether and for a number of years seldom attended church service of any kind or creed. During his last sickness he expressed a desire to be taken into the Catholic Church, and in accordance with his wishes was baptized by one of the clergy of that denomination.

James Clemens, Jr., was eminently but practically a charitable man. He adhered very closely to the scriptural injunction respecting charity, and hated any ostentation about his benevolence. But in his own way he was an almoner to many. There was always a number of poor people who stood almost in the relation of pensioners. Mr. Clemens instructions to his cook were to provide food for many more than comprised the household, and the poor people who called were supplied regularly. He gave frequently and gave liberally, but did it in such a quiet way that it was never known at the time save to the giver and the receiver.

In January, 1833, having then an ample fortune, Mr. Clemens married Miss Eliza M. Mullanphy. She was the mother of seven children, of whom six are living: James B. Clemens, Bryan M. Clemens, William J. Clemens, Mrs. C. J. Cates, Mrs. Ellen I. Clemens and Mrs. Alice B. Von Versen, the latter of whom resides in Europe, the others here. Mrs. Eliza M. Clemens died at her country residence August 20, 1853, and her husband became tenant by courtesy of the vast landed property which she inherited from her father, John Mullanphy. She was of compact build, with large and well developed head, especially distinct in its perceptive faculties, with dark complexion, and features expressive of high intelligence and culture, and she was the handsomest of John Mullanphy's daughters. Her manners were especially gracious and winning. She was domestic in her tastes and a model wife and mother. If her

husband was the "bread winner" she was the "bread saver" of the family, for while they resided on the large farm on the Olive street road, she hoarded out of the marketable products of the place, two thousand dollars in specie which she one day presented to her astonished and delighted partner. Something may be gleaned of the impression she made by an incident which transpired in the trial of Cutter vs. Waddingham and others in the Circuit Court in 1846, when the elder Krum presided as judge. The title affected the Mullanphy heirs, and on the death of Mrs. Clemens the record shows that Judge Crum said:

"The death of Mrs. Clemens rendered necessary that some legal representative of hers should appear in the suit, and I cannot allow the occasion to pass, although out of the usual order, without saying a word by way of tribute to her memory. She was one of my most valued friends. She was always in full accord with every movement that pertained to the advancement of this city. In all humanitarian or charitable works she was always among the foremost; and she was an ornament to society, whose loss cannot be readily replaced."

On the 12th day of January, 1878, this octogenarian merchant passed from the busy scenes of St. Louis mercantile life to the haven of peace. That his loss was keenly felt and deplored by the city is attested by the burial obsequies. The funeral took place from his residence, and was one of the largest cortéges ever passing through the streets of St. Louis. The carriages in the procession carried some of the most prominent men in the city and State—Governor John S. Phelps and Lieutenant-Governor H. C. Brockmeyer being among the number. The pall-bearers—all personal friends of Mr. Clemens, were Gerard B. Allen, Thomas E. Tutt, I. H. Keim, Judge Horatio M. Jones, George Knapp, Unit Raisin, Henry Kayser, John Ford, John S. Phelps, G. W. Clure, F. M. Billion, Richard Dowling, Samuel Hawkins, George Maguire, John T. Davis and Samuel T. Glover.

At. St. Bridget's a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father D. Fenlon. Father James Henry, of St. Lawrence O'Toole's, was deacon, and Father P. N. McEvoy, master of ceremonies. The funeral sermon was delivered by Father Keller, president of St. Louis University. "A long life," said the reverend father, "has come to a close, a life protracted beyond the scriptural limit. The people have assembled to pay a last tribute of respect to one who walked with them many long years, but who is to walk with them no more. His friends in life are gathered about his remains to pay a tribute of honor to his memory and to offer a solemn prayer to the throne of mercy for his soul."

The floral decorations consisted of two white crosses, a pillow of green, and a large wreath of laurel and ivy. The pillow bore the inscription, "Our Father," in white roses bordered with purple flowers.

Mr. Clemens leaves a sister, Mrs. Eliza Caldwell, living in Danville, Kentucky, who is now in her seventy-sixth year.

Of the characteristics of James Clemens, Jr., we copy the following from one of the St. Louis leading journals:

"No one had, when truthfully touched, a more open, generous, kind, or a more magnanimous heart. His benefactions were a thousand fold, while he was as hard as a rock in what he thought his rights. He would chaffer on the divide of a hair in a settlement; yet that same rock when rightly struck became soft as water, as his charities silently and unostentatiously flowed into poor, needy, or worthy hands. Among his largest public contributions may be mentioned that to celebrate the opening of the bridge, and that for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. No appeal was ever made to him in behalf of any public movement in this city where his means were withheld. And yet, to many, he appeared hard, calculating, avaricious, and imperiously cold, Yes, it may have seemed so, but it was only the harsh, forbidding outside of an oriental nut covered with roughness and nettles, but when opened full of rich, ripe, red, luscious fruit. His temper was impulsive, imperious and volcanic. It was the motive power which gave energy, life and grit to the man. He could be persuaded in the right, by the pull of a single hair, or the magic of a gentle, soothing word; he could not be forced or coerced by any possible power."

So having reached a period beyond that allotted by the Psalmist, full of years, full of honors, full of earthly possessions and experiences, and full of precious divine hope and consolation, his soul confronted eternity. He stood at last upon the very edge of life, and the infinite future came before him. Who shall say that his spirit did not see more than any of us can now see?

And yet he trembled not, but with calm heroism, like that which he evinced from youth, took the last fatal step, and with a blessing on those he left behind, vanished forever. And in the language of St. Augustine—"May the children of thy spirit, placed each in their own firmament, make their light shine upon the earth; and mayest thou still crown the years with thy blessings as thou sendest forth thy laborers into thy harvest sown by other hands than theirs, as they in turn send forth new laborers to new seed times, whereof the harvest shall be perennial."

So, to those who loved thee, thy appropriate epitaph forevermore shall be:

"As 'mid the ever rolling sea,
The eternal isles established be,
And all the billows of the main
Fret, rage, and break themselves in vain:
As in the heavens the urns divine
Of golden light forever shine;
Tho' storms may darken, tempests rage,
They still shine on from age to age.
So, 'mid the ocean tide of years,
The image of the just appears.
So, from its darkness and its gloom,
The good man's virtues light his tomb."

MARCUS AURELIUS BOGIE, PH. B., M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

IT has been truly said that all great men "think out their work and then work out their thoughts." They "slowly bend the bow of consideration until it rests in a firm and wise decision, then let the arrow of execution fly swift and straight to the mark." What was true of the heroes of the past is none the less true of the great men of to-day, and enrolled with the self-made men of the present we find the name of Marcus Aurelius Bogie, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, December 20, 1840. His father, Daniel H. Bogie, was of Scotch descent, his parents coming to America in 1777, and settling at Silver Creek, Kentucky, where they built the first mill and shingle roof house in the county. They suffered all of the hardships incident to pioneer life, and one of their sons, Thomas, was killed and scalped by the Indians. His mother, Emeline (Taylor) Bogie, was a descendant of one of the old Virginia families, and came with her parents at an early day to Madison county, Kentucky. One of her uncles, Peter Taylor, moved to Georgia and subsequently became governor of that state.

Marcus received his early education in the schools of his native county. October 6, 1850, he lost his dear mother—the idol of his boyhood. Henceforth he must live and meet whatever of good or ill life holds for him without her love and encouragement. When his father married again his home was so changed that he could not stay there, so he went away and began to teach school, in which profession he engaged for twenty-three months. In 1861–2 he attended Kentucky University and graduated in physics. The following year he read medicine and attended his first course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. In 1864 he took his second course of lectures, and graduated in Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn. As an example of the promptness which has characterized his whole life work, it may be said that during his two courses he never missed a lecture or clinic. He then practiced his profession for four months in Madison county Kentucky, after which he returned to New York and spent sixteen months in attending the hospitals and schools, and graduated in Bellevue Hospital Medical College and the medical department of the New York University.

During his entire professional education Dr. Bogie never received any financial aid. His great progress was made step by step. He was not only the "architect of his own fortunes," but his own carpenter and mason.

The world never made a greater mistake than when it writes the path of genius a painless one. The superficial think genius but an express train to success, in which the illustrious did but take their seat with a through ticket in their pocket. But they who have better read the history of greatness, have learned that genius is mainly the power of work.

After finishing his education our hero found his entire capital to be twenty-five cents, consequently he was very thankful for the practice which was given him near his Kentucky home. He formed a partnership of four months duration with two old physicians, who gave him all the night practice that he could possibly desire. January 12, 1865 he sold out his interest in the books, and went by boat to New Orleans where, after spending a short time, he succeeded, despite the strict martial law, in getting a pass and conveyance to Mexico. He left New Orleans for Vera Cruz February 9, 1865, in a small schooner "Red Cross," of sixty-three tons, with fifty-four passengers and a full cargo. Their craft flew the Mexican flag; but they were searched five times before they left Southwest Pass. The first day at sea they had a terrible storm which came very near capsizing them, and it was attended by all of

the incidents common to a storm at sea, such as seasickness, vessel leaking, necessaries of life washed overboard, and much fear and trembling. They reached Vera Cruz February 23, a tired, thirsty crew. Dr. Bogie remained in Vera Cruz until March 18, when he went with an exploring party to the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, to act in the capacity of physician, surgeon and geologist. After traveling twelve hundred miles with this party he was finally prevailed upon by the inhabitants to locate at Minatitlan, where he was made health officer of the district, composed of eleven towns, containing seventy-five thousand inhabitants. This gave him practice in all the diseases incident to humanity. His arduous duties were relieved of their monotony by an occasional hunt of birds and alligators, or a trip at sea.

June 28, 1870, he left Minatitlan for Vera Cruz, overland. He had a long, lonely ride, making almost the entire journey by night because of the heat of the day. July 30, 1870, he left Mexico for New York via Sisal and Havana, going ashore at both places. He reached New York August 10, 1870, after five and one-half years absence from his native land, and with feelings of great joy he hastened to his old home to meet and greet the loved ones.

Although a good Democrat he has taken no very prominent part in politics, because of his devotion to his profession. He was the first president of the Montezuma Club in Mexico, member of the local Medical Societies, Kansas City District Medical Society and Medical Association of the State of Missouri. He is a member of the Christian church, and believes the Bible only, discarding all human creeds. He is also a member of the Young Men's Christian Association in Kansas City.

November 19, 1872, he married Candace E. Park, who was a highly accomplished lady, being a graduate of Madison Female Seminary, and of much subsequent culture; a devoted wife, a devout Christian, and a kind friend. She died March 6, 1876; but it can be truly said that "she lives in hearts she has left behind," and that is not to die.

In personal appearance he is very commanding, being above the average height, and weighing about two hundred pounds. Dr. Bogie has practiced medicine in Kansas City for six years, and has the confidence and respect of all who know him. Socially few men are his equal and none are his superior. He is a fine conversationalist, and a deep thinker, and has that power which so few possess of holding his listeners in wrapt attention while he talks. He took life up joyfully, he has borne it off manfully, and he will lay it down triumphantly.

ALBERT B. LOGAN.

ST. LOUIS.

ALBERT B. LOGAN was born in Poland, Mahoning county, Ohio, March 29, 1842. His father, William Logan, a native of Virginia, was by occupation a builder and contractor, and moved to Ohio when he was eight years old. He was married to Miss Ann McNabb, of that state, in 1828. They had seven children, the subject of this sketch being the fourth.

Albert B. Logan was educated at Poland Female College, residing with his parents and assisting his father, when not at school. In June, 1861, he joined company E, 23d Ohio, and, with his regiment, went to West Virginia under General Rosecrans, who, for some time, was colonel of the 28th Ohio volunteers. Upon his promotion, Colonel E. P. Scammon assumed command, Hon. Stanley Matthews being lieutentant-colonel, R. B. Hayes, (now President of the United States,) major. Mr. Logan, as a private soldier, participated in all the engagements in West Virginia. In 1862 his regiment was sent to the Army of the Potomac, and took part in the battle of South Mountain and Antietam. In 1863 he was stationed at Charleston, West Virginia, guarding the Confederate prisoners; in that year he was promoted to sergeant-major of his regiment, and afterwards to 1st lieutenant. He commanded the advance guard in Hunter's raid on Lynchburg, Virginia, and the rear guard in the retreat to the Kanawha valley, and was thence transferred to the Shenandoah valley, under General Hunter, and afterward under General Phil. Sheridan, the command participating in all the engagements of those

brave leaders. He was afterwards attached to the 8th Army Corps, under General Crook, where he remained until the close of the war, being mustered out in Cleveland, Ohio, on the 1st of August, 1865. He thus served his country over four years with honor and true manly courage. Before joining the army he had read law for about one year, and continued his studies during the war, when opportunity offered. On his return home, he entered the office of Hon. Charles E. Gliddon (now judge of the 9th Judicial District of Ohio), at Poland. In the fall of 1866 he was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of his profession in Sharon, Pennsylvania. In 1868 he removed to Warrensburg, Missouri, and soon built up a lucrative and extensive practice. From 1872 to 1874 he was city attorney of Warrensburg. In 1876 he was appointed assistant attorney of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railway. This road has five hundred and fifteen miles of railway, the main line running from St. Louis, Missouri, to Ottumwa, Iowa, two hundred and seventy-seven miles; the west branch from Moberly to Kansas City, one hundred and twenty-nine miles; the Union depot line to Ferguson, twelve miles; the Columbia branch from Centralia, seventeen miles; Glasgow branch from Salisbury, eleven miles; St. Joseph branch—from Lexington to St. Joseph—sixty-nine miles. Mr. Logan had charge of all the law cases for the entire line, except in St. Louis. In politics, he is an active Republican although not an office-seeker.

He was married on the 24th of June, 1865, to Miss Ella P. Cress, daughter of George Cress, Esq., now of Warrensburg. They have three children, named: Glen Hayes, Minnie La Una and George William. The family reside in Warrensburg, he being a part of the time in St. Louis, and along the line of the road, attending to his official duties. In criminal practice he has won a fine reputation, and, being young in years, of fine personal appearance and an eloquent and forcible speaker, he will yet be heard in the councils of the nation.

JOHN ANDERSON LOUGHRIDGE.

KANSAS CITY.

JOHN ANDERSON LOUGHRIDGE was born January 6, 1834, in the state of Indiana. His father, James Loughridge, is a native of Ohio, and of Irish descent. His mother, Elizabeth Phillips, was also a native of Ohio. The family moved from that state to Indiana in 1828, and in 1836 again changed their residence, settling in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky. James Loughridge was a carpenter and pursued his avocation till his death, September 25, 1843, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He left a widow and six children in very limited circumstances.

John A. Loughridge was the fourth child of this family. At the time of his father's death he was living with his grandfather, in Adams county, Ohio. In 1847 he went to Maysville and engaged in rope-making, to assist in the support of his mother and two sisters. His education was wholly neglected, so far as schools were concerned, and the information he has acquired is the result of hard study and assiduous application, after the labors of the day were over. This was the only means he had of satisfying a morbid desire to obtain the elements of an education. In 1853 he gave up rope-making and became a clerk in a grocery store. In 1856, in connection with H. L. Newell, now (1878) mayor of Maysville, he opened a grocery store, the necessary capital having been furnished him by a friend. The business became prosperous and lucrative. In 1868 he resolved to go west, and acting on the advice of his friend, Lewis Pearce, formerly of Maysville, then of the St. Louis banking house of Aull, Pollard & Co., he removed to Kansas City, where, November 10, 1868, he began the wholesale liquor business. His business grew rapidly until at present it occupies the whole of a four story warehouse, and employs a capital of $40,000, in addition to the real estate, which is valued at $30,000.

In 1860–61 he acted as alderman in Maysville, having been twice elected. He has a controlling interest in all the street railroads in Kansas City, and is also a stockholder in the Merchants Exchange building. He has been an Odd Fellow since 1856, and a Mason since 1858, and is in good standing in

both orders. In politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan, freely exercising his right to criticise members and measures of his own party, and to vote for the man whom his judgment may approve.

He was married November 30, 1857, to Miss Cinderella Elizabeth Bryant, eldest daughter of William Bryant, a farmer of Falkland county, Virginia. The issue of this marriage was three children, a daughter and two sons, all of whom are living. The eldest daughter, eighteen years old on May 14, 1878, is attending St. Joseph Female Seminary. The two sons are attending school in Kansas City. His wife died January 10, 1874. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Nehemiah Holmes, *nee* Mary Elizabeth Floury, December 22, 1876. Both marriages were fortunate, and his home has ever been an asylum of contentment and happiness.

Mr. Loughridge is a genial unpretending gentleman. His social qualities are of a high order, and his business qualifications are best attested by his success. Close application to business, honest dealing, sound judgment and prudent foresight, have proven to be his best friends in his long business career.

GEORGE RANDOLPH BARSE.

KANSAS CITY.

GEORGE R. BARSE, the oldest of a family of eight children, was born January 1, 1839, at Green Bay, Wisconsin. His parents were William Hawley and Maria Louisa (Nichols) Barse, the former a native of New York, the latter of Massachusetts. The family moved to Green Bay in 1836, and in 1840 removed to Detroit, Michigan. For eighteen years after locating in the West, his father was engaged as captain on lake vessels and steamers. In 1854 he engaged in banking business, purchasing and collecting ship drafts, etc.

George received a common school education and finished a course in the Commercial College in Detroit. He has always been a great reader, and has confined himself mainly to practical subjects, thus acquiring a store of useful information. His father, from his long service on board ship, was very stern, and young George being quick of temper, rebelled against his father's discipline, and when only fourteen years old, ran away from home. He purchased some notions and went on a trading expedition. At the end of three months he returned home, and went to school until he was sixteen years of age, when he again left home. He engaged in merchandising as before, and remained away five months. Upon his return he was sent to the Commercial College, where he remained until he was eighteen years of age. In the spring of 1857 he went to Arlington, Bureau county, Illinois, where he assisted his uncle, who was station agent, by keeping his books. This was quite a grain market, and with his uncle's assistance he purchased 1,400 grain sacks and shipped grain to Chicago. In this way he soon made enough money to purchase a small warehouse, and being supplied with capital by J. L. Hurd & Co., of Chicago, he began business for himself. As his capital increased he added to his stock lumber, cement, etc., and did a general merchandising business.

On January 1, 1860, he was married to Susan Bishop Peironnet of Amboy, Illinois. Shortly after he received a telegram from Detroit informing him of his father's serious illness, and requesting him to come home and take charge of his business. He immediately closed up his interests in Arlington and went to Detroit. His father recovered and they formed a partnership which lasted until 1861, when he entered the United States service. His military record was quite eventful. He enlisted April 17th in Company A, 1st Michigan Infantry, under Colonel Wilcox. He was in Alexandria when Colonel Ellsworth, of the New York Fire Zouaves, was killed, and in the first engagement at Bull Run.

August 4, 1861, he was mustered out of service and returned to Detroit, where he purchased a half interest in a boat on the Detroit river. He continued in this business one year, when he received a commission as 2d lieutenant in the 5th Michigan cavalry, and served in the different engagements of the regiment, under Generals Custer and Kilpatrick, through the Gettysburg campaign. October 19, 1863, during an engagement at Buckland Mills, near

Warrington, Virginia, he was taken prisoner by General Gordon, of Stuart's cavalry, and sent to Libby Prison. May 7, 1864, he was sent with other prisoners to Macon, Georgia, under Longstreet's Guards. Mr. Barse jumped from the box car in which the prisoners were confined, and made his escape. Many shots were fired after him, but only one struck him, grazing his left leg He was reported as killed, and a notice appeared in the Richmond papers to that effect. After a week's wandering, he was recaptured by Stuart's cavalry, thirty miles from Lynchburg, where he was confined in jail at Lynchburg with the prisoners taken at the battle of the Wilderness. He again started for Macon, Georgia, but escaped from the train near Columbia, South Carolina, in company with Captain Wilson, of Pennsylvania. After ten days' wandering in a northwesterly direction, incurring great hardships and dangers, he was recaptured at the Savannah river, near Anderson Court House, and sent back to Columbia, South Carolina. He again started in company with twenty-five other prisoners, for Macon, Georgia, in box cars, under a guard of a sergeant and six men. Mr. Barse made a saw out of a common table knife, and by means of this they succeeded in cutting a hole in the floor of the car, through which he and half a dozen others escaped, Mr. Barse escaping in company with Captain B. G.C. Reed of Ohio, while the train halted at Waynesboro, Georgia. On the third night out they were captured by hounds and taken back to Louisville, Georgia, and finally reached Macon. After a few months confinement they were sent to Charleston, under fire of the Union army, but while confined there he had almost succeeded in tunneling the wall of his cell, and would have effected his escape if he had not been forced to take parole. He had not long been confined in Charleston when he was taken with yellow fever, and on recovery was removed to near Columbia, South Carolina; after recruiting for two weeks, he made his escape, for the fourth time, from Camp Sorgum, in company with Captain J. E. Clark, 7th Michigan Cavalry, and after following Sherman three weeks they reached the lines just previous to the surrender of Savannah, December 14, 1864, having had various narrow escapes. His health was much impaired from the hardships to which he had been exposed, and on March 23, 1865, he was mustered out, with the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was offered a captain's commission, which he declined on account of ill health.

He returned to Detroit and went from there to Arlington, where in partnership with his brother-in-law he engaged in business in his old warehouse. They established grain agencies in different parts of the country, and met with fair success.

In 1870 he sold his warehouse and came to Kansas City as the representative of Messrs. W. T. Keenan & Co., of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago. This connection continued until the fall of 1873, when the firm he represented became involved in the financial crisis which swept over the whole country and in which he lost all his capital.

He then formed a partnership under the firm name of Barse & Snider, in the live stock business. This union still continues, and their house is the oldest and most extensive in the Kansas City Stock Exchange. Their sales during 1876 amounted to three million dollars, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

JUDGE GEORGE H. BURCKHARTT.

HUNTSVILLE.

MISSOURI has few sons of whom she has more cause to be proud than the subject of this sketch. Born on her soil, educated in her institutions, during her great slavery trouble he stood firm for the Union, and since then has borne an honorable and prominent part in her public affairs. George H. Burckhartt was born, September 11, 1823, six miles southeast of Huntsville, Randolph county, Missouri. His parents were George and Ruth (Dorsey) Burckhartt, and were natives of Frederick county, Maryland.

His father emigrated to Missouri in 1816, and settled in Howard county, where he remained four years, when he located in Randolph county. He was a member of the first state legislature, and served six sessions. He was county court judge several years, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father, Christopher Frederic Burckhartt, served in

the Revolution, and emigrated to Missouri in 1811. George Burckhartt died in Howard county in 1864.

The subject of this sketch, George H. Burckhartt, was reared to agricultural pursuits and had no great educational advantages. In 1840 he began to teach school in Munroe county, and was thus engaged for two years, devoting his leisure time to the study of law. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar, and the following year entered upon the practice of his profession in Huntsville, where as an eminent attorney he has since resided. In 1862 he was elected circuit judge of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, and reëlected in 1864; in 1865 was re-appointed by Governor Fletcher, and reëlected in 1868, 1872 and 1876.

Judge Burckhartt was identified with the Whig party until its dissolution, since which time he has been a Democrat. In 1860 he voted for Bell and Everett, and during the Rebellion was a Union man. He cast his first Democratic ballot for George B. McClellan in 1864.

In 1849 Judge Burckhartt married Miss Amanda McCampbell, a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, from which place her father, Wallace McCampbell, emigrated to Randolph county, Missouri, where he was extensively engaged in farming.

Throughout his entire career, Judge Burckhartt has been characterized by prompt and energetic action and a careful attention to business. Independent in thought, social and genial in his manner, inflexible in integrity, he has attained that success and lives in the enjoyment of that reward which are the natural outgrowth of a true life.

DR. JACOB GEIGER.

ST. JOSEPH.

JACOB GEIGER was born in Würtemberg, Germany, July 25, 1848. His father, Anton Geiger, was born in the same place, January 17, 1797, and received his education at the Tübingen University, where he graduated in a classical course. Upon his return to Würtemberg he engaged in the real estate business, speculating and dealing in stocks, and being eminently successful, accumulated a large amount of property.

In 1832 he was married to Maria G. Eberhardt, daughter of a prominent citizen of Würtemberg. They had five children: Amelia, who was married in 1848 to Stanis Kienzle; Clemence, born Nov. 3, 1835; Stephen, born December 25, 1838; Florian, born May 4, 1842, and Jacob, the youngest, the date of whose birth has already been given. Clemence emigrated to America in 1854, married and moved with his wife and children to Brown county, Kansas, where he is still engaged in farming. In the year following that in which his brother emigrated, Stephen, the next in age, came to America. He is now a merchant in St. Joseph, and owns a considerable amount of city property. He lives rather a retired life. Jacob Geiger with his mother, sister, her husband and his youngest brother, emigrated to America after the father's death, and landed in New York on the 2d of May, 1857. Anton Geiger died January 14, 1851. Soon after their arrival they settled in Champaign county, Illinois, where the two older brothers were farming. During his stay in Illinois Jacob attended the country schools and soon learned the English language perfectly. In 1858 they removed to Brown county, Kansas, where they purchased a farm. On the 10th of November, the same year, Mrs. Gieger died, directly after which Jacob and his brother Stephen came to St. Joseph.

Upon the call for troops at the opening of the war, Florian joined the Union army. He was at that time but nineteen years of age, and was soon promoted to 2d lieutenant under General Banks. He was killed during an engagement on Red River.

In 1860, his brother and family having gone back to Illinois, Jacob returned to them and during the summer months gave his assistance to his brother, in order that he might go to the Homer Seminary in the winter. In 1865 he returned to St. Joseph, where he took a course of instruction in Bryant's Business College. While pursuing his studies here, he made the acquaintance of Dr. Bishop, an eminent physician of St. Joseph. At this time Mr. Geiger had a very delicate operation performed on his foot by Dr. Bishop, requiring much time and the greatest skill.

This obliged him to be away from his studies much of the time; after a year's continuance at the college he left it altogether and entered his brother's store.

From his earliest recollections he had always had a desire to study medicine, and soon commenced the study under the direction of Dr. Bishop, but being unable, both physically and financially, to devote his entire attention to that study, he entered the drug store of Penick & Loving, where he remained some nine months, his intention being to gain as much knowledge of medicine and insight into its compounding as possible. During this time he did not cease his study of medicine, his only opportunity for the perusal of which was the later part of the evening, two o'clock in the morning often finding him at his books. After leaving the drug store he again read medicine with Dr. Bishop, at the same time getting considerable practice. During his stay in the drug store and his practice while with his preceptor, he accumulated sufficient means to enable him to attend lectures at the Medical University at Louisville, Kentucky, where he went in September, 1871. Being so far advanced, after five months of diligent and persistent study he passed the examination with the honor of being the best posted student in his class, and received a diploma. He then returned to St. Joseph and opened an office.

In a letter of recent date, written by Captain Estes, of Iowa, in which he speaks of the delicate and dangerous operation which was being performed upon himself, he says: "I don't think I could have had better treatment anywhere in the West than I have had here. I put myself under the care of Dr. J. Geiger, as operating surgeon, a young man of but twenty-seven years of age, but comparatively speaking about sixty years old in experience; keen, quick and with steady nerve, at the same time very sympathetic. * * * After the operation was performed and I returned to consciousness, the first thing I thought of was to look at Drs. Geiger and Richmond (there were several surgeons assisting), and I saw by their countenances that all was well and that the tumors were successfully taken out." This, with many other striking evidences, show what a just and extended reputation the Doctor has. Permanent success is always regulated by well known laws, dependent upon natural causes, and no one can hope to secure any lasting reputation, with a solid foundation of success, without merit. Dr. Geiger's success has been merited by his attainments as a physician and a surgeon. St. Joseph (Mo.) Hospital Medical College was organized in June, 1877, to which he was appointed professor of Anatomy and Clinical Surgery.

JAMES MADISON BAILEY.

TRENTON.

JAMES M. BAILEY was born in Madison county, Illinois, March 10, 1833. He is the fifth of a family of eight children. His father, Samuel B. Bailey, was a native of North Carolina, and a farmer by occupation. His mother, Elizabeth (Daughtrey) Bailey, was a native of Georgia. His parents moved at an early day to Missouri. James received his limited education in the common schools which he attended at intervals while working on his father's farm. In 1849 his father died, and in the following year the family moved back to Illinois. There he worked on a farm till 1856 when he returned to Missouri, again settling at Lindley, in Grundy county, where, in obedience to a taste he had long entertained, determined to engage in merchandising; and made his first venture in mercantile life in 1857, with a cash capital of $145 and some credit. Success crowned his efforts, and he remained in Lindley ten years, building up a prosperous trade, and securing public confidence by his integrity and business tact. In 1867 he moved to Trenton, his present location, where he has since been engaged in general merchandising, and where he has succceded in building up a trade nearly equal to that of any similar establishment in Northwest Missouri.

Personally he is a man of considerable popularity. He was two years a member of the city council of Trenton, in which capacity he was recognized as an upright and efficient official. He has always manifested a lively interest in the cause of popular education, and is at present (1877) a member of the school board. He has been a member of the Christian

church for the past twenty years. He was made a Master Mason in Trenton Lodge in 1871; was subsequently exalted in Trenton Royal Arch Chapter. He is also a Knight Templar in good standing, and a member of Godfrey de Bouillion Commandery. In politics he has always been a Union man and a conservative Democrat.

He was married May 15, 1858, to Miss Margaret F. Dobbins, daughter of Thomas Dobbins, a wealthy farmer of the neighborhood of Lindley, in Grundy county, Missouri. By this marriage he has a family of six children, three of whom are boys. His second child, Stephen A. Bailey, now thirteen years of age, is about to be graduated from Warrensburg College, where, for his age, he is considered a prodigy of learning. Though Mr. Bailey's early opportunities of mental culture were limited, he has all his life been an active friend of the cause of education. In person he is five feet eleven and one-half inches in height, and weighs about one hundred and fifty-five pounds. His demeanor is unassuming and his social qualities good. He is eminently a self-made man.

WILLIAM N. RUTHERFORD.

MOBERLY.

FEW native Missourians have better improved the meager advantages offered by the state in its infancy, than William N. Rutherford. Born in Randolph county, November, 5, 1843, he spent his boyhood days in that and Pike county, assisting his father on the farm. His father, Merriman Rutherford, was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and settled as a pioneer in Howard county, Missouri, in 1826. His mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Orr, was a native of Pike county, Missouri, to which county her father, Robert Orr, had emigrated from North Carolina in 1819, and carried on farming to some extent.

William received his education at Watson Seminary in Pike county, and in 1868 began to read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1871, and in the same year settled at Moberly and began the practice of his profession.

In 1872 he was elected superintendent of public schools in Randolph county, and filled the office with great credit to himself and benefit to the system of public schools in that county. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Randolph county, and was reëlected in 1876. Mr. Rutherford is a Democrat. In religious views he is a Cumberland Presbyterian.

In 1870 he married Miss Josie Renolds, of Randolph county, a lady of sterling worth, and one well fitted to be the wife of a progressive man. Mr. Rutherford's keen foresight and sound financial views have given him an enviable reputation; he is ever gentlemanly and courteous in all his dealings, and is an honored and respected citizen.

JOHN DICKINSON DOPF.

ROCKPORT.

JOHN D. DOPF is one of the self-made men of this country, through his own exertions. He was born in Platteville, Grant county, Wisconsin, July 18, 1839. His father, Frederick Dopf, a native of Baden Baden, Germany, was a miner. His mother's maiden name was Jane Mahood. She was born in Wythe county, Virginia.

The subject of this sketch lost his parents when he was but seven years old, and he was early thrown upon his own resources. He secured a limited education in the common schools, and when quite young was apprenticed to the blacksmith trade. He then moved to Lancaster, Wisconsin, where he served an apprenticeship to the printing business. At the expiration of his time, when eighteen years of age, feeling the necessity of a better education than he

had obtained in the common schools, he attended the Lancaster Institute one year. He worked for some time as a traveling printer in different towns of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois.

In 1860 he published for the term of six months the *Independent Watchman*, a weekly newspaper, in Mount Morris, Illinois. In the fall of the same year he moved to Polo, Illinois, where he engaged in the publication of the *Rock River Press*, and afterward, of the *Polo Advertiser*. In the spring of 1861, on the breaking out of the Rebellion, he enlisted in the Chicago Zouaves and was with the first troops that left the city. At the end of his three months term of service he enlisted in the 11th Wisconsin Regiment, from which he was shortly after discharged on account of disability. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Missouri and settled in St. Louis. In the fall of the same year he took charge of the state printing office at Jefferson City, and remained in that capacity till the summer of 1863, when he returned to St. Louis and worked in the *Democrat* office several months. He then moved to Rockport with a view of establishing a Republican newspaper, and in September, 1863, issued the first number of the *Atchison County Journal*, and has ever since been engaged in its publication.

He filled with ability the office of surveyor of Atchison county, from 1864 to 1870. He has, also, for some years past, been actively engaged in the real estate business, and he has done much toward inducing emigration to the county, and otherwise contributing to its advancement. He was also, till recently, a member of the well known banking firm of Durfee, McKillopp & Dopf, now Durfee & Wyatt.

He has been a member of the State Militia ever since his first arrival in the state, and at one time held a lieutenant's commission in the same. He was among those who enrolled during the war under the famous "Order No. 24." In 1870 he united with the Methodist Episcopal church of which he is still a member. He has been for the past ten years a member of North Star Lodge A. F. & A. M., in Rockport, and is also a member of Zerubbabel Royal Arch Chapter and of Adoniram Council R. & S. M., in Phelps City, Missouri. In 1864 he assisted, in St. Joseph, Missouri, at the organization of the first Grand Lodge of the Union League in the state. In politics he has always been a conservative Republican.

In January, 1865, he married, in Mount Morris, Illinois, Miss Mary A. Burnette, daughter of Rodney Burnette, of that place. He has three children living—Minta, aged seven and a half years, John R. and Paul. His height is five feet seven inches; weight, one hundred and forty-five pounds. He is highly respected in the community where he lives for his strict integrity and Christian virtues.

CYRUS H. FROST.

ROLLA.

CYRUS H. FROST was born, February 11, 1816, in Jessamine county, Kentucky. But little is known of his ancestry beyond his grandfather, who emigrated, prior to the Revolution, from the state of New York to Kentucky and took up his residence in Jessamine county. In the latter place his father, Simeon Frost, was born, and lived there until 1821, when he moved to Missouri and first settled in Washington county. In 1829 he moved to Crawford county, and in 1835 to Steelville, where he conducted a farm until his death in 1849. He represented Crawford county in the legislature of 1838, and was elected as a Democrat. A portion of Steelville, the county seat of Crawford county, is located on his old farm.

Cyrus H. Frost, third child of Simeon Frost and Mary Woods, was reared on the farm, and his early life did not vary materially from the ordinary life of a farmer's son. He attended the country schools when the duties of the farm permitted. In the latter part of his twentieth year he was employed in the Virginia lead mines. In 1837 he was appointed assessor of Crawford county and held the office one year, and was then appointed by Governor Boggs to fill an unexpired term as sheriff of the county. To this office he was subsequently reëlected three times. At the expiration of the third term he began the business of general merchandising on borrowed capital, but, owing to financial reverses, was compelled to dispose of his stock of goods. He then turned

his attention to the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He practiced his profession for two years at Steelville, and in 1845 moved to Piny Mills, Texas county. He was elected sheriff in 1846 and held the office until 1848, when he was chosen to represent that county in the state legislature, and was again elected in 1850, 1852 and 1854. In 1854 he resigned as a legislator and accepted the appointment of circuit clerk, which office he held until 1862. The disturbed condition of the country at that time induced him to remove to Rolla. He was elected to represent the 22nd District in the state senate, and was an active participator in the exciting legislation of that period. At the expiration of his official term he returned to Rolla, and in 1867 was appointed clerk of the probate court, a position he held for three years, engaging in the meantime in the pension, war claims, real estate and insurance business. In 1870 he was elected to represent Phelps county, as a Liberal Republican, in the lower branch of the state legislature, and during his term was speaker of the house, *pro tem.* He returned to Rolla and resumed his former business at the close of the term, and has since been employed in that capacity.

He has been president and a director of the Rolla National Bank since its organization, having been instrumental in its establishment. Prior to the war he was a Democrat, but since then has been connected with the Republican party, and is a supporter of Mr. Hayes' Southern policy. He is liberal in his religious views, but is connected with no denomination of Christians. He is a member of the Masonic order, and has taken the Royal Arch degree.

He was married, August 14, 1845, to Miss Hannah Leek, daughter of William Leek and his wife Sarah Dodd, of Phelps county, by whom he has had six children, only two of whom are living. Her parents were originally from Tennessee, but emigrated to Phelps county in 1830.

His eldest brother, H. J. Frost, was a member of the legislature, in 1846–7, from Camden county, elected as a Democrat. His younger brother, E. F. Frost, served as a representative in the legislature from Jefferson county, in 1874–75, as a Democrat. His brother, J. M. Frost, was an eminent Baptist minister in Lexington, Kentucky.

Mr. Frost is well known in Southern Missouri as a business man of great application and strict integrity. He has had much to do with shaping the destiny and developing the resources of his section of the state.

NATHANIEL GREEN CLARK.

CUBA.

NATHANIEL GREEN CLARK was born in Washington county, Missouri, August 22, 1837. He is the seventh of a family of nine children born to William Clark and his wife, Elizabeth J. Campbell. His father emigrated from Pennsylvania about the year 1823, and settled in Washington county, Missouri. He was engaged until 1844 in contracting for and building houses in that county. In 1844 he moved to St. Louis, and died there four years after, in the forty-fifth year of his age. His mother died of cholera during the prevalence of that scourge in St. Louis in 1849. Beyond his father and mother nothing is known of his ancestry.

Nathaniel G. Clark's early education was acquired in the common schools of St. Louis, until the death of his mother, and he was left an orphan. After that event he and his brothers went to live with relatives in Washington and Crawford counties, working on the farms during the planting and harvesting seasons and attending the public schools in the winter. When seventeen years of age he began working for himself, laboring on the farms and saving his means, which were to be spent in attending the winter schools. This was continued for three years, when he began to teach school during summer and attend the Steelville Academy in the winter. In this manner and by his own exertions he obtained a very fair English education.

At the beginning of the civil war he enlisted in Phelps' Regiment, Missouri volunteers, for six months service. He was stationed at Rolla until the regiment was attached to General Curtis' command and took part in the southwest campaign. On the expiration of his term of enlistment, he organ-

ized and was elected captain of Company E, 32d Missouri Volunteers, under Colonel F. H. Manter. He participated in the various engagements of the the Vicksburg campaign and until the surrender of that important post. On account of ill-health he then resigned his position and returned to Missouri in August, 1863. He immediately entered upon the study of law.

In the fall of 1864 he was elected to represent Crawford county in the 23d General Assembly. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar and located in Steelville. In 1868 he was elected attorney for the 9th Judicial Circuit and served two years. In 1872 he was elected to the 27th General Assembly on the Republican ticket, the balance of the ticket having been defeated. In that assembly he opposed the bill to assume the railroad debt by the state, and all other bills of a similar character. In 1874 he was a candidate on the People's Ticket for state senator, but was defeated. In the following year he left Steelville and located in Cuba, and continued the practice of law. Since locating in Cuba he has become interested in the milling business, owning two mills in Crawford county. He was, in 1872, a warm advocate of the construction of the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock railroad, and has always been deeply concerned in the development of Southern Missouri.

He is a member of the Republican party, but moderate and liberal in his views. He is a member of no church and is liberal in his religious sentiments. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married November 29, 1866, to Miss Fannie A. Jamison, daughter of R. P. Jamison and Mary E. G. Early, of Crawford county, by whom he has had three children, two of whom are still living.

In the criminal and civil practice Mr. Clark occupies an enviable position among the lawyers of his section of the state. He is sociable in his disposition, energetic, of fine judgment and deep penetration. He is much respected for his business honor and integrity.

COLONEL CASPAR WISTAR BELL.

BURNSWICK.

CASPAR WISTAR BELL was born February 2, 1820, at Welch Track, Prince Edward county, Virginia. His paternal ancestry were Irish, his maternal, pure English. He is a lineal descendant of Colonel George Bell, of Revolutionary memory, whose wife was a sister of John Calhoun, the father of Hon. John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina. His maternal grandmother, whose name was Stokes, was a sister of Governor Montfort Stokes, of North Carolina, and of General John Stokes, of the supreme bench of that state, in whose office General Andrew Jackson pursued the study of law. His maternal great-grandmother was a Montfort. His grandfather Street was also a colonel in the war of the Revolution, and died in Lunenburgh county, Virginia, whither his father and mother, Adam and Sarah Montfort Street Bell, removed shortly after his birth.

C. W. Bell attended a private school in his father's house until fifteen years of age, taking a regular course in Latin and Greek. He then attended William and Mary College, from which he graduated in 1837, in the same class with John Tyler, Jr., and many others whose names have been distinguished in the history of the country. He subsequently went to Mississippi and became a student of law in the office of Hon. Henry S. Foote, who was at that time surveyor-general of the state. In 1838 he entered the law department of the University of Virginia, and graduated in 1839, in a class with Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland; George W. Randolph, of Virginia; Governor Watts, of Alabama; General Ayers, of South Carolina, and others who afterward became distinguished in their different localities. In 1843 he moved to and located in Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri. He soon acquired a commanding position at the bar of that section, and secured a very large and remunerative practice in the 11th Judicial Circuit, coming into sharp competition with such distinguished jurists as Abiel Leonard, John B. Clark, Sr., B. F. Stringfellow, Robert T. Prewitt, William Y. Slack and others. He was especially distinguished as a criminal lawyer, in which department his greatest successes were

achieved. Here he remained, with a constant increase of business and influence, until 1861.

When the war began, being a Virginian, all his instincts, interests and sympathies were with the South and its suffering people. In the spring of 1861 he was commissioned adjutant-general of General Clark's division of the Missouri State Guards, which position he held until the fall of that year, during which time the battles of Boonville, Carthage, Springfield, Dry Wood and Lexington were fought. At the meeting of the state legislature in Neosho, in October, 1861, he was the first man nominated and was unanimously elected to represent Missouri in the Confederate Congress, a position he held during the existence of the government. He at once took a high position in that body, made a number of speeches, which were published in the Richmond *Examiner* with editorial commendations, especially one in which he announced the death of Hon. R. L. Y. Payton, a brother congressman from Missouri, which was pronounced by William L. Yancey and others to have been the finest oratorical effort to which they had ever listened. While in Congress, he introduced and supported a bill in reference to guerrillas that infested several of the states, and Missouri particularly, requiring them to report to some regular department of the army, or be treated as outlaws.

Previous to the war Mr. Bell was four times nominated by the Whig party as a candidate for Congress, which he as often declined. He was once a candidate for a seat in the Missouri Legislature from Chariton county, with a Democratic majority of nearly one thousand against him, and was defeated by only some twenty-five votes. While in Richmond he edited a column in the *Examiner* called the Missouri column, in which he advocated the appointment of General Sterling Price to the position of major-general in the Confederate army, and wrote so effectively as to secure his purpose. During his absence from Missouri, his property in Brunswick was destroyed and his Virginia patrimony was invested in war bonds. The close of the war, therefore, found him poor and dispirited. In 1866 he went to Danville, Virginia, and practiced law with great success for one year. He then returned to Brunswick, and has been steadily regaining his old business.

He was baptized in infancy in the Episcopal church, but was reared under Presbyterian influences. He is not associated with any Christian body, but is Calvinistic in faith, leaning somewhat to Universalism. He was a Whig during the life of that party, and an active and able advocate of its principles. Since the demise of that party he has been a Democrat.

He was married August 6, 1844, to Miss Madaline Leontine Owen, daughter of General Ignatius P. Owen, of Howard county, Missouri. General Owen commanded a brigade in the Black Hawk war, and was present at the surrender of that noted chief. By their marriage Colonel Bell and wife had ten children, five sons and five daughters, of whom only five, Montfort Wistar, Caspar Wistar, Julia Franklin, Mary Susan and Fannie Street, are now living. Colonel Bell is a man of commanding appearance, six feet in height, weighs one hundred and seventy pounds, very erect, dark gray eyes, hair originally black but now nearly white. As a speaker, he is earnest, fluent and graceful, and at times truly eloquent.

DANIEL CURRAN KENNEDY.

SPRINGFIELD.

PROMINENT among the names of the leading journalists of Southern Missouri, stands that of Daniel C. Kennedy. He was born in Queens county Ireland, February 14, 1841, and is the third child of Michael and Elizabeth (Condron) Kennedy.

His father was the proprietor of a coal mine in Ireland, and immigrated with his family to America in 1843. In 1848 he returned to his native country to participate in its struggle for freedom. The revolution there being suppressed he returned to America and made a permanent home for his family in St. Louis, and died in 1863, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Daniel received a common school education, and when fourteen years of age entered the printing office of Keith & Woods, where he formed a taste for this kind of work which gave coloring to all his

after life. He was engaged in different offices until 1861, and during his leisure moments read law.

When war was declared between the North and the South, he was a member of the St. Louis militia and was stationed at Camp Jackson. Being looked upon as rebels his company was captured and held as prisoners by General Lyon. When exchanged Mr. Kennedy went to Memphis, Tennessee, and joined an artillery company, which soon after was ordered to reinforce Price at Springfield. He participated in the famous retreat in 1862 when Curtis compelled Price to fall back to Boston mountain in Arkansas. After the battle of Pea Ridge they were ordered to reinforce Johnston at Shiloh, and took part in the famous siege of Vicksburg, where he was taken prisoner July 4, 1863. After being exchanged he entered active service, and in January, 1864, was again taken prisoner at Hernando, Mississippi, by Federal scouts, paroled and sent to St. Louis.

In 1865 he removed to Springfield and entered the *Missouri Patriot* office, where he remained a few months and then took charge of the *Southwest Union Press*. In 1867 the *Press* office was destroyed by fire, and forming a partnership with Captain O. S. Fahnestock, he established *The Springfield Leader*. The following year he bought his partner's interest in the paper, and has since had the entire control. It has an extensive circulation and is one of the most popular papers in Southern Missouri. After the test oath was declared unconstitutional, in 1867, Mr. Kennedy was admitted to the bar, but abandoned the profession that he might give his entire time to journalism. Politically he is a Democrat, and has ever sustained the principles of his party through the columns of his paper.

November 20, 1866, he married Miss Lula Boyd, daughter of Hon. Marcus Boyd. They have three children, viz., Robert L., Daniel C. and Norman.

HENRY M. POLLARD, M. C.

CHILLICOTHE.

HENRY M. POLLARD was born in Plymouth, Vermont, in 1836. His father, Moses Pollard, was a farmer, a man of liberal education, laborious and successful, renowned for his strict integrity and his liberal views of religion, and for fifteen years a member of the Vermont legislature. His grandfather emigrated from Lexington, Massachusetts, and settled in Vermont in 1790. His great-grandfather was the first rebel killed at Bunker Hill. His mother was Abigail Brown, whose grandfather also came from Massachusetts to Vermont about the year 1750 and erected, on the spot where Henry was born, the first house in Plymouth; this house was torn down about 1780, when he erected the house where he died, where his son, the father of Abigail, died, and where Abigail died, which house to-day stands amid the old elms planted a century and a quarter ago. His mother died in 1850, his father in 1870. Noted for her quiet sympathetic nature, loved and esteemed by the whole community for her many and frequent acts of kindness and charity, and deeply imbued with religious fervor, she brought up her family of five children to attend her church, and, though not joining with her husband in his liberal religious sentiments, recognized his right to his own convictions.

Henry M. Pollard was the fourth child and eldest son. He was early taught by the best private teachers and in the public schools, and at the age of fourteen was sent to the New England Academy to prepare for college. At the age of seventeen he entered the scientific department of Dartmouth College, where he graduated in the class of 1857. During the winter of 1855–6 he taught school in Plymouth, and in that of 1856–7, in the public schools of Dunbury Port, Massachusetts. At Dartmouth he stood well in his classes and acquired command of the modern languages and of mathematics, in the latter of which he took special delight and was very proficient. After graduating, he traveled extensively in the South and West to learn something of the geography of the country and the manners and customs of the people. He finally settled in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in 1859, where he commenced the study of law with Messrs. Carter & Whipple. After two years of diligent study he was admitted to the bar, in 1861, by Judge McArthur, then judge of the circuit court.

When the civil war began, he returned to Vermont and was commissioned 1st lieutenant in the 8th Vermont infantry, and joined his regiment, then at New Orleans. He served with his regiment at Camp Bisland, Franklin, Port Hudson and in the Red River expedition. In the spring of 1864, his regiment having reënlisted for the war, he was granted a furlough for thirty days, and returned to Vermont and was married. After the expiration of his furlough he returned with his regiment to New Orleans, and was promoted to a captaincy and ordered to report to General Dwight, then and until the end of the war commanding the 1st Division of the 19th Army Corps. He served on the staff of General Dwight until the close of hostilities. In May, 1865, his command was ordered to report to General Grant at City Point, but on reaching Old Point Comfort, the ubiquitous Jubal Early was menacing Washington, and the troops were disembarked at the latter place. He served in the battles of Monocacy Junction, Harper's Ferry, Berrysville, Winchester, Fisherville, Harrisonburg and Cedar Creek, and for gallantry in these last named battles he was promoted to be major of his regiment. He was mustered out of the service in July, 1865, and at once went to Albany, New York.

Here he reviewed his legal studies and revived his knowledge of the profession by four months attendance at the law school. In December, 1865, he and his wife moved to Chillicothe, Missouri, where they have since resided. He devoted himself very assiduously to his profession, and secured a large amount of business in Livingston and adjacent counties, the result of energy, activity and application. In the spring of 1876 he was elected mayor of Chillicothe. In the fall of the same year he became the Republican candidate for Congress in the 10th Missouri District. The contest was one of the most exciting and memorable in the history of the state, he having made over seventy speeches during the campaign, and he was triumphantly elected. In politics Mr. Pollard is a Republican.

During his residence in Missouri he has been the firm friend and active patron of public schools. To every enterprise calculated to promote the welfare of his city, county and state, he has given his influence and support. Internal improvments especially have met his approbation and received his aid.

He was married in 1864 to Miss Adams, daughter of Abraham Adams, Esq., for many years a manufacturer and merchant of Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont. Four children have been the fruits of this union, the youngest child and only son being now dead.

Henry M. Pollard is an active, social, genial, straight-forward man; earnest and sincere in his convictions; bold and courageous in maintaining the right; possessing keen perceptions, extensive knowledge and a mind capable of penetrating abstruse problems; a speaker of great power, capable of bringing to his aid a chaste, exact and vigorous diction, and of that magnetic influence that attracts to him all who come within his social circle. His future gives promise of great usefulness.

REUBEN BARNEY, M. D.

CHILLICOTHE.

REUBEN BARNEY was born, April 20, 1844, in Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont. His parents were Nathan F. and Fanny (Canfield) Barney, and were natives of Bennington county. The Barney family were active participants in the Revolution.

Reuben was reared on his father's farm, and received an academical education; studied medicine at Saratoga and graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1864; entered the medical department of the United States army as acting assistant-surgeon, was stationed at Boston, Massachusetts, and remained as executive officer of the United States hospital until after the close of the war.

In 1866 he further extended his medical education by a course of lectures at the Long Island College, Brooklyn. In the fall of 1868 he located at Chillicothe, Missouri, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Barney has written articles on medical topics for magazines and journals.

He has never sought or held public office of a

political responsibility, but has devoted his time and energies to his profession. He is in politics a Republican. In religious belief he is an Episcopalian.

In 1866 Dr. Barney married Miss Mattie Prindle, of Arlington, Bennington county, Vermont, a lady of culture and education. Dr. Barney has ever been a close student, and his success as a physician is largely due to his entire devotion to his chosen life-work.

THOMAS ROSS BRYAN.

CHILLICOTHE.

THOMAS ROSS BRYAN, son of Andrew and Isabel (Ross) Bryan, was born November 14, 1806, in Overton county, Tennessee. His parents were natives of Virginia, and came to Missouri in 1838, settling in Livingston county, where the father died in 1842.

His maternal grandfather, Thomas Ross, was an Irishman, who became implicated in Emmet's Rebellion, and making his escape from Ireland came to America, locating in White county, Tennessee, where he engaged in farming. Thomas inherited a taste for agricultural pursuits which has followed him through life. He was educated in the country schools of his native state, and in 1835 came to Missouri, locating in Livingston county, where he still resides as an extensive stock raiser and agriculturist.

In 1837 he was elected the first clerk of Livingston county, and held the office for twenty years. During the Rebellion he was in the Southern army, and an active participant in the battle of Lexington. Politically Mr. Bryan was always a firm Democrat and was sent by his party several times to the state conventions. He was a faithful member of the Southern Methodist church.

September 20, 1842, he married Miss Lydia A. King, a native of Garrard county, Kentucky, and daughter of Adrial M. King, a native of the same county, and early pioneer of Ray county, Missouri. Mr. Bryan was a man of strong character, genial, social and affable, and was universally respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. His death occurred September 29, 1877, an irreparable loss to the community.

HON. JACOB TRIPLER CHILD.

RICHMOND.

JACOB TRIPLER CHILD was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1833. His father, Ezekiel Child, was a descendant of one of the Quaker families who came with William Penn to America. Some of them still live in Philadelphia, where they first settled. He was a natural mechanic, and spent much of his time and means in perfecting locomotive engines. He died of cholera, in 1856, at Richmond, Virginia. His mother, Susan L. (Tripler) Child, was of a Danish family of pioneers, early settlers of Delaware, but subsequently removing to Richmond, Virginia. They had six children. The eldest, John T. Child, resides in Wilmington, North Carolina; L. T. Child, Worcester, Massachusetts; Jesse Child, Richmond, Virginia; Elizabeth L., now the wife of W. C. Tripler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Susan, wife of Colonel J. W. Black, attorney-at-law, Richmond, Missouri, and Jacob T., the subject of this sketch, who was the fourth son. He received a common school education, and when fifteen years of age engaged in the printing office of the *Richmond Whig*, Virginia, where he served an apprenticeship of five years and was then employed in the same office for three years, thus becoming an adept in the profession.

In 1856 he, with a party of young men, emigra-

ted to Kansas, but during the border ruffian trouble went to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he engaged with the editor of the *Cycle*. In 1857 he established the tri-weekly *Journal*, which in a short time he converted into a daily, the first in the Missouri Valley. In 1861 he sold the *Journal* and edited the *Gazette* for a short time, after which he started the *Evening News*, a strong Democratic paper. He then removed to Richmond, Missouri, and purchased the *Conservator*, which he still (1877) edits and which has never failed to appear when due, not even when, on July 14, 1869, a tornado blew the roof off of his office.

At the beginning of the late war he received the appointment of major of Governor Stewart's regiment, not going into service. He was then appointed adjutant of the 35th Missouri volunteers, and served on the Lower Mississippi, under General Grant. He was next promoted to be captain of company F, which position he resigned on account of sickness. He then organized a company of Missouri militia (Papaws), and was chosen 1st lieutenant, engaging in active service until the close of the war.

In 1874 he represented Ray county in the 27th General Assembly, and served creditably on several important committees. At the expiration of his term he was elected mayor of Richmond. He has always taken an active part in politics, and has been a delegate to every Democratic state convention since his identification with that party. Like many of our great men, he is not renowned for his oratory, but has influence with his party. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for twenty years, and held many important offices.

April 23, 1861, he married Elisabeth Rebecca McRoberts, of Kentucky, whose father, Major Andrew McRoberts, one of the pioneers of the mountains, who resided at Cumberland Gap and was noted for his courage, strength and endurance. He and his wife, with whom he has lived for fifty years, reside with their daughter in Richmond, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Child have five children, four sons and one daughter. He is a member of the Christian church and deeply interested in everything which would tend to advance the cause of education and Christianity in the community in which he lives, and his future is full of promise.

CHRISTOPHER TRIGG GARNER.

RICHMOND.

CHRISTOPHER TRIGG GARNER was born March 25, 1825, in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri. He was the son of Colonel Jesse W. Garner and Docia Garner. Colonel Jesse W. Garner was born in Northumberland county, Virginia, in the year 1791, and removed to Winchester, Clark county, Kentucky, when a boy. He was married to Docia Trigg January 15, 1810. In 1819 he emigrated to Missouri, and settled in Old Franklin, Howard county. About a year thereafter he removed to Fayette. From 1820 to 1841 he lived in Fayette and vicinity. In 1841 he moved to Ray county. In 1848 he moved near Liberty, Clay county, where in June, 1850, he died. He was one of the Pioneers of Missouri, a carpenter by trade, and built the first court house and college buildings at Fayette. The last burned down when just completed, by which he sustained great pecuniary loss.

He was a bright Mason and was at the organization of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Missouri. He was a man of integrity of character, decision, energy and enterprise, with a vigorous intellect, good judgment and strong practical common sense; highly esteemed and universally respected; kind and affectionate in his family relations, overflowing with sympathy for all. Docia Garner was the daughter of General Stephen Trigg, and was born January 21, 1782, in Bedford county, Virginia. She was a descendant of the family of Trigg who emigrated from England and settled in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, the sons of whom distinguished themselves as soldiers in the war of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in the Indian wars of a later period. They were in the siege of Yorktown, the battle of King Mountain, and the Indian battle at the Blue Licks, in Kentucky. They were gallant soldiers and true men.

Colonel John and Abram Trigg were members of Congress, after the Revolutionary war, from the state of Virginia. General Stephen Trigg removed

from Virginia to Kentucky and engaged in the Indian wars of that period. He was a man of superior intellect, remarkable for his decision of character, firmness and courage. He was a member of the Missouri Legislature, and filled other positions of honor and trust. The wife of General Stephen Trigg was Elizabeth Clark, the daughter of Robert Clark, who emigrated from Virginia to Clark county, Kentucky, and was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution of that state. He had two sons, Christopher and James, who were members of Congress, the latter a judge of the supreme court and governor of Kentucky. Colonel Jesse W. Garner had a family of twelve children. Only four brothers and two sisters now survive: Christopher T. Garner, the subject of this sketch; Captain John C. Garner, Dr. H. C. Garner, Stephen T. Garner, Mrs. Docia J. Groves, the wife of David Groves, a prosperous farmer near Dover, Lafayette county, Missouri; and Mrs. Susan M. Smith, now living with Captain John C. Garner, the widow of Patrick Smith. Stephen T. Garner resides in Howard county and Captain John C. Garner in Ray county; both are farmers. Dr. H. C. Garner resides at Richmond, and is a physician of standing in his profession and at present cashier of the Ray county Savings Bank. All of them are men of character and influence.

C. T. Garner, the subject of this sketch, until he arrived at full age, worked at daily labor for his father, only attending school irregularly, for short periods, in the log school houses of that day. His education was obtained by his own exertion and study, more than from teachers. He taught school for about a year, then went into a store as clerk for a few months. Having a desire for the study of law he entered the law office of the Hon. George W. Dunn, in 1845, at Richmond, Missouri, and read law continuously for nearly three years. In May, 1848, he applied to Judge Austin A. King, afterward governor of Missouri, for license. The judge when handing him his license advised him to locate permanently at Richmond, and engage in the practice of his profession. He yielded to his suggestion with great reluctance, as the bar of Richmond was then composed of such eminent lawyers as Philip L. Edwards, George W. Dunn, E. B. Ewing, Charles E. Bowman, Mordecai Oliver, and E. A. Lewis. Without money, library, books, or office furniture, he obtained the privilege of occupying a table in a drug store for his office, a copy of the Revised Statutes of Missouri, kindly loaned by a friend was the extent of his library. The first earnings of his profession was applied to paying his legal preceptor for his board and instruction while studying his profession. Afterward he purchased such books as his limited means permitted; sympathizing friends gathered around him, and his prospects for business brightened. He at once went into an active and remunerative practice, which he has retained at the same bar for a period of twenty-nine years. He traveled the circuit and attended the courts in ten counties.

On the 5th day of November, 1850, he was married, in Callaway county, Missouri, to Miss Elizabeth B. Mosby, an estimable and accomplished daughter of Major James Mosby.

Mr. Garner was a Whig. His judicial circuit was composed of Ray, Clay, Carroll, Clinton, DeKalb, Harrison, Daviess and Caldwell counties, which was then Democratic in politics by a large majority. In 1852 he became a candidate for circuit attorney, and was elected by a handsome majority over his opponent, who was a good lawyer, a popular man, his senior in years and in the profession, and a Democrat. He discharged the duties of the office until 1856, with success and ability, when he declined a reëlection. In his prosecutions he met such distinguished lawyers as Colonel A. W. Doniphan, Colonel James H. Moss, Governor Hall, Hon. H. M. Vories and others.

In 1854 the Presbyterian Synod of Missouri decided to locate an institution of learning at some point in the state. Richmond competed for the location of this institution. To this enterprise he gave a hearty support by his speeches and otherwise. It resulted in the erection of the splendid edifice now overlooking the city of Richmond. He was chosen to draw up the charter for the city of Richmond and secure its incorporation. In 1858 he advocated, by a thorough and energetic canvass, the proposition submitted to the people of his county for voting $200,000 to aid in building a railroad through the county. To the success of the movement the people of his county are indebted for their present liberal railroad facilities. In 1848 he coöperated with others in establishing a branch of the Union State Bank at Richmond, was elected a director, and was annually reëlected thereafter so long as the bank existed. In 1861, in the excitement preceding the war, he was strongly and decidedly for the Union and against secession, doing all

he could to resist the wave of secession which threatened to involve his native state in the vortex of civil war. With unfaltering firmness he remained loyal to the government and uncompromisingly for the Union, until the end of that memorable struggle. In 1864 he organized a company for the purpose of defending the town and people against the depredations of bushwhackers, by whom it was threatened. In 1862, during the war, he was elected a member of the legislature from Ray county, and was a wise, prudent legislator, a prominent leader of the conservative element in that body, exerting a favorable influence over its deliberations.

He assisted, in 1866, in procuring the stock and organizing the Ray County Savings Bank, was elected a director and annually reëlected to the present time. Upon the organization of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern railroad company, and the St. Joseph & St. Louis railroad company, he was retained as one of their attorneys, and is still so employed. He was a member of the board of trustees of Richmond College. There is not a public enterprise in his section to which he has not contributed by his talents and influence; a liberal contributor to the building of churches and institutions of learning, and to the support of churches, schools and all movements for the public good. He is kind and affectionate in his family; in his social relations he is courteous, congenial and affable; charitable, benevolent and full of sympathy for all. He is a self-made man, having arisen to his present position by his own indomitable will and energy. His self-reliance, tact and talent, combined with his knowledge of the law, have made him an able lawyer and successful practitioner, and a good impromptu speaker.

Though not a member of any church, his life has been exemplary, temperate and moral, never indulging in any dissipation. The only charitable organization of which he is a member, is the Masonic lodge. His present political identity is with the Democratic party, although originally a strong Whig.

He has an interesting family of seven children: James W., Christopher T., Jr., Elizabeth B., William H., Sarah J., Mary V., and Jessie C. His three eldest children are well educated, graduates of Richmond College. The others are yet attending college. His oldest son, James W. Garner, is a promising young lawyer, a good speaker, and is associated with his father in the practice. C. T. Garner, Jr., is studying law in his father's office, and associated with him in the insurance business.

Elizabeth B. Garner, the daughter of Major James Mosby, was born February 6, 1832, in Callaway county, Missouri, and is a most excellent Christian lady, having united with the Christian church before her marriage. Major James Mosby was a native of Virginia, a strong Whig, and a great admirer of Henry Clay. He emigrated from Scott county, Kentucky, to Callaway county, Missouri, in the year 1828. He was a man of general intelligence, strong intellect, highly respected and of decided influence; he was a kind man in all the relations of life, an excellent citizen of pure, unblemished character. In the latter part of his life he united with the Christian church, of which he remained a consistent and faithful member until his death, January 9, 1871. Eliza Mosby, the mother of Elizabeth B. Garner, was the daughter of Captain George Robarids, of Mercer county, Kentucky. She was a most excellent, pious, Christian woman, and early united with the reformation. Her example influenced her husband as well as children, all of whom are members of the Christian church. She took an active and zealous part in the reformation, and was a most estimable lady, universally esteemed for her Christian character.

COLONEL JOHN W. SHAFER.

SHELBINA.

JOHN W. SHAFER, a native of New York, was born at Sparta, Livingston county, July 15, 1835 His father, Jacob Shafer, was born in Monroe county, Pennsylvania. His mother, Ann (Wilkinson) Shafer, was born in Livingston county, New York, and was the daughter of Gawen Wilkinson, who was a farmer of that county.

Young Shafer was reared on his father's farm in his native county. He was educated at the Alfred Academy, in Alleghany county, New York, gradu-

ating in 1854. During the next two years he traveled in the western and southern states, engaging occasionally in teaching; while thus employed he spent his every leisure moment in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1858, at Rochester, New York. In 1859 he located in Elkhart, Indiana, where he practiced his profession for one year.

In 1860 he went to Colorado, where he engaged in mining for nine months, when he returned to Elkhart and entered the 19th Indiana infantry in 1861 as a private soldier. He was on active duty in the army of the Potomac until the close of the war, participating in the great battles of Bull Run, South Mountain, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg (in which he was badly wounded by a minnie ball in the right arm), and was with Grant in his attack on Richmond. He was promoted, successively, to be 1st lieutenant, captain, major and lieutenant-colonel.

In 1866 he located at his present home in Shelbina. In 1870–1 Colonel Shafer represented Shelby county in the legislature, and served with great ability. In politics he is a firm Democrat.

In 1859 he married Miss Helen M. Baldwin, of Elkhart, Indiana, who died in July, 1865. In November, 1866, he married Miss Franc M. Smith, of Shelby county, Missouri.

Colonel Shafer is a man of sound judgment, irreproachable integrity, great executive abilities, possessed of a proud public spirit and good social qualities, and has attained by his energy a position in the rank of leading men in the state.

JUDGE JOHN STRODE BRASFIELD.

PLATTE CITY.

JOHN STRODE BRASFIELD was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, April 5, 1825. Both his parents were natives of that county. He is the youngest son of a family of five children, three sons and two daughters. Of these, himself and a sister — Mrs. Fry — are the only survivors. His mother still lives, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, well preserved mentally and physically. Her maiden name was Jane Lafferty. She is a granddaughter of Captain John Strode, originally of Virginia, and one of the most remarkable men of his time. Captain Strode was afterward distinguished among the early settlers of Kentucky, for his active enterprise and the daring courage he invariably displayed in his numerous encounters with the Indians. The eventful experiences of this pioneer, who died at an advanced age, would alone fill an interesting volume.

James Brasfield, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born September 25, 1790. He served with credit in the war of 1812, in which he rose to the rank of major. He lost an eye in this service, for which wound he drew a pension up to the period of his death, which occurred in Missouri, September 22, 1839. He was a son of Captain Wiley Roy Brasfield, also an officer in the army during the war of 1812 He was of English ancestry, a native of Virginia, emigrating to Kentucky among the earliest settlers of that state; where by active industry he achieved an independent fortune, including forty slaves. He was a man of splendid physique, measured full six feet one inch and a half, and weighed two hundred pounds. He died June 10, 1839, at the age of seventy-three years. Thomas Berry, the father of the wife of this pioneer and a man of great force of character, died at the age of one hundred years.

John S. Brasfield's father was a man of fine mental attainments and of recognized business capacity. He filled several important public offices in Kentucky, and was sheriff of the county eight years. He ever took an active interest in the political affairs of the country. He was also an accomplished surveyor, and was universally beloved for a generosity of heart and hospitality which rendered him liberal to a fault.

Mrs. Lafferty, the grandmother of the subject of our sketch, being a widow, moved to Missouri and lived with his father there. They settled in 1834 in the wilds of what is now Clinton county. In 1838 Mrs. Lafferty concluded to settle a home of her own. She accordingly moved on a claim which she purchased from the government in Platte county, now the property of Judge Brasfield. Here, with three

negroes and her grandson, the subject of this sketch, she built her cabin, triumphed over the obstacles and hardships of pioneer life, and in time developed a valuable farm.

On the death of Major Brasfield in September, 1839, it was discovered that his characteristic generosity, which could never say "no" to a friend, had involved him heavily in security debts. These, however, by economy, self-denial and careful management his widow and Mrs. Lafferty succeeded in paying off and saving their home. The country at that time abounded in game of every description, and young John became an expert marksman and successful hunter. Educational advantages in that sparsely settled country were necessarily limited, and what education he at that time obtained he walked three miles to secure. He was early trained in habits of practical business, and speaks with satisfaction of his first venture in that direction, when a boy, raising twelve hundred pounds of pork, which he sold for twelve silver dollars.

In 1842, having made a little money, he went to Santa Fé with a train of traders. This trip was not without peril. He was the cook of his mess, and his skill as a marksman made him the hunter of his party. In one of these expeditions he narrowly escaped capture by the Comanche Indians. Arriving in Santa Fé the party wholesaled their goods, and he was left without employment in a strange country. He soon, however, acquired the language of the natives sufficiently to make himself understood, and had the good fortune to gain the confidence of an Irishman named Scully, who sent him in charge of a train to St. Magil, forty miles from Santa Fé, where he traded successfully till the following spring, when, after many adventures, he returned safely home, to the infinite delight of his venerable mother and grandmother. In the following winter he worked in a whisky distillery owned by his brother Thomas, in Clinton county. To this business he took a disgust, and in the following fall clerked in a store at a salary of three hundred dollars per annum.

In 1849, allured by the gold excitement, with his brother William, one John Hayden and a negro driver, he started with a wagon and six yoke of oxen for California. The train included a large company from Platte and Clinton counties, and, with the exception of some inconvenience in crossing the desert, they had a prosperous journey. On reaching Sacramento he was attracted by the ineffectual attempt of a number of Spaniards to make themselves understood by an American trader from whom they desired to purchase goods. Here his early acquired knowledge of the Spanish language served him. On interpreting their wants and displaying his knowledge of business, the trader promptly offered him employment at three hundred and fifty dollars per month. This offer he declined, only remaining to assist him temporarily till ready to start to the mines, whither he was determined to try his fortune. In company with his brother he repaired to the gold mines, where they remained till the following spring, clearing about $1,600 above all expenses. The incessant rains disgusting them with mining, they determined to try something else. Live stock of all kinds bearing an enormous price, in January, 1850, he, with Lewis J. Wood and James M. Clay, started for Sacramento City, loaded down with gold dust which their friends had loaned them. They proceeded to Sacramento, thence to San Francisco and thence, by sea, to San Diego, California. Visiting Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, and many places of interest in Southern California, they bought up a large lot of mules, horses, oxen, etc. Returning, they had some terrible experiences in consequence of swollen streams, etc., but arrived back in Sacramento City in three months, with the loss of but a single animal. Here they sold their stock at a good profit.

In Sacramento he heard of the death of his brother, which occurred January 29, 1850, at the age of twenty-seven years. Discouraged by this sad event, and urged by his mother, though highly prosperous in business and with a splendid prospect of ultimate success, he yielded to her solicitations and returned home, leaving in steamer for Panama June 1, 1850, having left his mining interests in the hands of black John, at wages of eight dollars per day. He expresses himself as having left California with extreme reluctance. He was meeting with excellent success in business, enjoyed splendid health and, at the period of his leaving San Francisco, weighed one hundred and seventy-five pounds. Arriving in Panama, he crossed the Isthmus to Chagres river on a mule. Proceeding by steamer, he reached New Orleans July 3, 1850, witnessed the grand celebration of the following day, proceeded up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, reaching Weston, in Platte county, July 18, 1850, and once more saw his old home, the "Big Bear Rough."

Judge Brasfield was married December 11, 1851, in Clay county, Missouri, to Miss Kate Brasfield, a distant relative and daughter of C. L. and Elizabeth

Brasfield. She was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, October 15, 1826. Her parents, Virginians by birth, were among the oldest and best citizens of Kentucky. Mrs. Brasfield was educated in Danville, Kentucky. The family is of English and Scotch origin.

The only political office held by Mr. Brasfield was that of judge of the Platte county court, to which position he was elected in 1870, and served about two years. Originally he was a Whig, but since the dissolution of that party has acted with the Democrats. He is a Protestant in belief, but a member of no church.

When about twenty-one years of age he was made a Master Mason in Platte Lodge, No. 156. He was afterwards elected Worshipful Master of Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 191, Platte City. He was exalted to the Royal Arch degree in Weston Chapter, in 1850, and afterward became a member of Melody R. A. C. at Platte City, in which body he has at different times held all the important offices. In 1850 he was created a Knight Templar in Weston Commandery, Nor 2, and afterwards assisted to organize and became a member of Belt Commandery, No. 9, at Platte City. In the latter body, also, he has successively filled all the different offices.

Personally he is a man of robust frame, erect in carriage, and measures six feet. His eminent integrity and benevolent character have rendered him one of the most popular men in the county.

GEORGE CLINTON SWALLOW, M. D., LL. D.

COLUMBIA.

GEORGE CLINTON SWALLOW was born in Buckfield, Oxford county, Maine, in 1817. Among the lists of the Norman conquerors which history has preserved, appears the name of Sevalliou. As far as known he was the progenitor of all who bear the name of Swallow in America. When, or for what cause the French etymology was changed, does not appear; nevertheless the history of the migrations of the numerous branches of his family have been preserved. From these records we learn that one branch migrated from France direct to New Orleans. Another, after a residence in England, came with the earlier colonists to New England and settled in New Hampshire. From the latter branch George Clinton Swallow was descended. His father was a farmer of high repute among his neighbors, and laid them under special obligation by the exercise of his fine mechanical skill in his blacksmith and gunsmith shop.

Here their agricultural implements were made and repaired, as well as their fire arms which were in constant requisition. In these varied occupations, on the farm and in the workshop of his father, were laid the foundations of a fine physical structure and manly development. Inheriting the mechanical tastes and talents of his father, he felt constantly an increasing need and longing for that scientific knowledge which his native village could not supply.

Just at this time men were beginning to unfold the long history of the earth from the stratified rocks. He looked at the grand mountain ranges of his native state and resolved that he would read their secrets. He must study geology. In his labors and experiments in the gun shop and on the farm, many questions arose involving principles, particularly in chemistry, of which he knew nothing. Chemistry, too, he must understand. The branches he most desired could only be reached in the senior year at college. Between him and that coveted time were five long years of toil and study upon subjects the value of which, at that time he could form no proper estimate. Nevertheless he resolved to pay the price, hardship though it seemed to him then. Those five years of training and mental discipline gave a breadth and comprehensive grasp to his intellect which otherwise it would never have formed.

Putting his purpose at once into execution, he graduated at Bowdoin College with high honors in 1843. Immediately upon his graduation he was made lecturer upon botany, and delivered the first course on that subject ever given in his *Alma Mater*. He was soon after elected principal of Hampden Academy, and resolved that there should be at least one school where the sons of farmers could study chemistry as applied to agriculture, and such other branches of practical knowledge as would better fit them for

tillers of the soil. For this purpose he applied to the state legislature, and in 1848 was successful in procuring a grant of land in aid of his enterprise. By this timely encouragement he was able to erect and furnish a laboratory where students were instructed by experiments as well as in theory, in agricultural chemistry and assaying.

In 1850 a wider field invited his labor and he was elected professor of Chemistry and geology in the University of Missouri. As he looked abroad over this great territory, with its vast natural resources, he became profoundly impressed with the great need among the people, of some better means of interchange of ideas and methods of knowledge and practical experience in agricultural matters. Professor Swallow was not content with the bare performance of the routine duties of his chair in the University, but began to agitate among the people the necessity of special organization for these purposes. In 1852 he published an exhaustive address to the people of Missouri, which led to the establishment of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of Boone and St. Louis counties, quickly followed by similar organizations throughout the state. As a result of his persistent labors in this direction, and in response to a memorial from his pen, the board of curators of the State University in 1858 formally established the agricultural department of this institution.

Owing to the disturbed conditions during the civil war and the years immediately antecedent, but little was accomplished in this department. In 1853 Professor Swallow was appointed by Governor Sterling Price, State Geologist, which position he held for eight years, and until he was driven from the field by the war.

A more lengthy notice than the limits of this work will allow would be necessary to do justice to the extent and value of his long labors in this extensive field. Suffice it to say that upon entering the work he called around him a corps of assistants of such signal ability as were rarely or never engaged at one time in a similar enterprise. Among them the names of Shumard and Lytton and Norwood stand prominent. In 1855 his first report was given to the world. It immediately took rank with the best books of the kind in America, giving the author well deserved fame and a recognized position among the scientists of the world. So great was the interest awakened and so important were his contributions to geological science regarded that he was speedily elected member of the leading scientific associations of Europe and America. His announcement of the discovery of Permian rocks in America, was new and startling to the geologists of both hemispheres, and provoked much discussion. In Europe, where this formation was best understood, his descriptions afforded convincing proof of their existence; while at home, though the fact is now unquestioned by any, many were slow to admit that the described formation was Permian at all.

Among the many misfortunes which befel the state of Missouri by means of the civil war, not the least was the interruption, at such a time, of her geological survey, by which the results of a vast amount of labor were lost and its records to some extent destroyed. In 1865 Professor Swallow was appointed state geologist of Kansas, and continued in that survey for two years, until the appropriation was exhausted, when he published a detailed report of the rocks of the eastern portion of that state.

In 1870 the curriculum of the University of Missouri was greatly enlarged, embracing the departments of law, medicine and agriculture. Professor Swallow was immediately elected to the chair of agriculture, and geology. Soon after he was placed at the head of this department and made dean of the college of agriculture, which honored position he still occupies.

As a recognition of the value of his labors and his contributions to knowledge, he has been presented with rare and costly scientific works by foreign societies. He has also received the highest diploma in medicine and the honorary degree of LL. D. While by means of his reports the vast and rich mineral fields of Southwest Missouri and Southeastern Kansas, and the vast coal fields of Northwest Missouri and Eastern Kansas have been brought to the notice of the world thereby hastening the development of the exhaustless treasures of these regions, still the greatest and noblest sphere of his usefulness is doubtless the one he now so worthily fills.

In the agricultural college, of which he is the dean, the sons of the farmers of the great Mississippi valley are educated to become centers of intelligence and influence for good in their widely separated homes.

Professor Swallow is a teacher of life long experience. At the age of sixteen, before he entered Bowdoin College, he was a teacher in the public schools of Maine. From that time until he came to Missouri, a period of seventeen years he was engaged in teaching during a part of each year in schools of all the various grades in Maine and Massachusetts.

By both his natural adaptation and by his felicitous power of imparting ideas, he is preëminently qualified for a teacher of the young. With all his years of experience, his tireless industry, his earnestness of purpose and his breadth of culture, in the full ripeness of his manhood, no prophet is needed to predict as a sure result of his labors, a perennial influence for good, not only in the development of the natural resources of the country, but a shaping of the intellectual character of the people of his empire state.

In the turmoil of trade, and the tumultuous whirl of political excitement which ever attend the aggregation of people of different nationalities in the organization of governments in youthful states, the leaders of parties and factions are the men who most absorb the attention of the masses. The truly great men, however, are those who are often less conspicuous, who like Professor Swallow, contribute most of the solid productions upon which the future state shall stand perfected.

For the establishment of a well arranged system of agricultural education, which shall rear and equip a manhood capable and worthy of the great responsibilities of that higher civilization which we believe is already dawning, there is needed something of a prophetic ken, which is to vision of a broad intelligence, a comprehensive grasp of mind, an abiding faith in the glorious probabilities of the future and an unswerving purpose. To the early toilers in the wide field of agricultural education, of which Professor Swallow is an honored representative, will belong in a good degree the eternal honor of devising and putting in successful operation those means and influences which are moulding in goodly shape the progress and civilization of this commonwealth.

But this brief sketch would be sadly incomplete if no notice was taken of the life of one who in the truest sense has been the life-long helpmeet of her husband in his manifold labors. In 1844 Professor Swallow was married to Martha A. Hill, daughter of Rev. David Hill of the Methodist Church of Virginia. He was a man of enlightened views and gave his children the rich heritage of a good education. Though raised in her father's faith, when she joined her destiny with the man of her choice, she united with him with the Presbyterian Church, of which for many years, and until the present time, Professor Swallow has been an elder. They have but one child, a charming daughter, who is possessed of rare gifts and accomplishments, and now the wife of Colonel A. M. Woolfolk of Montana.

How much Professor Swallow is indebted for his position and success in life to the unflagging devotion, tender influence and rare good judgment of his esteemed wife, no one knows so well as himself. Of the generous hospitality of that home, in which she has been the perpetual sunlight, the writer of this speaks from an experience of many years.

HON. TURNER A. GILL.

KANSAS CITY.

TURNER ANDERSON GILL was born in Bath county, Kentucky, December 8, 1841. His father, Marcus Gill, is a farmer and a man of intelligence and enterprise, He built and operated the extensive mills on the Licking river in Kentucky. which are yet known as Gill's mills. In 1854 he left Kentucky and moved to Missouri with his family, locating on a farm fifteen miles south of Kansas City, where he has since resided.

Turner Gill passed through the usual routine of preliminary schooling, and in the fall of 1859 entered the University of Missouri. He remained at the University something over a year, until the beginning of the war between the states, devoting himself closely to his books and making considerable progress in his studies.

At the first signal of actual war, however, with characteristic promptness of decision, he left college and joined the State Guard forces being organized by General Sterling Price, and participated in the first skirmish in Jackson county, in May, 1861, in which Colonel Holloway was killed. He afterward participated in the battles of Carthage, Lexington, Oak Hills, and Elkhorn, which were fought altogether, or in greater part, by the Missouri state troops under General Price.

When the State Guard was disbanded, in the spring of 1862, young Gill, by that time something

of a veteran and pretty well enured to the hardships and vicissitudes of camp life, reënlisted in the Confederate service, and crossed the Mississippi river with General Price, to reënforce General Beauregard at Corinth, Mississippi. Shortly after entering the Confederate service he was made second lieutenant of Company A, 6th Missouri Infantry, commanded by Colonel Eugene Irwin. He was in Corinth during the siege of that place in the spring of 1862, and took part in the fiercely contested battles of Corinth and Iuka in the fall of that year. He did service, also, at Grand Gulf and Port Gibson in Pemberton's engagements with Grant, at Champion Hills and Big Black in the battle of Vicksburg, as well as in the defense of that city during its siege. He was badly wounded in the right shoulder at Champion Hills, but went with his command into Vicksburg, and was surrendered when that stronghold was given up by Pemberton.

Lieutenant Gill, with the other prisoners of war, were paroled, and crossed to the west side of the Mississippi river. As soon as he was exchanged he joined General Shelby's Missouri cavalry, and was assigned to duty as adjutant of Shank's regiment. Shortly afterward he was promoted, in the words of General Shelby's order, "for gallantry and meritorious conduct on the field of battle," to the rank of captain, and was assigned to the command of Company A, Shank's regiment. In this position he served until the close of the war. As a soldier he was implicitly trusted by his commanding officer, as well on account of his intelligence and judgment as of his dash and unquestioned courage. He was detailed constantly for reconnoitering and scouting duty, and the information he gave of the position and movements of the enemy was accepted and acted upon by General Shelby with great confidence. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that Captain Gill was as highly esteemed by General Shelby, because of his integrity of character and his soldierly qualities, as was any officer in his command.

At the close of the war Captain Gill hardly more than reached his majority, and decided to complete his collegiate education that had been so rudely and summarily interrupted by the beginning of the war. In 1866 he entered the Kentucky University, and two years later graduated with the second honors in a class of seventeen. During his collegiate course he applied himself laboriously to the study of the law, and a year after he graduated, began the practice in Kansas City, Missouri. His advancement in his profession has been steady, and he is now in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice.

He was married on the 9th of March, 1871, to Miss Lizzie Campbell, daughter of the late John S. Campbell, one of the pioneers of Kansas City, and has three children all of them boys.

Thus settled in life, Captain Gill's ambitions all lay in the line of his profession, and his connection with public affairs has only been an incident in his career; but at the same a most honorable and brilliant incident. Being a man of positive character, he necessarily felt an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the community in which he lived, and was willing to do his part to secure good government. Kansas City, like most other western municipalities, owing in part to defects in its organic law, was suffering all the evils of extravagance and irresponsible government, and was creating year by year a debt that threatened before many years to drive it into bankruptcy. During the winter of 1874 the better class of citizens took the matter of a reform of municipal abuses into consideration, and as the result of their labor a new charter was drafted, the marked features of which was that the city was forbidden to incur any obligation of any kind, and could only make appropriations of money actually in the treasury, or in other words the substitution of the cash principle of doing business for the principle of unlimited credits and expenditures. The passage of this new or amended charter by the legislature was vehemently opposed by both the leading party organs, with such a following as they could organize to aid them in perpetuating the old loose system of conducting offices. Captain Gill was one of a committee of citizens selected to visit the capital and urge upon the legislature the necessity of passing the charter bill. After a prolonged and bitter contest, the new charter became a law, but the opposition did not cease. Those who had opposed it, determined to nullify it in the execution of it. Captain Gill was selected in the ensuing spring to represent the advocates of the reform proposed in the new law. The reformers carried the Democratic convention and put him at the head of their ticket, and he was elected mayor by a handsome majority, though the *Times* opposed him vigorously. During his term of office he and his policy of retrenchment were attacked almost daily by the *Times*, the leading Democratic organ, and by the *Journal*, the leading Republican organ. But his administration which was so entirely successful and commended itself so strongly

to the better class of citizens, brought order out of such confusion, so reduced the rate of taxation, and established the finances of the city on so smooth a basis, that he was renominated by the Democrats in the spring of 1876 and again elected, though the *Times* refused to support him, and put itself at the head of a factional ticket which was called Democratic. During the second term of his administration the water works question, which had been a matter of fierce contention between citizens and the water works company, was settled on the basis of the company agreeing to reduce the guarantee on the part of the city from $68,000 a year to $34,000. At the close of his second term Mayor Gill refused to be a candidate for the position again, and retired from the office with the approbation and good wishes of his fellow citizens, and with the knowledge that during his two terms, he had settled favorably for the city all matters of dispute in which it was engaged; that he had paid off its floating debt, confined its expenditures within the limit of its revenue, and left a considerable surplus in the treasury.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT.

ST. JOSEPH.

SAMUEL A. GILBERT was born at Joliet, Illinois, May 19, 1836. He is the son of Abel and Hannah Gilbert, who moved to what was then known as the "Platte Purchase" in the fall of 1838, and settled at Weston, Missouri.

Samuel was educated at the Masonic College at Lexington, Missouri, receiving the regular collegiate course, and graduating in 1855. During his school days his health was extremely bad, which caused him to form rather retiring and taciturn habits which have clung to him ever since, though his health has been most robust for twenty years. He has always been fond of reading, and early evinced a decided taste for the sciences. Immediately after leaving college in 1855, his desire to earn his own living at once led him to teach school, which he did for some months, studying law in the meantime. In March, 1859, he was admitted to the bar in Platte county, Missouri, and began the practice of the law as a partner of Judge S. P. McCurdy, meeting with gratifying success pecuniarily, and occupying a good position as a member of what was at that time one of the strongest bars in the state.

He remained at Weston until the fall of 1875, when he purchased an interest in the *St. Joseph Daily and Weekly Gazette*, moved to St. Joseph and assumed control of the paper as its editor. He had previously been engaged in the newspaper business, having in October, 1865, established the *The Landmark*, a weekly paper, at Weston, which he owned and edited until 1870, when he sold it to parties who now publish it at Platte City. It was from the first a decidedly Democratic paper, and exercised a strong influence on the politics of that section of the state. He has no military record except brief services as a prisoner, first of the Confederate, and afterward of the Federal soldiers during the rebellion.

In April, 1862, he was appointed judge of the probate court of Platte county, which was then a court of large jurisdiction and considerable importance. This office he filled throughout the war, never missing a term of the court, though all the other courts were entirely suspended during a great portion of the time. In May, 1865, he was removed from the office by Governor Fletcher under the "ousting ordinance" passed by the constitutional convention of that year; but was reëlected to the office in August, 1865, and again in 1869, performing its duties until 1873 when he declined a reëlection.

In November, 1864, he was elected a member of the state constitutional convention, which met at St. Louis in January, 1865, representing the senatorial district then composed of Platte and Clay counties. Judge Gilbert was one of only three Democrats in that body, Colonel Switzer, of Columbia, and Dr. W. A. Morton, of Liberty, his colleagues being the other two. He refused to sign the constitution adopted by that body, because it disfranchised a large portion of the people of the state, and he canvassed his district against it, which gave a large majority against the instrument. Shortly after his retirement from the probate bench he was chosen judge of the Weston court of common pleas, a court of general civil jurisdiction. This office he held till he removed

from the county in 1875 when he resigned. Judge Gilbert was chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Missouri in 1876, and has always taken great interest in the organization and work of the party.

In his religious views he is Methodist by education and inclination, but is not a member of any church, being liberal in his views. His political views are and have always been strongly Democratic. Judge Gilbert is an Odd Fellow and Mason, and was Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Missouri, from October, 1875, to October, 1876. He was made a Mason and a Knight Templar in 1867. He was married April 14, 1859, to Miss Martha McConnell, of Weston. They have been blest with a son and a daughter.

EMILE JESERICH, M. D.

MACON CITY.

EMILE JESERICH, a native of Berlin, Prussia, was born September 26, 1836, and is the son of Christoph Jeserich and Henrietta (Schmidtenhoff) Jeserich, the former a native of Prussia, and the owner of large landed estates, the latter a native of Sweden.

Jeserich passed his early life in agricultural pursuits, and imbibed then those habits of industry and frugality that have marked his entire subsequent career. He obtained his education at the Royal University of Prussia, graduating in 1858. He read medicine during the last six years of his course, and upon his arrival in New York City in 1860, was fully prepared to enter upon the duties of his profession. He practiced there one year, after which he located at Winona, Minnesota, and took charge of the land office of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, in which business he continued three years, when he again resumed his chosen life work. In 1868 he removed to Boonville, Missouri, where he practiced medicine for nine years. In 1877 he located at Macon City, at which place he still resides, busily engaged in the duties of his profession.

Dr. Jeserich was married in 1859 to Miss Johanna Treffehn, a native of Berlin, Prussia. Politically he is a Democrat, and his religious views are Episcopalian. He has always been a model physician, and his presence in the sick room seemed more potent than the medicine usually relied upon. His kindly, sympathetic face and cheerful conversation inspired confidence and faith, which proved a powerful auxiliary to his prescriptions. As a husband, he is faithful and devoted; as a neighbor and citizen, generous and true. He is a man of decided principles, a friend to progress, and has ever given to education and temperance a hearty support.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DUNNICA.

GLASGOW.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN DUNNICA was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, September 3, 1807. His paternal ancestors were Irish and his maternal German. His mother's maiden name was Harper, of the family of Harpers so famous in Kentucky for the interest taken by them in fine horses. His father, William H. Dunnica, participated in and was wounded at the battle of Tippecanoe, and, immediately succeeding it, went back to Kentucky and organized a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain. Of that company, Hon. Daniel Ashby, of Chariton county, and the late Judge A. Waldon, of Howard, were members.

In the fall of 1817 Mr. Dunnica purchased a stock of goods and flatboat on the Kentucky river. Taking his goods and son William he descended the Kentucky river to the Ohio, and thence to its confluence with the Mississippi, without material obstruc-

tion. But here he found it necessary to purchase a keel-boat, in order to stem the rapid current of the Father of Waters. This done, by the tedious and laborious process of polling and cordeling, after several months' labor and exposure he, in the spring of 1818, reached the little French village of Cote Sans Dessein, Callaway county, Missouri, one hundred and seventy miles above the mouth of the Missouri river. Here, inside the little fortifications erected for protection from the Indians, he opened out his goods and commenced business. Two years subsequently he returned to Kentucky and brought his family, making this his permanent home. He continued in the mercantile business about a year longer. In 1822 he died, having for several years previously, in addition to his mercantile pursuits, been engaged in land speculations and surveying.

Previous to the death of his father, William F. had attended such schools in the county of Callaway as a new county afforded, and immediately after his death returned to Kentucky to complete his education, which may be considered a fair but not liberal one. Returning to Cote Sans Dessein, in 1824, he engaged in clerking in the mercantile house of Anson G. Bennett, in which business he continued two years. The subject of locating the state capital at Jefferson City creating some excitement at this time, young Dunnica removed thither and, in connection with Calvin Gunn, commenced the publication of *The Jeffersonian*, the first paper ever issued in the new capital. Some eighteen months afterward he was offered a situation as clerk in the state auditor's office, which he accepted and retained till 1831, the duties of which he discharged to the entire satisfaction of his employer. While engaged in this office he transacted considerable business as land agent, and by this means became acquainted with many prominent business men of the state, among whom was George Collier, one of the most successful business men and capitalists of St. Louis at that early day, who, being pleased with the fidelity and care with which he transacted business, as well as his temperate and industrious habits, and being himself a director in the Branch Bank of the United States at St. Louis, informed young Dunnica that a clerk for the bank was soon to be elected, and advised him to make application for the position. Mr. Collier was authorized to present his name, which he did in such a manner as to secure his election by the board of directors, notwithstanding there were several other applicants from among the young men of the city, connected with families of wealth and influence. This position he held, with entire satisfaction to the officers of the bank and with credit to himself, till the revocation of its charter by the veto of General Jackson in 1833. But Mr. Collier's friendship did not stop here. In 1834 a co-partnership was formed between himself and Mr. Dunnica, and the latter started up the Missouri river with a stock of goods, in search of a point at which to commence business. The town of Chariton, at the mouth of Chariton river, was selected, and there for several years the business was conducted by Mr. Dunnica with satisfactory results to himself and partner. Mr. Dunnica was engaged in various departments of mercantile life here and at Glasgow for nearly twenty years. A part of the time he was also engaged in buying and prizing leaf tobacco for foreign markets, in connection with William D. Swinney.

In 1836 a company of fourteen was formed for the purpose of laying off the town of Glasgow, near the northwest corner of Howard county. Mr. Dunnica was one of that company, and the only surviving one. He has been connected with the municipal government of the city, either as councilman or city engineer, most of the time since its organization in 1845.

In 1858, at the organization of the Glasgow branch of the Exchange Bank of St. Louis, Mr. Dunnica was elected as one of its officers, and subsequently as cashier, which position he held during its existence. In 1864, in connection with James S. Thomson, he engaged in private banking under the firm name of Thomson & Dunnica, having also connections with banks at Marshall, Saline county, and Boonville, Cooper county. The former has been discontinued, but the latter is still in existence and doing a fine business, under the firm name of Achle, Lee & Dunnica. August 15, 1877, the Howard County Bank was organized and located in the city of Glasgow, with a cash capital of $35,000. To this new organization Messrs. Thomson & Dunnica transferred all their business. James S. Thomson was elected president and W. F. Dunnica, cashier.

He held the office of postmaster at Glasgow for five years, under the appointment of President Taylor. In politics he was a Whig, and acted with that party during its existence. Since its dissolution he has affiliated with the Democrats.

In 1833, while in St. Louis, he united with the Presbyterian church. After his removal to the

neighborhood of Glasgow, he united with the Methodists, there being no recognized society of Presbyterians in the place, where he has since held his membership, having in 1845 adhered to the church South.

In 1836 he was married to Martha Jane, daughter of Judge Shackelford, of Saline county, a lady possessed of many amiable traits of character and personal virtues. She died in 1858. In 1860 he was married to Leona H., daughter of the late John Hardeman, of Howard county, the proprietor of the famous Hardeman Garden, near Old Franklin. She is also a lady of culture and refinement, and eminently fitted for the delicate and responsible duties of her position. Mr. Dunnica has six living children, three by his first wife, a daughter and two sons, and three by his present wife, all daughters.

Few men have been in active business life as long as Mr. Dunnica, and fewer still have retained the the universal respect and esteem of the community in which they have so long lived. Though verging on the period of life allotted to man, he is to-day as assiduously engaged in active business as when he started out, more than fifty years ago.

SAMUEL STEINMETZ.

GLASGOW.

SAMUEL STEINMETZ was born in Gros-yen-Engles Kries Fritzler Kur Hessen, Germany, (now a part of the Prussian Dominion) October 10, 1809. His father, Warnerd Steinmetz, was a farmer. His mother's maiden name was Louisa Seebre.

The subject of this sketch received his education (which was limited) in his native town, and then served some three years as an apprentice to the boot and shoe making business. At an early age he desired to immigrate to America, but was prevented by the rigid laws of the Province refusing mechanics or artisans permission to travel outside of the Province. After working as a journeyman for about two years, a party traveling through his native town, with a permit for six persons, one of whom had declined the trip, he availed himself of the opportunity, joined the company and traveled with them to Bremen, from whence, on the 22d of April, 1834, he took ship for America. After a tedious voyage of great hardship and some suffering they landed at Baltimore on the 9th of August succeeding, having on the trip run short of both water and provisions. He landed at Baltimore with twenty-five francs, a little less than five dollars. On board the ship he had made the acquaintance of four other mechanics. Together they found a hotel suited to the condition of their finances, his own being a fair sample. On inquiry they were informed that a single meal would cost twenty-five cents, but that if they remained a week it would be two dollars and a half for that time. At the tap of the bell they proceeded to the table.

In Baltimore he failed to get work; employment was offered him, but upon terms that his natural kindness of heart would not permit him to accept. A party finding him to be a superior mechanic told him that he would give him employment, but would have to discharge a hand that he had as he could not afford to keep them both. Steinmetz would not take the place, said he did not come to the country to push other men out of their places. This circumstance shows the character of the man, and many similar instances in his subsequent career might be given. At the end of the week he proceeded westward, meeting with great variety of treatment. He arrived at Columbus, Pennsylvania, with just five copper cents in his pocket, and this he paid for toll across the bridge over the Susquehannah river, after ineffectually attempting to ford the stream. Some five days after leaving Baltimore he arrived at Harrisburg, where he obtained work from a Methodist preacher named Aull; here he remained about a year, and then went to Pittsburg, remaining there and at Allegheny City till the fall of 1836; then to Wheeling, Virginia, and six months afterward to Maysville, Kentucky, where he obtained work. When he sat down with his employer to breakfast he saw corn bread for the first time, and as there was no other on the table he waited to see how it was eaten. Imitating the example set before him, he put it in his mouth, but could get it no farther; leaving the table to dispose of it, he failed to return. Leaving town he went to Lexington, remained a short time,

from thence to Versailles, where he obtained work, and by the time the "races" at Lexington came on he had accumulated something over a hundred dollars. He then hired a horse and went to Lexington where his pockets soon became depleted; on his return home he was thrown from his horse, one of his fingers became entangled in the bridle rein and broken, by which he was disabled for eleven weeks. In the meantime he went to Louisville, where a countryman gave him credit for his board until he was able to work. He went to work as soon as possible, paid his board bill, and determined no more money should be fooled away.

To this end he purchased a lady's work-box, neat and strong, had a hole made in the top large enough to admit a silver dollar, locked it securely and threw the key into the canal. Into this box every Saturday, after paying his board and washing bills, he carefully slipped the remainder of his week's earnings. He subsequently went to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where, on opening his box, he found sufficient funds with which to commence business for himself. Here and at Jackson, New Orleans, and at several other prominent places in the South he did a thriving business for two or three years and accumulated some $7,000.

His heart yearning for his "fatherland" he determined to return, and made an appointment with a friend to meet him at St. Louis in the spring of 1839 for the purpose of making the return trip in company. About this time the banks in Mississippi nearly all failed, by one of which, the Brandon Bank, of Vicksburg, he lost $5,000, so that at the time he expected to start home he had only a little over $1,000. His friend failing to meet him according to appointment, in July of that year he went up to Boonville, on the Missouri river, where he stopped a while but did not engage in business. Having a horse he started across the river for Columbia, in Boone county, a town that was then attracting some notice on account of the building of the State University at that place. Soon after crossing the river he took the wrong road and traveling about fourteen miles arrived at Fayette, the county seat of Howard county, no nearer Columbia than when he left Boonville. Here he was informed by a countryman, John Shafroth, that there was a fine opening for a man of his occupation in Glasgow. He went there, arriving on the 9th day of August, 1839, just five years after the date of his arrival at Baltimore. Putting up at the old McCoy Hotel he was solicited by Dr. J. P. Vaughn, a prominent young physician from Virginia, and other leading citizens, to locate and commence business there. Not being able to secure a shop as soon as desirable, on the doctor's invitation he worked several weeks in his office free of rent until a suitable shop could be built for him. In this business, with constantly increasing success, he continued for more than twenty years. By his promptness and honorable dealings he very soon established a character that secured him all the credit or assistance he desired in his business, a character which for truth, honesty and uprightness for nearly forty years has never had a spot or tarnish upon it.

In 1861 he sold out his boot and shoe business and was out of business for some two or three years. In 1863 he commenced the grocery business in connection with John W. Mezrick, and having more means than he desired to use in this branch, he engaged in some speculations in nails, whiskey, etc., by which he realized very large profits. In February 1864, the Glasgow House, the only hotel in the place of any note, was burned. Mr. Steinmetz had previously kept some boarders, and in the course of a few months he seemed compelled to open his house as a hotel. His table soon acquired such a reputation throughout the county that it was always crowded, and it was always the aim of "ye drummer" when he could make it convenient to spend his Sundays with "Uncle Sam."

In 1866 he purchased from A. W. Roper the large farm and saw mill in Saline county, just opposite Glasgow, on the Missouri river, the farm containing seven hundred and thirty-three acres of as fine land as is to be found on the globe. This was greatly improved, and in a few years it was sold in lots to suit purchasers at a very large profit. In 1868 he purchased the farm belonging to the estate of William M. Morrison, deceased, called Hazel Ridge, five miles east of Glasgow, on the old Huntsville and Glasgow plank road, containing near four hundred acres, for many years regarded one of the most beautiful farms in the state. It has been greatly improved since Mr. Steinmetz has lived upon it, and he is making of it a model stock farm. He has a choice variety of cattle and hogs in a county noted for its extensive fancy stock raisers.

In 1849 Mr. Steinmetz made a trip across the plains to California with a train of three mule wagons and ten men; the men were to work for him two years and give him half of their earnings. The trip involved him in a loss of nearly $1,000.

He has never held or desired political offices; for a number of years he was a member of the city council of Glasgow, and his practical suggestions are apparent in its municipal legislation.

He has been a member of the order of Free and Accepted Masons since 1844. He is also a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a charter member of Morning Star Lodge at Glasgow.

In 1860 he and his adult family united with the Presbyterian church in Glasgow, in which he subsequently served as an elder.

During the existence of the old Whig party Mr. Steinmetz was an ardent supporter of its principles, never was much of a Democrat, but in the present aspect of political affairs generally votes with that party.

December 3, 1840, he was united in marriage with Lucetta V., daughter of Lewis Coleman, late of Chariton county, a lady of great personal worth, and one who in every relation of life has proved herself a helpmate to her husband, rendering efficient aid in the accumulation of their comfortable fortune. Her father, Mr. Coleman, was a soldier under Wellington, and participated in the famous battle of Waterloo. Mr. Steinmetz has nine living children. His two eldest sons fill honored graves, having fallen in the defence of Glasgow on the 15th of October, 1864; the eldest, Captain Samuel, fell while gallantly commanding his company within the entrenchments; his brother, Aaron, was mortally wounded while obeying those orders, and died the third day afterward. The two eldest daughters are married and doing well—the former, Amelia, to John Tillman, the latter, Mary, to William A. Myer, both prominent merchants of Glasgow; the next eldest son, Edward, married Annie, daughter of William B. Hays, late of Howard county; George and John are clerking in Glasgow; Edward and his wife Kate, and Don Palmer William, and one for whom his father says they could not find a name, having exhausted the vocabulary before his birth, live at home with their parents. They call him "Manie."

This sketch of one who has reflected credit upon himself, his fatherland, and his adopted country, by an example of honorable and successful industry, we give as far as practicable in the language so natural to Mr. Steinmetz in recounting the history of his early life with its struggles and successes.

NOAH M. GIVAN.

HARRISONVILLE.

NOAH M. GIVAN was born December 1, 1840, in Dearborn county, Indiana. His father, George Givan, was born in Worcester county, Maryland, December 1, 1816. His grandfather, Joshua Givan, was a native of the same county, born July 2, 1788. His great-grandfather, George Givan, was of the same county, born in 1750. John Givan, his ancestor of the fourth generation, was a native of Ireland. His mother, Sabrina J. Hall, was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, September, 1822, and was the daughter of Daniel and Sabrina Hall, both natives of Maine. Her grandfather, Hezekiah Hall, was born in Ireland, but emigrated to America and settled in Maine. Her great-grandfather, Hate-evil Hall, lived and died in Belfast, Ireland. George Givan and Sabrina J. Hall, father and mother of Noah M. Givan, were married in January, 1840.

Great care was bestowed on the education of Noah M. Givan. He attended Franklin College, Indiana, for several terms, and graduated at the State University, Bloomington, Indiana, July 3, 1862, having pursued a regular collegiate course. In 1862–3 he was principal of the Lawrenceburgh graded schools, Lawrenceburgh. In 1863–4 he studied law in the office of James T. Brown, of Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, and was admitted to the bar in the latter year. He was for three years school examiner of Dearborn county, and for two years deputy county treasurer under Treasurer W. F. Crocker. In 1866 he removed to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, and practiced his profession until he was elected judge of the 7th Judicial Circuit in 1877. In 1864–5 he was editor of the Lawrenceburgh *Register*, and in February, 1867, he established the Cass County *Herald*, the first Democratic paper published in Harrisonville after the close of the civil war.

Judge Givan is a member of the Democratic party, and has, since the attainment of his majority,

voted for Democratic measures. He was reared under Baptist influences, and both he and his wife are members of that denomination. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention in New York, which nominated Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president, he voting for Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks for president during the entire session. He is an active Mason, and has been presiding officer of the lodge, chapter, council, and commandery at Harrisonville. He is Past Grand Master of the Grand Council of Missouri, Deputy Grand High Priest of the Grand Chapter, and Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri.

He was married August 7, 1862, to Miss Lizzie C. Jackson, who was born in Dearborn county, January 15, 1840. She is the daughter of John and Mabel Jackson, of New Jersey, the former of English and the latter of French extraction. Her mother's maiden name was Mabel Garrigus. Mrs. Givan received a thorough academic education, at Manchester, Indiana. By this marriage there were four children: Mabel, born August 9, 1864, at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana; Cora Sabrina, born October 17, 1866, at Harrisonville, died March 3, 1877; Emmet Jackson, born June 13, 1869, died December 26, 1872; Lizzie, born May 15, 1877.

Judge Givan is a man of more than ordinary native intellect, which he has improved by hard study and judicious culture. Like a large number of the distinguished men of America, he has been compelled to fight his way against the opposition of pinching poverty. His education was provided for by his own industry. At the age of nineteen he was principal of the Manchester Academy, at Manchester, Indiana, and he has thus, by patient and persevering industry, worked his way to the front rank of the leading men of Missouri. He is still young, enthusiastic and ambitious, and still higher honors no doubt await him.

REV. ROBERT POLLOK KERR, A. B.

LEXINGTON.

ROBERT P. KERR was born in Greensboro, Hale county, Alabama, July 19, 1850. His father was John P. Kerr, a native of Scotland, who emigrated in his youth to the United States. His ancestors belonged to the nobility of the country, but were deprived of their estates during the religious persecutions, they being Presbyterians. Sir Robert Kerr, for whom the subject of this sketch was named, took refuge in Holland, but, afterward, on his return to Scotland, was put to death for his religious belief. John P. Kerr was married, after his arrival in America, to Sarah H. Webb, daughter of John H. Webb, of North Carolina. They had eight children, of whom Robert P. Kerr is the youngest. He was educated in the arts and sciences at William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, from which institution he took the degree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied theology at Union Theological Seminary, Hampden-Sidney, Virginia, where he graduated in the spring of 1873. While at college his favorite studies were the natural sciences, and so great was his fondness for them that for a time he seriously contemplated devoting his life to the pursuit of these branches, but convictions of duty constrained him to adopt the ministry for his profession. After graduating at Union Seminary, he preached as licentiate for nine months in Greenville, Alabama, but, on being ordained, became pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lexington, Missouri, in 1874, where he still remains. This church was organized in 1839 and contains two hundred and thirty members. He has traveled over nearly all the states east of the Missouri river, in which he has a wide range of acquaintances.

He was married, September 17, 1873, in Nashville, Tennessee, to Miss Ellen T. Webb, daughter of Colonel William H. Webb, a wholesale merchant in that city.

Mr. Kerr is a man of great promise and already takes high rank among his professional brethren. He is active, energetic and resolute, and is a hard student. As a pastor he has been very successful, and his people hold him in the highest esteem. He is a hard worker, and desires above all things the good of his people. As a preacher, he is much above the average, and, if spared, will yet become

successful and popular as a pulpit orator. He is an eloquent and persuasive speaker; his language is pure and elegant, while his manner of delivery is earnest and convincing. He uses neither manuscript nor notes, but his sermons display great care and thought in their preparation, and evidence his ability and culture. When he came to his present charge, he found a heavy debt on the church, but by untiring exertions it is now (1877) all paid and the church is in a most prosperous condition. From Lexington, Missouri, he removed to Thomasville, Georgia, where he is (1878) actively and usefully engaged in the good work. Socially, he is a most pleasant gentleman, of agreeable and fascinating manners, a warm friend and a good neighbor.

WILLIAM WALLACE MOSBY, M. D.

RICHMOND.

WILLIAM WALLACE MOSBY was born near Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky, June 1, 1824. His father, James Mosby, was a native of Virginia. He was a farmer in moderate circumstances in Kentucky, but emigrated to Mississippi in 1826, remaining two years, and in 1828 moved to Callaway county, Missouri. He was an ardent friend of Henry Clay and a warm advocate of his political views, though he never sought preferment at the hands of his party. His mother, Elizabeth Robards, was a daughter of Captain George Robards, a Virginia planter, who emigrated to Mercer county, Kentucky, where his daughter, Eliza, was born. She was a devoted Christian and was deeply interested in the reformation introduced by Alexander Campbell. Her earnest prayers and exemplary Christian life were the means by which her husband, though after he had passed the meridian of life, was was brought into the church, of which he remained a consistent member until his death, January 9, 1871. Her motherly devotion had a strong influence in moulding the character of her children, all of whom became members of the church.

William W. Mosby received a sound English education, together with a pretty thorough knowledge of Latin and Greek, from private schools. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under Dr. Franklin Dillard. He attended the medical department of Transylvania University in the class of 1844–5, and the Louisville Medical College in the years 1845–6. Up to this time his work had been very arduous. His father had a large family, eight children, dependent upon him, and he was unable to supply his son with the necessary means to complete his education. Young Mosby, therefore, worked during the planting and harvesting season and attended school in the winter. As soon as he was sufficiently advanced to teach school, he followed that occupation, obtaining a sufficient amount to enable him to attend one course of lectures. He borrowed money to complete his medical course, and found himself without means and in debt when he graduated. He immediately selected Richmond, Ray county, as the field of his future labors, not having at the time sufficient means to pay a week's board. He soon after formed a partnership with Dr. Joseph Chew, now of Kansas City, which lasted about eighteen months. But he was ambitious to build up a reputation on his merits, and he withdrew from the connection to begin what afterward became a large and lucrative practice. He subsequently entered into partnership with Dr. Henry C. Garner, which lasted from 1866 to 1873. Dr. Garner became cashier of the Richmond Savings Bank, and the partnership was dissolved. Although not physically stout, he has enjoyed remarkable immunity from sickness, never having been prostrated by any of the malarial diseases in new countries. He has always been able to attend promptly to all calls on his professional services, to which he attributes much of his success. He has the reputation of being well read in his profession, has a large and well selected library and spends much of his leisure time in the study of the more modern authors on the theory and practice of medicine and surgery.

In 1847 he took an interest in a drug store with Marion F. Ball and Mordecai Oliver, the latter now residing in St. Joseph, under the firm name of Marion F. Ball & Co. This firm existed for some time, when he purchased the interest of his partners and

associated his sons with him, and still continues the business in the name of W. W. Mosby & Co.

At the beginning of the civil war he enrolled as other citizens in the Enrolled Missouri militia, and was appointed surgeon, in which capacity he served two years. When Colonel John C. Hale organized the 4th Provisional regiment, he was appointed regimental surgeon with the rank of major, and served until 1864, when the regiment was disbanded. In the fall of 1862 he was elected to represent his district, embracing the counties of Caldwell, Carroll, Clinton and Ray, in the state senate, and served four years. While a senator he opposed the bill calling into existence the convention that afterward adopted the Drake constitution, and also the test oaths and registration which was so obnoxious to the people. In 1876 he was reëlected to the same position, receiving a majority of nine hundred over both his opponents, and is at present a member of the state senate. In politics he was a Whig during the existence of that party and a strong Union man during the war. Since that time he has coöperated with the Democratic party.

He has always been an advocate of whatever would promote the educational interests of the country. He was for four years president of the board of education of Richmond College. A warm friend of the temperance cause, he was a member of the Sons of Temperance only two or three months; but subsequently withdrew, believing that the temperance cause should be controlled by the church. He was for four years a director in the Union Bank of Missouri. He is a member of the Christian church, and has been an elder in that body for near thirty years, and superintendent of the Sunday School, which he assisted in organizing, for twenty-five years.

He was married September 29, 1847, to Miss Sarah Catharine Jacobs, daughter of Joel Jacobs, deceased, a farmer of Ray county, a native of Virginia, who died before the marriage of his daughter with Dr. Mosby. They have had six children. The eldest son died suddenly of malignant diphtheria at the age of twenty-two, when he had just finished a thorough study of the science of medicine, and was prepared to begin the practice. His second son, Charles Archibald, aged twenty-three, has adopted his father's profession, and will be associated with him in the practice. Charles and John, the latter aged nineteen, are in charge of the drug store. William, aged twenty-one, is conducting a farm and studying law. Mary Eliza, aged thirteen, and James Edward, aged eleven, are at home with their parents.

HON. CHARLES A. WINSLOW.

JEFFERSON CITY.

CHARLES A. WINSLOW was born in Kennebec county, Maine, November 28, 1837. His father, Charles H. Winslow, was engaged in the manufacture of tomb stones. His mother's maiden name was Miss Martha Noyes. Both of his parents were born in Maine. They had three children, Charles A. being the eldest.

When Charles was four years of age his parents removed to Manchester, New Hampshire, where he was sent to the public schools, His father being in humble circumstances, and his mother being dead, at the age of eight years he went on a farm, where he worked for his board and clothes until he was sixteen, attending the schools a part of each year, spending one winter in Hallowell, Maine, attending school in that place. By close attention to his studies, and improving his leisure hours in reading, he had at this early age obtained a good education.

In 1853 he followed his father to Missouri and settled in Brunswick, where he learned the marble cutting business under his father's instructions, attending the Brunswick Academy a part of the time. At the age of eighteen he learned telegraphy, spending several months in an office. In 1856 he entered the office of Bell & Wilkinson and commenced the study of law, and was admitted to the bar two years afterward. He then formed a partnership with Colonel Bell and commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Brunswick. In 1862 he removed to Keytesville, taking the office of dep-

uty circuit clerk for the county. In 1863 he was elected judge of Chariton county, which office he resigned after being one year upon the bench. In 1864 and 1865 he held the office of county attorney.

In November, 1865, in connection with Dr. John F. Cunningham, he purchased the *Central City and Brunswicker*, the oldest newspaper in the county, then in a serious state of decline, and reduced by necessity to a diminutive size. Under the new auspices it was enlarged to an eight-column paper, greatly improved, the "*Central City*" dropped, and the original name—*Weekly Brunswicker*—restored. It was run thus as an independent paper for seven months, realizing extraordinary profits, which was as long as the excited state of party politics would permit it to hold the field. A political paper on each side being desirable, Dr. Cunningham sold his interest to J. B. Naylor, a Democrat, who, in connection with Judge Winslow, under the name of J. B. Naylor & Co., published it as a Democratic organ for nine months, when Judge Winslow sold his interest to Mr. William H. Balthis, and retired from journalism.

In 1871 the Chariton county court of common pleas was established, when Governor B. Gratz Brown appointed him judge of that court. In 1874 he was elected, filling that office from March, 1871, to September, 1875, when the court was abolished.

Charles A. Winslow was born and reared a Whig and drew his political inspiration from that great party as represented by Bell and Everett in 1860.

During the existence of the late civil war, Judge Winslow was a Union man, but since that time has acted with the Democratic party. He is not a member of any church. His family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South).

December 19, 1860, he was united in marriage to Miss Susan V. Corby, of Brunswick, Missouri. They have five children living.

In 1875, having in view a large practice in the supreme court, he formed a copartnership with Colonel Louis H. Waters, of Carrollton, Missouri, both gentlemen removing to Jefferson City, where they have a large legal practice, but still attend the courts of Chariton and Carroll. A sketch of Colonel Waters' life will be found in another part of this volume.

EDWARD LOWE MARTIN.

KANSAS CITY.

EDWARD LOWE MARTIN, ex-mayor of Kansas City, was born in Maysville, Mason county, Kentucky, March 12, 1842, being next to the youngest in a family of eight. His parents' names were William and Margaret (Sheridan) Martin, and they emigrated from Ireland to Maysville in 1830. His father, who was one of the most respected citizens of his town, was a shoemaker by trade, and and carried on the boot and shoe business until his death, which occurred in July, 1863.

Edward L. Martin was educated in the private academies of Maysville, receiving a good common school education, until he attained the age of sixteen years. At this time he left school, and ever since has had to depend entirely upon his own resources and exertions. He first entered a boot and shoe store, where he remained two years. He then became a clerk in the largest wholesale grocery and liquor house in Maysville, where he continued for several years. In 1864 he received the offer of a position as bookkeeper in a wholesale grocery house in Cincinnati, which he accepted, and at the expiration of twelve months an interest in the firm was tendered him. He accepted, and remained a member of the firm until the autumn of 1868, when he sold out and came to Kansas City. Here he engaged in the wholesale liquor trade, and has now the largest and most extensive business in the trade; he has also a distillery in successful operation, located at Independence, Jackson county, for the manufacture of choice Bourbon whisky.

In 1872 he was elected alderman for the 3d ward upon the Democratic ticket, and suspecting that there had been a great deal of corruption and fraud in some of the departments of previous city governments, he took an active part in an investigation which led to the exposure of the crooked doings of a young "Tammany Ring!" His public-spirited conduct in this matter won for him the respect and admiration of the entire community, and, as a fitting

tribute to his ability, and the faithful and upright discharge of his official duties, he was elected mayor of the city in the spring of 1873. He only retained the office for one term, and though frequently urged to become a candidate, he has always declined a renomination. He was one of the originators and a director in the branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, which runs to Kansas City and is one of the best lines the city possesses. He is one of the original members of the Board of Trade, and is now one of its directory. He was also one of the creators and a director in the "Kansas City Exposition Association," and has assisted largely in building it up. He has been treasurer of the association for the past four years, and is now one of its principal stockholders. In 1872 he was elected to fill a vacancy in the board of education, of which he is still a member.

Mr. Martin has been an Odd Fellow since 1865, and is still an active member of that society. In religious matters his views are very liberal. His father was a Presbyterian and his mother a Catholic, and though reared beneath these influences, he himself does not belong to any church. In politics he is and always has been a Democrat, but he is above party prejudices and votes only for the best man, he himself having been elected as the "people's candidate," irrespective of party and regardless of politics.

On the 10th of December, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary E. Ricketts, daughter of the late Ruleff M. Ricketts, of Maysville, Kentucky, a descendant of one of the oldest and most respectable families in the state. By this happy marriage he has two interesting children—a daughter and a son.

In stature Mr. Martin is slightly above the medium height, well, but not stoutly built, with a particularly pleasant and attractive countenance and very courteous, gentlemanly manners. He is a man of the highest integrity, has a spotless reputation, and possesses extraordinary business ability. He came to Kansas City with little means, but, by energy, foresight and attention to business he has accumulated a considerable fortune He is cool and deliberate, never gets out of temper, and succeeds in everything that he undertakes. By the community he is held in the highest esteem, but self-seeking politicians do not relish his independent fearlessness. During his tenure of office as the "People's candidate," he succeeded in demolishing a ring of politicians of both parties, who conducted the city government for their own profit, and he has always proven himself to be one of the most useful and public-spirited citizens of Kansas City. His domestic relations are of the most agreeable and pleasant nature. Socially he is an entertaining and well-informed companion, a good neighbor and a kind and steadfast friend. With his amiable and estimable wife, his interesting little daughter and son, he constitutes a pleasant and happy household.

HORACE MARTIN.

CORNING.

HORACE MARTIN was born in Ellington, Tolland county, Connecticut, December 11, 1814. His father, Melatiah Martin, was a native of Windham county, in the same state, and was born April 3, 1791. His mother, Marilda Porter, was born at Ellington, Connecticut, May 21, 1790. The father of the subject of this sketch was of Welsh ancestry. His grandfather, a Baptist minister, came to New England about the year 1730. His mother's maternal ancestors came over in the Mayflower. Her paternal ancestors date back to Lieutenant John Porter, of the British army, who was born in 1658. He first settled in Salem, Massachusetts, but died in Ellington, Connecticut, in 1753, in his ninety-fifth year, leaving eleven children, eighty-one grandchildren and one hundred and eighty great-grandchildren. His second son, John Porter, born July 21, 1683, married Elizabeth Putnam, daughter of Captain Jonathan Putnam, of Salem, Massachusetts. She was born February 6, 1687. The family moved to Connecticut in 1740 and hired a farm of one McCray, now owned by one of his great-great-great-grandsons. In 1747 they moved to the spot where the mother of the subject of this sketch was afterward born.

The old patent of Captain Jonathan Putnam's

entry of several leagues of land near Salem, was long in possession of Mr. Martin. After settling in Missouri he presented the relic to the Western Reserve Historical Society of Ohio. The genealogical records of both families from which he is descended are very complete, extending back several generations and are replete with general interest. The purpose of this work, however, being only to speak of a man's personal career, extended reference to his ancestry is, of necessity, precluded.

When in his second year, Horace removed with his parents to Scipio, Cayuga county, New York, at that period almost a wilderness region, and the now flourishing city of Auburn an insignificant hamlet. In the log school-house which he attended, some four or five months in each year, he was distinguished by his remarkably retentive memory, and was soon recognized as the champion speller of the district. When but eight years old his mother, who wove cloth for the neighborhood, bought him a copy of Murray's English Grammar. In a few weeks he had committed the entire contents of the work to memory, excelling as grammarian in a school which numbered among its pupils young men and ladies. In the studies of geography and arithmetic he was equally proficient. Daboll's Arithmetic, Morse's Geography, the grammar and spelling-book constituted all the books used in the school, and when eleven years of age he had them all by heart. His subsequent profound mathematical knowledge he acquired unaided.

In the spring that he reached his thirteenth year he was hired out to work on the farm of Elijah Stevens for six months at three dollars per month. During this period he was barbarously treated by his employer and endured cruel hardships. At the expiration of his term of service January 1st, 1829, a few days over fourteen years of age, he hired out for one year to Thos. M. Skinner, a printer of Auburn, New York, at seven dollars per month, to deliver newspapers. His route was about one hundred and thirty miles, back and forth, across the southern portion of Cayuga county. This journey he made on horseback. In this duty he was occupied from Thursday morning to Saturday night of each week, the balance of his time being employed at work in the printing-office, book store and family residence, all of which were in one building. In this laborious calling, with the duties of which no condition of weather was allowed to interfere, he remained one year. While in this position he devoted every leisure moment to the improvement of his mind, eagerly devouring information from the reading matter at his command, and thus laying the foundation of that mathematical and scientific knowledge for which he became, in after life, eminently distinguished. There were three papers printed in Auburn at that time, the *Cayuga Republican*, an anti-Masonic sheet, edited by Thomas M. Skinner; the *Cayuga Patriot*, the Democratic organ, by Ulysses Doubleday, and the *Free Press*, an independent weekly, by Richard Oliphant. In the delivery of all these papers he was engaged. After leaving the employ of Skinner he hired to Elisha Barnes, to work on a farm at $8 per month. At the expiration of that engagement he commenced teaching a winter school, opening his school a few days before his sixteenth birthday. About one-third of the pupils were older than himself and contrary to the predictions of his friends, he closed his term of four months honorably to his reputation and satisfactorily to his employers. So diligently did he employ the accidental means of self-improvement afforded by his position, that, from the time he was twenty-one years of age he engaged in calculating almanacs, a business which he pursued for fourteen successive years, continuing in the same several years after his settling in Ohio.

Among the several varied incidents of his energetic life, it is worthy of mention that, when nineteen years of age, he made, in the capacity of steward, a voyage in the packet ship Sampson from New York to London. In this experience his inquiring mind was directed to the investigation of the theory of navigation, of which he acquired a competent mastery, and before the termination of the voyage, could take and work a lunar observation for determining longitude, also determine the local time by the altitude of the sun or star, as readily and truly as any officer of the vessel. The whole history of his earlier life presents a remarkable instance of the triumphs of laborious industry, genius and undaunted perseverance over obstacles and difficulties which would have discouraged any less energetic mind.

He early acquired a taste for the profession of teaching, for which, mainly through his own exertions, he had eminently qualified himself. When about thirty-four years of age, in consequence of becoming afflicted with deafness, an infirmity which he has never since overcome, he was compelled to forego this profession, in which he had occasionally engaged, declining several advantageous offers, including that of a professorship in a college. He expres-

ses his regret that in consequence of his infirmity he has, since that time, been compelled in a great measure to confine the application of his mathematical knowledge to the practice of engineering and surveying, in which pursuits he has been more or less engaged since the year 1847.

January 7, 1841, he was married, in Cayuga county, New York, to Miss Eliza Close, daughter of Harvey Close, a large farmer of that county. By this marriage they have six children: Emily, born in January, 1842; Horace, born December 11, 1843, and killed in the Union army in the war of the Rebellion; Jane, born March 29, 1848; Homer, born August 11, 1850, and Effie, born in 1860. One child died in infancy.

In the spring of 1847 Mr. Martin moved with his family to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Crawford county. Here he remained till the year 1868, when he moved to his present residence, Corning, Missouri, adjoining which he now (1877) owns a valuable farm of three hundred and sixty acres. At the time of his arrival there was not a completed building in this now flourishing village, to which he subsequently laid out an addition.

He has filled with credit, at different periods of his life in different states, the positions of justice of the peace, school examiner and county surveyor. The latter office he held in Ohio nine consecutive years. He is at present a notary public.

When twenty-two years of age he united with the Baptist church in Cayuga county, New York. In 1847 he was made a Master Mason in Ohio. In politics he was a Democrat all his life till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Since that period, with the exception of voting for Greeley, he has uniformly acted with the Republican party.

Mr. Martin's scientific ability is fully recognized, and, since the year 1869, he has been an active collaborator of the Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C. He has been since 1873 a voluntary observer in the employ of the United States Signal Service.

In person he is five feet nine inches high, and weighs about one hundred and thirty-five pounds. His demeanor is unassuming and his personal popularity great.

COLONEL JOHN THORNTON.

LIBERTY.

COLONEL JOHN THORNTON, a distinguished pioneer of Northwest Missouri, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, December 24, 1786. His father William Thornton, removed with his family to Fayette county, Kentucky, in the spring of 1793, and in 1800 to Clarke county. He was a Whig in politics, a man of fine intellect, of great firmness and integrity of character, a stranger to deceit, affable, generous and hospitable, he was a model in his day and generation as neighbor, friend and citizen. His person was finely proportioned, his countenance noble, benignant, open and frank; instinctively you were drawn to and confided in him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as was his father John Thornton and his mother Marjery McKinley, who was noted for her beauty and strong intellect as well as for her benevolence, sincerity and kindness of heart. Colonel Thornton's mother was Miss Jane Ellyson, a lady of refinement, of good mind, possessed of great gentleness of character and sweetness of disposition. She acquired large influence in the community in which she lived by her superior judgment and active benevolence. She was possessed of all the graces of a pure and exalted nature, remarkable for her devotion to and activity in the cause of Christ. She was a member of the Baptist Church and died in Clark county, Kentucky, in 1824, in the triumphs of faith. In 1826 Colonel Thornton's father removed to Ray county, Missouri. He died at the residence of his son, Judge William Thornton, in Richmond, Ray county in 1835 at the advanced age of eighty-seven. John Thornton, a brother of William Thornton, emigrated to Virginia about the same time that William removed to Kentucky. Many of his descendants still reside there.

The subject of this sketch came from Kentucky to Missouri in 1817, and located in old Franklin, Howard county, then the most flourishing town west of St. Louis. Here he met Miss Elizabeth Trigg, daughter of General Stephen Trigg, in the winter of 1818, and

was married to her February 10, 1820. Colonel Thornton removed to what is now Clay county, in April, 1820, and resided on his farm four miles west of Liberty, until his death which occurred October 24, 1847.

On the 8th day of December, 1820, he was appointed by Governor McNair, with the advice and consent of the senate, judge of the county court of Ray county, which had been organized from a portion of Howard county. On the 4th day of January, 1822, he was appointed by Governor McNair judge of the county court of Clay county, which had been organized from a portion of Ray county. On the 24th day of August, 1824, he was commissioned after being duly elected, colonel of the 28th regiment 3d brigade, 1st division of Missouri militia, by Governor McNair. On the 7th day of June, 1834, he was appointed and commissioned aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief of Missouri militia, by Governor Daniel Dunklin.

As early as August, 1823, General Stephen Trigg in a private letter to Colonel Thornton, said: "I find we have been in a disagreeable and unpleasant manner visited at different points by our savage neighbors. The news was very ungrateful to me. I stand ready at a moment's warning (if the government will be so good as to allow me the privilege, which is all I ask) to visit their transgressions with the necessary correction, which I am determined to do, provided I can proceed with propriety."

To prevent the repetition of the bloody scenes enacted in our wars with the Indians at different periods, now became the absorbing thought of General Trigg. The organization of the troops for defense was ordered. Colonel Thornton's regiment was placed on the frontier. On his command rested the responsibility of guarding the defenseless inhabitants along the border. Opposed by a stealthy foe whose path was marked by cruel torture, death or captivity, ceaseless vigilance was the price of safety. Colonel Thornton's efforts were indefatigable and successful. For the safety of the settlers he built a block house on his farm, into which in times of danger, the women and children retreated, a guard was left with them, and the remainder of the troops marched to the point of attack, These alarms were not unfrequent from 1824 to 1829, with however, little loss of life. It was not until 1829 that the war cloud darkened and lowered with fearful momentum. Consternation filled the hearts of those immediately on the border. The troops were called out. We quote from a brigade order of Brigadier-General Thompson to Colonel Thornton: "Having received reliable information that a band of hostile Indians of the Ioway tribe, after committing various outrages on the citizens of Randolph county, did kill three and wound others, the citizens of said county, and in many respects evince a determined hostility, you are hereby required to detail from your command two hundred and fifty men—two hundred of them to hold themselves in readiness to march instantly, subject to further orders, and fifty men will be called into service who will proceed at once and act on the frontier of Clay county and as an outpost detachment on said frontier." In reply Colonel Thornton wrote: "I have received your order of the 3d of August, requiring a company of volunteers to proceed with dispatch to the frontier of Clay county, to act as rangers on said frontier. Previous to the receipt of said order, I had ordered the first company of volunteers, consisting of fifty men, commissioned officers and privates to rendezvous on the 4th instant at Smith's Mill on Platte, believing it to be my duty from information received from the Indian agent, together with reasons assigned in my communication of the 1st instant."

Previous to this Colonel Thornton had received a letter from Lieutenant Francis Lee in command at Fort Leavenworth, dated July 24, 1829, in which he said: "Having received information from General Hughes by express this morning, of the difficulty between the Ioway Indians and the citizens of Randolph county, I am induced to request, if you possibly can, that you will furnish this post with a few men—say forty—for its defense. I make this request from a belief that if hostilities commence by those Indians at the Ioway nation, this will be the first point at which they will strike. We have a quantity of public stores and ammunition and many women and children which we could by no means protect. We have but twenty men in all, most of whom are sick, and the buildings are much scattered."

August 6, General Andrew Hughes wrote to Colonel Thornton—"Your troops are within twelve miles of Ioway Agency Post—fine looking officers and men—a host within themselves. Your troops must continue on the line until times are better, on account of the safety of the border citizens." Brigadier-General Thompson writes to Colonel Thornton: "Having an order from Major General Trigg, calling for a requisition of men to be organized into companies, battalions, and to constitute one regiment; if you have detailed the detachment required by my order

of July 22d, organize them into companies of fifty men each, to be mounted and furnished a rifle and at least one hundred rounds of ammunition."

On September 7th Brigadier-General Thompson writes: "Dear Colonel—I received an order from Major General Trigg, requiring that the regiment of mounted infantry, as per requisition of the 22d of July, be organized into battalions. At the same time he required that I detail the field officers for said regiment with an eye to intelligence, qualification and fitness, without respect to seniority. I have therefore, the honor to detail you, and confer upon you the command of said regiment of mounted infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel Long, of the 22d regiment is detailed as the commandant of the first, and Major Ashley of the 21st, will assume the command of the second battalion of said regiment. The four companies detailed from the 22d and 21st regiments will constitute the first battalion; and the companies detailed from the 28th regiment composing (as per your report) five companies will constitute the second battalion of said regiment. You will proceed to appoint your regimental staff from officers now in commission, or from the subordinates of the line without respect to seniority. I have by this mail reported to the General of Division, a regimental return of said regiment, with the field officers detailed to command the same." The promptness and energy with which the hostile incursion of the Indians was met made them soon willing to lay down the tomahawk, and terms of peace were acceded to. The settlers along the border resumed their accustomed avocations and all went on happily.

Colonel Thornton was elected a member of the legislature from Clay county, in 1824, 1826, 1828, 1830 and 1832. He was speaker of the house in 1828 and 1830. As a legislator he was a perfect master of parliamentary law and usage and as speaker of the house was prompt, accurate, impartial and popular. His political information was extensive and peculiarly accurate, so that when he addressed the house in debate he always commanded undivided attention. Though not eloquent, (in one sense of the word) he was terse, vigorous, concise and logical. If his premises were correct, and they generally were on political subjects, his deductions from them were always clear and conclusive. No one has more influence in debate. In politics a Democrat, he was eminently popular with his party in the state until the famous proclamation of President Jackson was issued against South Carolina nullification. His openly declared opposition to it diminished his popularity to such an extent that he failed to be elected to the legislature in 1834, but was elected by a large majority in 1836. He was a decided state rights Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and believing the proclamation savored too much of the opinions of Hamilton, he unhesitatingly announced his opposition to what he deemed political heresy. No man knew better than Colonel Thornton that opposition by a Democrat to the popular administration of the the President was swift and certain political death. Few indeed, of the boldest advocates of the resolutions of 1798 and 1799 had the firmness to criticise what they candidly believed essentially latitudinarian in that elegantly written article. But Colonel Thornton was affirmative by nature—nothing hesitating or doubtful about him. Whatever he deemed right he advocated with boldness and energy. Some years after the South Carolina trouble had been smothered for a time by one of Mr. Clay's numerous compromises, and President Jackson's fury against Calhoun had so far subsided as to enable him to take a more moderate view of the subject, the Richmond *Enquirer*, then edited by the venerable Ritchey, published an explanation of the proclamation, purporting to be by authority, softening to state rights Democrats many of its objectionable features. With this Colonel Thornton was satisfied.

One of the leading traits of Colonel Thornton's character, was stern, uncompromising integrity. Neither the behests of party nor popular clamor swerved him from what he deemed his duty. He came to his conclusions after thorough investigation and much patient labor, and when thus formed he adhered to them regardless of personal consequences. He followed no man. If he borrowed an opinion he did not know it. He was essentially self-reliant, honest in all things—even politics. He was controlled by the unselfish dictates of conscience, his sentiments were high-toned, his bearing manly. Frank by nature he was candor itself. No duplicity, no equivocation in language or action. Commencing life with only such education as could be obtained in Kentucky in his boyhood, by constant application he became possessed of varied attainments and liberal culture. In Ex-Senator Atchison's speech in Liberty at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Clay county, alluding to General A. W. Doniphan, he paid an eloquent tribute to his wife, and speaking of her father, Colonel Thornton, said that "it was from him he learned his first lessons in politics, and

declared him to be, next to John C. Calhoun, the soundest statesman of his time."

His public spirit was evinced in the uniform interest which he manifested in education, religion and morals, and especially all improvements having in view the prosperity of the community. Such were his liberal convictions touching the freedom of the press and the fair discussion of all public measures, that in two instances he made liberal donations to establish journals advocating opinions opposed to his own. Affable, courteous and easily approached, he was popular as a citizen, neighbor and legislator. In private life he was eminent for his virtues. He was essentially a man of feeling; his great heart embraced humanity to do them good. The sight or story of grief melted him to tears while it called forth his characteristic energy to give relief. He was refined in feeling, cheerful of disposition, genial and pleasant as a companion. He was the perfection of manly form, full six feet high, and admirably proportioned. He had a noble face; once seen it was never forgotten. Mr. Bingham, Missouri's great artist, said to his daughter on one occasion—"it has been thirty years since I painted Colonel Thornton's portrait. His face was so striking I could paint it to-day from memory." He had a high broad forehead, splendid black eye, black hair, fine expressive mouth and nose—all the features and development of the head evidenced certainly, that he was a man of great intellectual vigor and firmness.

No husband could love more devotedly, no father be more tender, nor contribute more to the happiness of his household. It was his custom every evening to gather his children around him to witness and enter into their sports. The children looked forward to this charming finale of the day with unmingled delight, the remembrance of which, even at this distant day thrills them with gratitude for this added happiness of childhood.

His wife, Elizabeth Trigg, was a lady of great beauty and strong intellectual power, alike distinguished for her qualities of mind and heart, full of affection, sympathetic to the afflicted, bountiful to the poor, kind, courteous and cordial, she captivated all who knew her and held in unbroken charm the affection and confidence she had inspired, by a continuance of that genuine interest in others that led her to make sacrifices that she might do them good. As a Christian her anxiety for the salvation of souls impelled her to active labor and sacrifice that she might win them to the Cross. She was a member of the Baptist Church, an indefatigable worker, full of faith and love. As wife and mother her devotion was complete. She gave unwearied attention to the moral and intellectual training of her children. The ardent attachment and great admiration of her husband for her was fully deserved, as well as of her children, who so feel the impress of her power upon them that the guidings of her counsel are still heeded and obeyed. She loved to read, in which she copied her husband, and shared with him the pleasures peculiarly enjoyed by the cultured. Together they taught their children, by example as well as precept, the value of knowledge, unfolding to them its delights. From a well selected library volume after volume was read, from which all received pleasure as well as profit. No day was accounted well spent unless something valuable was learned from books. The marriage relation of these two was the happiest possible for human beings to enjoy.

Mrs. Thornton was quiet in manner, her voice soft and musical, her features regular, her complexion fair and beautiful, her eyes blue, her hair black, the expression of her face almost angelic in its sweetness and purity. In stature she was of the middle height, perfectly well proportioned, modest, graceful and dignified. She was possessed of great nobility of soul. Candid, frank, generous, genial and social, she was an ornament of society, revered and loved by all who knew her. She died at her residence in Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, February 17, 1858. She was the great granddaughter of Abraham Trigg, who emigrated from England to America in 1710, settled in Eastern Virginia and married Miss Susan Johns, and granddaughter of Major John Trigg, who married Miss Diana Ayers. Major John Trigg was a gallant officer of the Revolution; he was with General Washington at the siege of Yorktown and surrender of Cornwallis. He was elected a member of Congress from Virginia in 1797, and served in that body until his death in 1804. Abraham Trigg, his brother, was also elected to Congress in 1797, and continued a member of that body until 1809. Colonel Stephen Trigg, another brother, came to Kentucky in the fall of 1779, as a member of the court of land commissioners, and in the spring of 1780, after the dissolution of that body, he decided to remain in Kentucky. He was killed two years afterwards in the fatal battle of the Blue Licks, while bravely leading his men to the charge. His name is inscribed on the monument Kentucky has erected to her illustrious dead at Frankfort. The father of Mrs.

Thornton, General Stephen Trigg, was born in Bedford county, Virginia, in 1768, and married Miss Elizabeth Clarke, of the same county, eldest daughter of Robert Clarke, in 1790. Robert Clarke, the grandfather of Mrs. Thornton, married Miss Susan Henderson. He was a member of the House of Burgesses, Virginia, during the Revolution. He removed to Kentucky and settled in Clarke county. He was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of Kentucky, which assembled at Frankfort, August 17, 1799. One of his sons, Christopher Clarke, was an eminent lawyer and member of Congress from Virginia. Governor James Clarke, of Kentucky, another son, was elected to Congress in 1812 and served in that body until 1816. In 1825 he was again elected to Congress, to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Clay's appointment as Secretary of State, and continued to represent Fayette district until 1831. He was elected Governor of Kentucky in 1836, and died in 1839.

General Stephen Trigg removed with his family from Bedford county, Virginia, to Clarke county, Kentucky, in 1794, and in 1800 to Estill county, where Elizabeth Trigg was born in 1801. General Trigg represented Estill county several times in the legislature. He was colonel of a regiment of volunteers during the war of 1812. He emigrated with his family to Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri, in the fall of 1818. In 1822 he was elected to the legislature from Howard county. About this time he was appointed major-general of the militia of Missouri. He and his wife were members of the Baptist church, and were devoted Christians.

General Trigg was a man of large intellect and great probity of character. He was true, candid, generous and hospitable; of elegant manners, tall, erect and commanding in person, his face was remarkably handsome and intelligent; in disposition he was cheerful and social, easily approached, popular and beloved. In politics he was a firm and consistent Whig. He died at his residence in Saline county, Missouri, in 1834. Mrs. Trigg, the mother of Mrs. Thornton, was a lady of strong intellect, amiable disposition and stern integrity of character. Genial, benevolent and kind, she won the esteem and affection of all who knew her. She died in Howard county, May 4, 1822.

The lives of both Colonel and Mrs. Thornton were illustrated by deeds of generosity, benevolence and kindness, memories of which live in the hearts of those who felt the genial warmth of their influence. Their hospitality was as proverbial as it was generous and open-hearted. Having ample means, they were enabled to indulge their great fondness for entertaining company. The poor were not forgotten—they came and were ministered unto. Their servants were well cared for, in infancy and in old age; in sickness they were the subjects of solicitude, while they, the recipients, having no anxiety for their future, were happy and contented, evincing great affection for their master and mistress.

They raised seven daughters and one son. Elizabeth Jane, their eldest child, married General A. W. Doniphan; Caroline Margery married Colonel O. P. Moss; Adeliza married Mr. William Morton; Susan married Mr. James H. Baldwin—after his death she married Dr. J. D. McCurdy; Mary married Hon. R W. Donnell; Fannie married Colonel John Doniphan; Theodosia married Hon. L. M. Lawson; Colonel John C. Calhoun Thornton, their only son, married Miss Louise Archer.

WILLIAM ORRINGTON LUNT JEWETT.

SHELBINA.

WILLIAM O. L. JEWETT was born December 27, 1836, in Bowdingham, Maine. His father, Samuel Jewett, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother, Sophronia Huckins, was a native of Effingham, New Hampshire.

W. O. L. Jewett was raised on the farm of his father, in Will county, Illinois, whither his father had gone when he was a lad. His early education was liberal, and he entered upon the study of law at Joliet, Illinois, in 1864. He attended the law department of Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, in 1865–6, and was admitted to practice in the latter year.

During a portion of 1861, 1862 and 1864, he was a private soldier in the Union army, first as a member of the 39th Illinois infantry, and afterward as a private in Battery C, 1st Illinois artillery. He was under General Shields at the battle of Winchester and faithfully did his duty on that memorable field. He located at Shelbina, Shelby county, Missouri, in the spring of 1868, and began the practice of his profession there. His care and attention to business have secured to him a liberal patronage and his practice is steadily growing in volume and increasing in remuneration.

At the November election of 1876 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Shelby county, an office which he at present holds. He is a member of the Democratic party.

He was married, in 1869, to Miss Sarah Ellen Cox, of Shelby county, Missouri.

HON. THEODORE BRUÈRE.

ST. CHARLES.

THEODORE BRUÈRE was born in the city of Cologne, Prussia, July 15, 1831. He is of Huguenot descent. In 1685 the "edict of Nantes" was revoked, and religious freedom in France was among the things of the past. By the stroke of a royal pen the work of the Huguenots was undone, their freedom destroyed and their families thrown upon the wide world as exiles—with the grim privilege of remaining at home as traitors to their God and their conscience. In this history will be found many of the foremost statesmen of the colonies of America and the United States, as children and grandchildren of those sturdy religionists who yielded home rather than their faith.

Jean Bruère, one of the old and staunchest Huguenot families and father of our subject, settled at Cologne, Prussia, where he became a prominent architect and builder. At his death he left a widow with eight children. The mother, whose maiden name was Minna Jaeger, bravely shouldered the responsibilities of her lot, and determined to make her children honor the coming age as her husband had the past. She removed to the city of Darmstadt, and there she continued the education of Theodore, her second son, during the years 1843–6, at the *Polytechnicum*. Having passed an examination in the languages and civil engineering departments of that college, he graduated in 1849. A Democrat by instinct, by training and by parental influence, he could not remain in the land of his adoption, nor return to the land of his birth. So, with nothing but youth, honor, determination and industry, he emigrated to America, landing in New York with only a dollar as his cash capital.

He was employed as an assistant civil engineer for several months and then went west, arriving in St. Louis in 1850. From there he went to Warren county, Missouri, where he engaged in any honorable employment offering, until Judge Waller, one of the leading citizens of that county, knowing his proficiency, engaged him to teach Latin and the higher branches of English in a private school. Remaining in this employment a few months, he resigned and accepted a proffered position on the *St. Charles Democrat*, then edited and published by Arnold Krekel, now judge of the United States district court for the western district of Missouri. At the same time he engaged in the study of law with Judge Krekel. So assiduously did he prosecute his studies that in 1854 he entered the Law Department of the Cincinnati Law School, and there graduated in 1855. His classmates were General Thomas C. Ewing, W. H. Corwin and other gentlemen who have since attained distinction throughout the Union. In 1854 Mr. Bruère was examined by Hon. John F. Ryland, judge of the supreme court of Missouri, and was admitted to practice law in the state, and in April, 1855, commenced practicing law in St. Charles as the law partner of Judge Krekel. In August, 1856, he was elected county surveyor of St. Charles county for the term of four years. During three years of this time he also filled the office of city engineer of St. Charles by appointment. In 1863 he was appointed city attorney for St. Charles, which office he held seven consecutive years. Since 1863 he has been a member and secretary of the St. Charles city school board. In 1867 he was elected president of the St. Charles Savings Bank, which position he still holds.

Such a man could not be spared from public service by the voters of a country demanding active, conscientious men for office. Consequently we find that in 1866 Mr. Bruère was elected a member of the Missouri Senate from the 10th senatorial district, embracing the counties of St. Charles and Warren. In that body he was chairman of the judiciary committee, and a member of the committees on Education, State University, and Deaf and Dumb Asylum. In 1868 he was one of the Republican electors of the state on the Grant ticket. In 1870 he was renominated as the Republican candidate for the State Senate, but defeated by the schism in his party. In 1872 he was made a delegate to the national convention of the Republican party at Philadelphia, and was secretary of the state convention which appointed the delegation.

His political career began with his maiden vote for James Buchanan for President, but on the organization of the Republican party in Missouri, he coöperated with it and has ever since been one of its most zealous members. His services, his party fealty and his political rectitude have been such that Mr. Bruère's is to-day a favored name for the coming honors of the voters of Missouri, without regard to party. In 1876 he was again elected a delegate to the National Presidential Convention which assembled at Cincinnati.

In his profession Mr. Bruère stands deservedly high as a laborious and studious attorney. A judge in St. Louis says of him: "He is keen, quick, caustic and critical as an opponent, shrewd as a lawyer, safe as a counselor, and always prompt and systematic in his office-work." Coming from such a source, it was a high encomium.

On the 8th of September, 1857, Theodore Bruère married Miss Minna Jaeger, daughter of Theodore Jaeger, near Heidelberg, Germany. By her he has five living children: Bertha, Lina, Thekla, Theodore and Laura. His two eldest daughters, Misses Bertha and Lina, have finished their education in a female college at Stuttgardt, Germany, and are now on their return home.

As a traveler, closely observing and treasuring what he saw, Mr. Bruère, during four tours of the Continent of Europe and extensive travels through the United States, has gathered a fund of valuable practical information, has learned much of men and motives, of nations and governments, and has at the same time gained a polish of address that has made him popular and added no little to his success as a lawyer and statesman.

GUSTAVE BRUERE.

ST. CHARLES.

GUSTAVE BRUÈRE, editor and publisher of the *St. Charles Zeitung*, was born in 1832, in the city of Cologne, Prussia. His father Jean Bruère, was a prominent architect and builder in that city.

The subject of this sketch is the third of five boys. With his father's family he removed to Darmstadt, Hessen, in 1840, where he regularly attended a private school until 1845, he then spent three years and a half at the Gymnasium, and afterward one year in the polytechnical school.

At the end of his educational course, he served as an apprentice five years in a book publishing printing house.

During the revolution of 1848 in Germany, his sympathies were with the Democrats, and in the fall of 1852 he emigrated to America, for the purpose of living under a government where pen, press and speech were free. On landing at New York he was about penniless, but immediately found employment canvassing for the sale of German periodicals, and remained in the city two months. He then came to St. Charles where his brother Theodore had preceded him. Soon after his arrival he purchased the printing office of the St. Charles *Democrat*. Arnold Krekel, Esq., attorney at law then, and now judge of the United States District Court at Jefferson City, being editor and his security in the purchase; but by perseverence and untiring industry the debt was soon paid. He only had one assistant in the office, and for a number of years was editor, compositor, and carrier. He published the *Democrat* thirteen years, and was boldly prominent as a writer on all the leading issues of the day, being specially antagonistic to

the Know-nothing party, and a zealous opposer to the extension of slavery into the territories. During the Rebellion his paper was warm in its advocacy of the Union, and he himself shouldered the musket at home guard of St. Charles county.

In 1862 Mr. Bruère was appointed city register of St. Charles by Mayor Hausam, which office he held for a year and a half, after which it was made elective. In 1864 he was elected to the state legislature by the Republican party, and on the organization of the house of representatives was appointed chairman of the committee on education.

Mr. Bruère can certainly claim the honor of drafting (in company with others of his committee), the original for the bill for common schools in Missouri. As chairman of the committee on education he presented and insisted upon the principle of putting books in the hands of every child in the state, and that rich and poor alike should be educated. One of the most ardent and zealous supporters of the measure, it was eminently proper to appoint him chairman of that committee. Mr. Bruère watched and worked for the bill until it passed, and all the common school laws of the state have been based upon the principles enunciated in that original draft.

In May, 1865, he was appointed by Governor Fletcher to the position of clerk of the county court of St. Charles, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ordinance of the state convention of that year, vacating offices when the incumbent refused to take the so-called convention oath. At the next general election (1866) he was elected by the people to the same office for four years.

He was a candidate for secretary of the senate in the legislature of 1871–2, but was defeated by one vote. He was then appointed docket clerk of the lower house. In the spring of 1873 he became business manager of the *Anzeiger des Westens* of St. Louis, and afterwards filled the same office for the *Missouri Staats Zeitung* in the same city. Late in the same year he returned to St. Charles and purchased the *St. Charles Zeitung*, and has been its publisher and editor until the year 1875 when it was sold. Since than he has been a partner in the law business with his brother Theodore.

Mr. Bruère organized with others the Turners' Society of St. Charles and was president of the German reading society for many years. He was President of the St. Charles Building and Loan Association and secretary of the St. Charles Mutual Life Insurance Company, and besides these has ever taken a decided interest in all the enterprises connected with the city. He now represents the citizens of the first ward of St. Charles in the city council.

As a writer he is bold, thoughtful and peculiarly free spoken; but evincing in his articles sturdy candor. As a public officer he has made many friends, and as a man and citizen is popular with all classes.

Gustave Bruère married, in St. Charles, on the 23rd of February, 1857, Miss Clarissa Viant, a native of the county, and daughter of Francis and Christine Viant. They have had seven children, of which four are living. His oldest daughter, Clara, is now a teacher in the public schools of St. Charles.

NATHANIEL ROLLINS.

CANTON.

NATHANIEL ROLLINS was born February 29, 1832, in St. Albans, Somerset county, Maine. His father, Eben N. Rollins, was a native of Dover, New Hampshire, and followed through life agricultural pursuits. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and was the son of Nathaniel Rollins, a soldier throughout the Revolution. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Church, was a native of Kennebec county, Maine. Nathaniel was reared in Somerset county, Maine, on the family farm. He obtained a good literary education at the St. Albans Academy in his native state. From the age of seventeen to twenty-three he taught school in Maine, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, devoting his leisure hours to the reading of law.

In the fall of 1855, having finished a course of law reading in the office of Abbott & Clark, of Madison, Wisconsin, he passed a satisfactory examination and was admitted to the bar. In January, 1856, he began practicing at Madison, where he remained until the civil war began.

In May, 1861, he volunteered in the 2d Wiscon-

sin infantry as 2d lieutenant of company H, and was in the United States service till December, 1864, having been promoted to captain in 1862. He was an active participant in both the great battles of Bull Run, and was in those of Chancellorsville, South Mountain, Antietam and Gettysburg. He was taken prisoner at Gettysburg and confined about seventeen months in Confederate prisons.

In the spring of 1865 Captain Rollins located at Canton, Missouri, resumed the practice of law, and has resided there since as an active and leading attorney. His entire time and talent has been assiduously devoted to his profession, never permitting himself to be drawn into political discussions, office-hunting or speculations; hence he has acquired the reputation of an industrious, careful lawyer, and has secured a very large and remunerative practice.

In politics he is a Republican, but has never asked office, content with voting independently and understandingly. Captain Nathaniel Rollins was married, in January, 1865, to Miss Mary Gleason, of Lisbon, New Hampshire. She died in 1871. In January, 1874, he was married to Miss Mary Sweet, of Lewis county, Missouri.

TRUEMAN S. POWELL.

LAMAR.

AS the song writers of France mould the sentiments of the people, so the journalists of the United States form public opinion. No body of professionals in any country wield as great an inflence as the editorial corps of America. No people on the globe are such great newspaper readers as our citizens. Breakfast is incomplete without the morning's news, and the evenings are furnished with entertainment by retailing the editor's comments thereon. Theology, war, politics or statesmanship are alike settled, at least, in the estimate of the masses, by the daily press.

Trueman Safford Powell is among the most prominent journalists of Southern Missouri. He is of Welsh and English descent. His grandfather, William Powell, emigrated from Aber Gevinie, Wales, in 1813, and settled in New York City, where he engaged in the tailoring business until his death. Rev. Thomas Powell, father of our subject was born at the Welsh home of his parents in 1800, and came to America with them. He was educated in New York City, and in 1827 became a minister in the Baptist Church. He went to Putnam county, Illinois, and labored for his denomination twenty years, being instrumental in founding some of the first religious organizations in that state. He finally retired from the regular ministry and located in Davenport, Iowa, where for six years he was engaged in the work of the American Baptist Home Mission. In 1861 he removed to Ottawa, La Salle county, Illinois, where he still resides (1878) at an advanced age. His wife's maiden name was Elizabeth Day. They had nine children, of whom our subject was the eighth.

Trueman was born in Mt. Palatine, Putnam county, Illinois, October 25, 1842, and received his earlier education in the public schools of his native county. In 1857 he removed with his parents to Davenport, Iowa, where he attended the high school for three years and then went with the family to Ottawa, Illinois. He was regularly apprenticed in the office of the Ottawa *Republican* for three years, at the expiration of which time he volunteered in the 64th Illinois Volunteer infantry, company A, under Colonel John Morrill. He participated in Sherman's campaign against Atlanta and "march to the sea." He was also at the siege of Savannah, and in the campaign in the Carolinas, which terminated in the capture of Johnson's army near Raleigh, North Carolina. He took part in the battles of Resaca, Dallas, Kenneshaw Mountain, Peach Tree, Smyrna Church, Jonesboro and Bentonville—not missing a single day's duty during the entire time of his service. At the battle of Dallas he was wounded, but did not leave his regiment. At the close of the war he was brevetted 2nd lieutenant for gallant behavior.

When peace was gained he entered the office of the Peru *Herald*, La Salle county, Illinois, as foreman and assistant editor, and remained two years. His health failing, at the expiration of that time he engaged in farming, remaining in the county two years, and then removing to Carthage, Jasper county, Missouri, where he spent two years in merchan-

dising. He then disposed of his stock in trade and accepted the position of junior editor of the Carthage *Advance*, remaining one year, and in January, 1874, settled in Lamar, Barton county, Missouri, where he purchased the *Advocate* printing establishment and has since continued to publish that paper. By his fine business ability he has greatly enlarged its subscription and made it one of the most influential journals in Southern Missouri. As an editor he is highly esteemed by his readers throughout the state, and as a business man of integrity and honor, has no superior. Socially he is a favorite with all his associates. His political views are Republican and he takes an active part in the workings of that party. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

March 9, 1864, Mr. Powell was married to Miss Helen R. Hopkins, daughter of Alonzo and Mary S. (Dodge) Hopkins, of Ellicottsville, Cattaraugus county, New York. By her he has had five children, all of whom are living.

MAJOR JAMES WALKER LEWIS.

GLASGOW.

JAMES WALKER LEWIS was born in Buckingham county, Virginia, October 23, 1823. He was the fifth of six children, of Thomas and Jedidah Lewis, four of whom were boys. His father was a successful farmer of the Old Dominion, and at his death, which occurred in 1826, left a fine estate. But, unfortunately, during his lifetime, having involved himself by endorsements for others, his estate was absorbed in the payment of these claims and the tedious processes of law incident thereto, leaving nothing for his widow or for his children, the eldest of whom was less than fifteen years of age.

In 1831 the widow, having learned something of Missouri through some relatives of her husband, who had preceded her there, determined to cast her lot in the West. In October of that year she arrived in Howard county with her family, where she rented a farm. In 1833 she married William L. Banks. Her eldest son, Benjamin, who, since his father's death, though but a mere boy, had felt the care and responsibility of the family resting upon him, feeling to some extent now relieved by this event, during that year took the subject of this sketch, then a lad of ten years, with him to Linn county, where they engaged in agricultural pursuits, James doing the cooking and milking, while Benjamin attended to outdoor affairs. They did not remain there long, however, and in less than two years returned to Howard county, where the elder brother obtained employment in a tobacco factory, while the subject of our sketch worked first for his board and clothes. From this time until the formation of a partnership between Benjamin W. Lewis and William D. Swinney in the manufacture of tobacco, James found employment in various avocations, principally in hauling freight from the river with an ox team and delivering it at various points in the county. After the partnership alluded to, he was employed by them, and was so engaged during the continuation of the partnership at a salary. By untiring industry and energy, and the most rigid economy in these various employments, he was enabled to accumulate some means, and not wishing his little capital to remain idle, and anxious to turn every penny to account, he invested his small accumulations in a copartnership with his younger brother, William J. Lewis. In 1847 they engaged in the manufacture of tobacco at St. Louis under the firm name of J. W. & W. J. Lewis. At first they operated on a limited scale, but by a thorough system of honorable and liberal dealing, the firm very soon assumed high rank among the business firms of that city, James remaining at Glasgow on a salary with Swinney & Lewis, while William conducted the business at St. Louis.

In January, 1850, the firm of Swinney & Lewis was dissolved by the withdrawal of Mr. Swinney. The three brothers then became equally interested in the business, under the firm name of B. W. Lewis & Bros., at Glasgow, and of Lewis & Bros., at St. Louis. These copartnerships continued with gratifying success for several years, when John D. Perry was admitted in the house at St. Louis and Thomas J. Bartholow in the one at Glasgow, the firm name of the former being changed to that of Lewis, Perry & Co., while the one at Glasgow remained the same.

The business was thus continued with great suc-

cess for several years, when Messrs. Bartholow and Perry withdrew, after which the business was continued in the name of the Lewis Brothers till 1870, four years after the death of B. W. Lewis, which occurred in 1866. Major Lewis is also largely interested in the banking house of Bartholow, Lewis & Co., and has been since its organization. In 1872, on account of its rapidly increasing business, it was deemed best to make it a chartered institution, which was done in that year, Major Lewis retaining a large interest. His farming interests in Howard, Chariton and Randolph counties are immense. He and his nephew, James B. Lewis, own a large saw mill at the mouth of Chariton river, from which are annually exported vast quantities of lumber by river and rail.

Major Lewis in early life was connected with the Democratic party, and voted for Douglas in 1860, but has since acted with the Republicans, and is considered a leader. Though frequently solicited, he has never permitted his name to be used in connection with political office. Previous to the late war, he and his older brother had gathered about them a large number of slaves, and employed them in their factory. But about a year before the emancipation proclamation was issued, they, believing the interests of the country demanded the abolition of all slave property, freed their slaves, retaining in their employ at liberal wages such as desired to remain. Others, desiring to set up for themselves, received assistance in securing more permanent homes.

Major Lewis united with the Methodist Episcopal church in 1843, and in 1845 adhered to the church south, there being at that time scarcely any division of sentiment in the congregation of which he was a member. Upon the reëstablisment of the Methodist Episcopal church in Glasgow, in 1862, he reunited with it, and has since been among its chief supporters in all its various interests, and in return has been the recipient of the highest honors to which a lay member is eligible, that of delegate to the General Conference. "While Lewis Library and College probably owe their origin more directly to the philanthropic spirit of his deceased brother, their completion, support and success has been largely dependant upon his generosity," and in the years to come will remain as monuments more enduring than brass to the memory of the Lewis family. In every enterprise connected with the interest and prosperity of Glasgow he has always been found ready to lend his influence or expend his means.

On the 7th day of October, 1852, he was married to Virginia V., daughter of Singleton Bartholow, of Maryland, one of the fairest daughters of the state, and one of the most amiable of her sex. By her he has three children living, two sons and one daughter.

Major Lewis is an amiable, genial and social gentleman, an eminently good citizen, an affectionate father and husband, a kind and generous friend. His heart and hand are ever open to the poor and unfortunate. He is still in the prime of life, with the prospect of many years of happiness and usefulness before him.

MAJOR ALEXANDER CAMPBELL LEMMON.

BOLIVAR.

ALEXANDER CAMPBELL LEMMON was born June 13, 1838, in Henry county, Tennessee. He is the eldest of three children of William H. Lemmon and Nancy A. Hughes. His paternal ancestors emigrated from Germany to America about the year 1700, and settled in Central Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, John Lemmon, was born in Pennsylvania; was a soldier of the Revolution, shortly after which he moved to Greene county, Kentucky; took part in the Indian wars with the early settlers; was employed in farming, and was the father of a numerous family. His grandfather, Isaac Lemmon, son of John Lemmon, was born in Kentucky in 1781; was a farmer; entered the army in 1812; participated in the battle of New Orleans, and died as he was returning home, leaving four children, the eldest of whom was William Hayter Lemmon. The father of our subject, William H. Lemmon, was born, December 27, 1807, in Greene county, Kentucky; was a cabinet maker by trade, at which he worked after his removal with his mother's family to Henry county, Tennessee, until

1839; in the latter year emigrated to Missouri with his family and settled in Polk county; engaged in farming; was a useful citizen, a member of the county court four years, and died in 1862. His maternal ancestors were originally Welsh, and when they emigrated to America settled in Virginia, taking an active part in the Revolution. His maternal grandfather, Archelaus Hughes, was a leading citizen of Tennessee, and at one time represented Williamson county in the state legislature; his son, A. M. Hughes, a lawyer of West Tennessee, ran against John W. Crockett for Congress, but was defeated.

A. C. Lemmon received his early educational training in the common schools of Polk county. In 1855 he began teaching and followed that occupation for three years. In 1858 he attended the Male and Female College at Springfield, Missouri, and remained there until 1860, when he returned home and again engaged in teaching In 1861 he enlisted in the first company of six months' men organized in Polk county, and joined the Missouri State Guard. His company was attached to the 5th regiment of General Raines' division, of which he was elected and commissioned major. He participated in the battles of Wilson's Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington. In the first named engagement his horse was shot from under him whilst gallantly leading a charge upon the enemy. The term of enlistment having expired, the regiment was mustered out of service at Springfield. He then recruited a company, of which he was elected captain. They were organized as company D, 5th regiment, Colonel James McCown commanding. Retiring with General Price in his retreat to Arkansas, his regiment was engaged in the battle of Elkhorn and other smaller and less important fights, until the entire command of General Price crossed the Mississippi. Following his commander, he was in the battles of Iuka and Corinth. While his regiment was charging upon the intrenchments in the latter engagement, he received a severe wound in the right arm, which resulted in the amputation of that limb. He was captured at the field hospital with other wounded soldiers, and afterwards exchanged at Vicksburg in December, 1862, and returned to the army, but his wounds were too severe to admit of active service then, and he left the army and went to Alabama, where he remained until the summer of 1863. He then returned to his regiment and was placed on court-martial duty for three months, after which he was made commandant of the post at Montevallo, Shelby county, Alabama. Here he remained in charge until Wilson's raid at the close of the war, when he was again taken prisoner in the fight at that point, but was soon released, the war being ended.

He returned to Montevallo and began merchandising, remaining there three years. In 1868 he returned to Polk county, Missouri, and began farming and teaching sbhool. In 1872 he removed to Bolivar and began hotel keeping. January, 1874, he was appointed clerk of the county court by Governor Woodson, and in the fall of the same year was elected to that office, which he still holds.

In politics he votes and acts with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the Democratic state and congressional conventions of 1876 and 1878.

He was married December 21, 1865, to Miss Louise J. Nabors, daughter of James Nabors, deceased, of Montevallo, Alabama. Her father was a prominent politician of his state, serving in the lower house and senate of Alabama for many years. Major Lemmon and wife have four children living and one dead. His only brother, Captain W. H. Lemmon, is a business man of high standing in Dallas, Texas.

MALCOLM McKILLOP

ROCKPORT.

MALCOLM McKILLOP was born April 17, 1837, in Inverness, Megantic county, Province of Quebec, Canada. His father, Donald McKillop, was a native of Scotland, and emigrated to America about the year 1830, settling in Canada. He was by occupation a farmer. His wife, Flora McEchren, was also a native of Scotland.

Malcolm McKillop was reared on the farm, but his educational advantages were of the best character. His literary course was completed at the University of Vermont, from which institution he graduated in 1861. The expense of his collegiate training was maintained principally by himself, he earning the means by teaching school at intervals.

After leaving college he took charge of the Academy at Morrisville, Vermont, and was employed there as an educator for about two years. In 1863 he went to Windsor, Canada West, and obtained the government appointment of the Sandwich grammar school, which institution he conducted for about two years. During these latter years he employed his leisure hours in the study of law, and in 1865 he was admitted to the Canada bar, at Windsor. In January of that year, he took up his residence in Dixon, Lee county, Illinois, where he continued his legal studies in the office of Hon. George P. Goodwin. He applied himself closely to study for one year, when, in February, 1866, he was admitted to the bar of Illinois by the supreme court of that state, sitting at Springfield. In the following April he located at Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession. He was successful from the first and soon secured an extensive and remunerative practice.

In the fall of 1868 he was elected county surveyor, and held the office four years. In 1867 he was appointed superintendent of common schools, by Governor Thomas C. Fletcher, and held that office during 1867–8. In 1875 he was elected to represent the 1st Senatorial District in the state constitutional convention, and although in a political minority, he wielded a fine influence in that body. In politics Mr. McKillop is a Liberal Republican. In religion he accepts the doctrines taught by the Presbyterian church. He was married December 19, 1868, to Miss Carrie L. Thurber, of Como, Whitesides county, Illinois.

GEORGE W. BELT.

ST. JOSEPH.

GEORGE W. BELT was born at Flemingsburg, Fleming county, Kentucky, on the 23rd day of July, 1825. His father, Joseph C. Belt, was born in Maryland, in 1773. He was a captain in the war of 1812, and was one of the Kentucky company that fought so bravely at Malden. Those alone conversant with history can imagine the suffering and hardship endured by our army at that time. He was appointed a major in the United States regular army, and was stationed at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, but resigned and returned to his family at Flemingsburg, Kentucky. He was married in 1803 to Miss Mary Armstrong, a member of the distinguished Kentucky family of Armstrongs. He died in 1836, at the age of sixty-three.

George W. Belt received a common school education up to the age of fourteen, when he removed to Weston, Platte county, Missouri. Having lost both parents, he came west with his oldest brother, Dr. Alfred M. Belt, at that time a prominent physician, and now a distinguished practitioner in Salem, Oregon. There is an incident connected with the births of the two brothers, Alfred and George, the oldest and the youngest, both having been born the same minute, same hour of the same day of the year, but just twenty-one years apart.

In 1840 George W. Belt was engaged in the mercantile house of Owens & Aull, then under the charge of Theodore F. Warner, at Weston, Platte county. The house trading extensively with the Indians, he became conversant with their language, and in September, 1840, he engaged in business for General Bela M. Hughes, who removed his stock of goods from Weston to Black Snake Hills, or Robideux landing, (the present site of St. Joseph). He soon became tired of being surrounded by nothing but Indians, and returned to Weston, where outside of his business hours, he attended night school.

At the age of nineteen he, in company with Merritt L. Young, bought out an old stock of goods and embarked in a general merchandising business, in which they remained about a year. In 1848, after the dissolution of his first co-partnership, Mr. Belt took into the business Mr. W. S. Murphy. In 1851 W. S. Murphy sold out, and his brother, Joseph Murphy, filled his place, who subsequently sold his interest to Mr. Belt's father-in-law, Henry Colman. In 1858 they closed out their stock of goods, and Mr. Belt, in company with Thomas Williams, bought out A. G. Williams' large livery stable and contracted and carried all the mails west as far as Atchison, Doniphan and St. Joseph. He also became proprietor of the International Hotel in Weston, at that time one of the best furnished and kept hotels in the West.

In 1858 he was elected, contrary to his wishes, mayor of the city of Weston, at that time one of the best business towns on the Missouri river above St. Louis, and was reëlected three times, serving in all four years. Since then he was twice elected circuit clerk of Platte county, also twice elected sheriff and collector, and elected once treasurer of Platte county.

He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (South). Methodism being his mother's belief, he has always respected and followed it.

But a few weeks after he attained his majority he was initiated into all the Masonic orders: Weston Lodge, No. 53; Weston Royal Arch Chapter, No. 4; Weston Commandery, No. 2; in which lodge, chapter and commandery, being Worshipful Master, M. E. High Priest and E. Commander for several years in each of these bodies.

At the St. Louis convention in May, 1860, of the representatives of the Commanderies of Knights Templar of Missouri, subordinate to the General Grand Encampment of the United States of America, to form a State Grand Commandery, Mr. Belt had the distinguished honor of being elected its first R. E. Grand Commander, which position, being reëlected four times, he held until May, 1865. In September, 1865, the Grand Encampment of the United States of America held their assembly at Columbus, Ohio. At that time Mr. Belt had the honor of being unanimously elected Grand Senior Warden, and at the next assembly of the Grand Encampment of the United States, held at St. Louis in 1868, Mr. Belt had the distinguished honor of being elected Grand Captain General, the third office in that body. In 1872 Mr. Belt had the honor of being elected Most Puissant Grand Master of the Grand Council Royal and Select Masters, Cryptic Masonry, of the state of Missouri, and up to this time Mr. Belt is the only one that ever held an office in the Grand Encampment of the United States from the State of Missouri. Mr. Belt, as Grand Senior Warden and Grand Captain-General of the Grand Encampment of the U. S. A., acting under a warrant or authority of the M. E. Grand Master, instituted the first Commanderies of Knights Templar in the states of Kansas and Nebraska.

In December, 1874, Judge Belt as he is popularly called, removed to St. Joseph, and in company with Colonel F. M. Tufts and J. B. Maynard bought the St. Joseph *Gazette*, one of the oldest Democratic papers in the West, established in 1845.

REV. JOHN NICHOLSON PIERCE.

SEDALIA.

JOHN N. PIERCE was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, December 12, 1834, on the old farm, opposite Monongahela City, which has been in his family for generations, where his father and grandfather were born and where his great-grandfather, Andrew Pierce, made the first English settlement. The old house is still in the family. His father's name was Andrew Pierce and his mother's Sarah Nicholson Pierce, and her home, too, has been in the family for nearly a hundred years.

Elder Pierce was educated at Allegheny College, and graduated in 1857 with great honor to himself and his *Alma Mater*. The same institution in due time conferred on him the degree of A. M. In his early life he lived and worked upon a farm, and during his leisure hours employed his time in study, and he thus was so fully occupied between the two that he had no inclination to form any immoral habit.

After leaving college he spent a short time on the farm at home, but it was not long before he was sent for to take charge, as principal, of the union school in McKeesport, Pennsylvania. After teaching one term he entered upon his life-work—the ministry in the M. E. church — at Columbiana, Ohio, where he spent the year 1858. In 1859-60 he preached in Dayton, Pennsylvania, and in 1861 took charge of the church at Waynesburg, Pennsylvania. The war breaking out at this time, he lent his aid to the government in raising troops, and in the fall of 1861 was commissioned chaplain of the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers, with which he served under General McClellan on the Peninsula. His health, however, was almost destroyed by the miasma, and after one year's service he was obliged to resign.

Immediately after the close of the war he came to Missouri, and was transferred from the Pittsburg Conference to that of Missouri, and was stationed at Boonville. He has filled the following important charges in the Missouri Conference: Independence, Kansas City, Trinity (St. Louis), Sedalia, Warrensburg and Carthage. At the last session of the Missouri Conference he was appointed by Bishop Simpson as presiding elder of the Sedalia District.

He was married in 1857 to Miss Curtis, and lived happily with her until her death, which occurred February 19th, 1867, at Independence, Missouri. By this beloved wife he had four children, two sons and two daughters, all of whom are living. On the 14th of April, 1868, he was again married, to Lucy Bennett, at Independence. This wife is living and they have had three children. Two sons died—one of brain fever and the other of croup; Hallie is living and is a beautiful child.

Mr. Pierce is a brunette, has dark complexion, black hair and beard, but has blue eyes. He weighs one hundred and thirty pounds, and is five feet nine and a half inches in height. He is an active, energetic man, who enjoys his life and his work.

ALVIN MARION MILLARD.

ROLLA.

ALVIN MARION MILLARD was born March 29, 1830, in Sullivan county, Tennessee, and is the oldest of four children. His family is of English origin. His ancestors emigrated from England and settled near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, prior to the Revolutionary war. His grandfather, Timothy Millard, emigrated to Sullivan county, Tennessee, where he was a farmer until his death, in 1850, at the age of seventy-five years, having reared a large family. His father, Samuel Millard, was born in Sullivan county, in 1805. He was engaged as farmer, trader and merchant for many years, and now resides near where he was born, having retired from active life. His mother's maiden name was Martha Bishop.

The early years of A. M. Millard were passed at his father's homestead, with only such educational facilities as were afforded by the common schools. At the age of fifteen he entered his father's store as clerk, remaining there five years. In 1850 he began the mercantile business for himself in Sullivan county. At the end of two years he disposed of his stock, and began the study of medicine with Dr. John A. Murphy. In 1855 he was reluctantly drawn into politics, having been nominated by the Know-nothing or American party for the state assembly. The county was Democratic by 1,000 to 1,200, and he had no hope of election; but after a vigorous campaign he was defeated by only four hundred votes. He continued to take an active part in state and federal politics, coöperating with the opposition to the Democratic party. He favored Fillmore and Donaldson in 1856 and Bell and Everett in 1860, as presidential candidates, opposing in the latter case, to the utmost of his ability, the extreme views of the Southern Democrats and the Northern Abolitionists. In 1861 he received, unsolicited, the nomination of his party for the state senate; but, although a constitutional Union man, he was opposed to coercion by the Federal government, and declined the nomination. Tennessee soon after seceded from the Union, and he cast his destinies with hers.

In the summer of 1861 he received the unanimous and unasked nomination of the Southern conservative element for representative in the legislature, and was triumphantly elected, and was reëlected in 1863. In the spring of 1862, after the close of the legislative session, he organized a company for the Confederate service, of which he was elected captain. Soon after he assisted in organizing the 63d Tennessee infantry, but was defeated for the office of lieutenant-colonel by seven votes. The regiment was assigned to garrison duty at Cumberland Gap, Knoxville, Chattanooga, and other points in East Tennessee, until the summer of 1863, when it was ordered into active service. About that time, he and other officers of the regiment, publicly through the newspapers, denounced the brigade commander for drunkenness and incompetency, for which they were arrested under a charge of insubordination. Although repeatedly demanding a trial, the charges were dismissed after a long delay, and in November he was

ordered to rejoin his command, then, as he supposed, in Northern Georgia. After a circuitous trip through Virginia and North and South Carolina into Georgia, he learned that his regiment had been ordered to East Tennessee, and he was forced to double his track in order to reach it. This required time and he did not reach his command until January, 1864. During his arrest he had been on the staff of General Williams and actively engaged in East Tennessee and West Virginia. In May, 1864, his regiment was ordered to Virginia and entered upon the defense of Richmond and Petersburg, in which it suffered very severely. From the first of July until prostrated by sickness in October, he was in command of the regiment. Owing to protracted sickness he resigned his commission in March, 1865, and returned to his home in Tennessee. Soon after the war he was arrested by United States soldiers on a charge of treason and taken to Knoxville, where, after giving a bond of $20,000 for his appearance at the the next term of the court, he was released and went to Louisville, Kentucky, in destitute circumstances, obtaining a position as salesman in a wholesale dry goods house. He applied to President Johnson for a pardon, which was granted, and at the next term of the court the charge of treason was dismissed on his paying the costs.

He remained in Louisville until the spring of 1866, when he moved to Missouri, stopping for a few months at Rolla. He then purchased a stock of goods in St. Louis on credit, and located in Polk county. He remained there about eighteen months and then removed to Houston, Texas county, and again began merchandising. He met with excellent success and built up a large trade, remaining there for five years. He then turned his business over to his brother and opened a general merchandising business in Rolla, in partnership with Joseph Tipton. In April, 1875, he purchased Mr. Tipton's interest in the establishment. In May, 1876, he formed a partnership with his brother, G. F. Millard, at Rolla, under the firm name of A. M. Millard & Bro., and at Houston under the firm style of G. F. Millard & Bro., by which arrangement he was to be released from active business. On the first of January, 1878, S. M. Smith was admitted as a partner in the Rolla House, the firm name being changed to Millard, Smith & Co. Since January 1, 1877, he has been a partner in the wholesale commission house of Faulkner, Millard & Co., St. Louis, where he spends much of his time.

Politically he has voted with the Democratic party since the war, but has refused to accept office or take an active part in political discussions. In religious matters his views are in accord with those of the Christian church, of which organization he is a member. He was married May 31, 1865, to Miss Bettie E. Smith, daughter of Thomas and Agnes Smith, of Granger county, Tennessee, by whom he has had three children, only one of whom is living.

WILLIAM REED.

REED'S STATION.

WILLIAM REED has made for himself a wide and honorable reputation, and is classed among the prominent farmers of Jasper county. He is a native of West Stockbridge, Berkshire county, Massachusetts, and was born April 15, 1815. His father, Elkanah Reed, was also a native of Massachusetts. His mother's maiden name was Laura Crocker. She possessed many of the amiable virtues which adorn the character of a Christian. Firm in the maintenance of what she held to be the truth, she offended no one by uncharitable expressions of her opinions. She died June 10, 1822, but her Christian advice is fresh in the memory of her children, who first heard from her lips the glad tidings of salvation. William's father was a carpenter by trade, but lived on a farm and only worked at his trade part of the time. He was a man of industrious, temperate and moral habits, and gave all of his children a good common school education.

At the age of sixteen William commenced learning the trade of carriage making, and serving his apprenticeship, worked at his trade for several years. In 1837 he moved to New Orleans, Louisiana, and after working at his trade several months engaged in the real estate business in which he was very successful. October 12, 1853, he married Mrs. Angelica

Bond, daughter of J. B. Woltz, of Virginia, In the spring of 1854 he was elected alderman of the 4th District of New Orleans, and his character as a local legislator bore the stamp of his judicious, economical and yet enterprising business management. Having traded for a tract of land in Jasper county, Missouri, he moved upon it in 1858, and began its improvement with a view of making his home there. The Missouri & Western Railroad runs through his farm, on which he laid out a town called Reed's station—now a thriving little village.

His wife died January 21, 1874, leaving a family of three children—Spencer, Anna and Frederick. In 1876 he married Mrs. Emeline A. Spenser, daughter of Samuel Cross, a native of Vermont, and granddaughter of General Ebenezer Cross of Revolutionary fame. Mr. Reed has always been identified with the Democratic party.

He possesses excellent qualities. Naturally reserved in his manner, his friendships, when formed, have been warm and lasting. He is now sixty-two years of age, of medium height, and spare in his build. His countenance and personal bearing are strongly indicative of a kind heart and a good character, and possessing firmness and determination, he succeeds in whatever he undertakes.

RABBI SIMON GERSTMANN.

ST. JOSEPH.

SIMON GERSTMANN was born January 8, 1833, in Kalisch, Poland. His parents are both dead, and no records have come into his hands which enable him to trace his genealogy. He was educated at Kalisch, Poland, and Breslau, Prussia. After completing his collegiate course in Jewish literature and theology, he continued to study under the parental roof, until his marriage. His early aspirations were for the ministry, and to prepare himself for his responsible duties he labored with unremitting zeal and energy.

Coming to America in 1853, he was for eleven years president and rabbi of a congregation at Savannah, Georgia, which he founded, where he became a favorite, not only with his congregation, but with the intelligent men and women of every creed. His vast learning and deep piety, the suavity of his manners and the graces of his conversation attracted to him all who could appreciate the charm of modest excellence.

He removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1875, and during his residence there has achieved a popularity rarely equaled by any man in his profession in the state. His versatile genius, profound erudition and proverbial liberality of thought and expression, have acquired for him a reputation that exalts him above the reach of envy. He delivered six lectures before the students of St. Joseph Female College, which rank among the highest evidences of accomplished scholarship, comprehensive thought and liberality of sentiment ever presented from the lecture stand of the West. The extraordinary appreciation in which he is held as a logician and pulpit orator by the various Christian denominations in this country, is evinced by the fact that he has, by special invitation, on several occasions preached to crowded congregations in the Baptist and Presbyterian churches of St. Joseph, as well as in Rockport, Oregon, and Chillicothe.

His lecture in Columbia, Missouri, under the auspices of the Presbyterians of that city, on the "Wandering Jew" was well received, and on the solicitation of President Laws, of the State University, he again lectured in the college chapel on the following day to a large and deeply interested audience of the faculty, students, and leading citizens of Columbia. His subject, "The Pentateuch and Immortality," was handled in a masterly manner.

His intimate friendship with many of the officers of the United States army, particularly Generals Hancock and Barry, his true friends from the time they were lieutenants, has given him opportunities for securing valuable information.

He prizes very highly two relics now in his possession; one, the sword worn through all the battles of the Confederate States of America by Major-General A. T. Elzey, commander of Richmond, Virginia. The other the sash, belt and sword of Major-General W. F. Barry, of the United States Army, chief of artillery on General Sherman's staff,

Simon Ginsburger
Rabbi

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and worn by General Barry at the capture of Savannah, Georgia, December 19, 1864.

Although Rabbi Gerstmann takes no part in political affairs in this country, confining himself to teaching the truths, faith and doctrine of the Mosaic law and the Scriptures, yet he stands high in the estimation of the present administration and was especially influential with ex-President Grant during his last administration, and took deep interest in the "Whisky Ring" trials in 1876. Rabbi Gerstmann made a speech in the United States court room at Jefferson City on sentence day, April 15, 1876, and was the only man who was so fortunate as to obtain pardons from General Grant for J. L. Bittinger, editor of the *Herald* (Christian), and for Messrs. Adler & Furst, and a remission of the fine imposed upon the Messrs. Hartwigs, of St. Joseph. Mr. Bittinger was sentenced to a two years term in the penitentiary, but through the influence of Rev. Mr. Gerstmann was kept out of prison, and June 5, 1876, his commutation was secured. As his title indicates, he is a professor of the Hebrew faith.

He was married March 21, 1852, to Miss Helena Hurtig. They have no children. In personal appearance he is attractive; in conversation, amiable and winning; in manners, dignified without austerity and affable without ostentation; modest, unassuming, and yet possessed of social qualities that electrify all who come within their influence. He is just in the zenith of his manhood, and scarcely on the threshold of his usefulness.

COLONEL HOMER FRANKLIN FELLOWS.

SPRINGFIELD.

HOMER FRANKLIN FELLOWS was born July 30, 1832, in Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. His grandfather, Johnathan Fellows, was the son of one of two brothers who emigrated from England to America prior to the Revolution, and from whom have sprung the great family of that name in the United States. They settled in Connecticut. His father, Erastus Fellows, was born July 30, 1800, in Canaan, Litchfield county, Connecticut, whence he moved with his father to Luzerne county, Pennsylvania, in 1815. In 1824 Erastus Fellows settled in Tioga county, Pennsylvania, where he still resides. He was married to Mrs. Elizabeth (Cole) Johnston, widow of Moses Johnston. Her father, Royal Cole, was a soldier of the Revolution and a man of prominence in the old Federal party in Western Pennsylvania. He died at the age of ninety-five years.

Homer F. Fellows passed the early part of his life in Wellsborough, where his father was a hotel keeper and farmer. He worked on the farm during the season for making crops, and in winter attended the common school and academy of his native town. At the age of eighteen he entered a store, dealing in general merchandise and remained there one year. He then taught a school for one term in Osceola, Pennsylvania, at the conclusion of which he entered Geneseo College, at Lima, Livingston county, New York, and remained one year. In 1853, having attained his majority, he started, against the wish and advice of his parents, to San Antonio, Texas, going by way of Chicago, which was at that time a comparatively insignificant place. Thence he went to Rock Island, Illinois, by the only railroad at that period running to the Mississippi river, and from there to Muscatine, Iowa, where he parted from his company bound for Texas, and concluded to remain in Iowa. He had letters of introduction to several prominent gentlemen, among whom was Governor Grimes. He went to Burlington, and remained one year, during which time he was in the employ of Geer & Baum. As traveling salesman for this house, he had to travel with a team through the counties bordering both sides of the Des Moines river. When the firm dissolved partnership, he was employed to settle up the outstanding business. In 1854 he was sent by Mr. Baum to Chariton, Lucas county, Iowa, in charge of a stock of goods, where he remained a year. Mr. Baum in the meantime sold his interest in the store to Mr. Mitchel, and Mr. Fellows still remained in control of the business.

Desiring to enter the real estate business, he resigned his position as salesman and, in connection with Messrs. Sheller and Baum, opened a real estate

office in Plattsburg, Clinton county, Missouri, where he labored until the spring of 1857. He then established two offices, one in Warsaw, Benton county, the other in Springfield, Greene county, Missouri, the firm name being Fellows, Todd & Robinson, he taking charge of the Springfield office.

November 18, 1859, he was married to Vidie, daughter of Major R. J. McElhany. She died at Springfield, October 10, 1869, leaving three daughters, Emma, Clara and Adah.

In 1861, on the day of the battle of Wilson's Creek, he moved to St. Louis, leaving his family behind, who followed as soon as they were permitted to pass through the lines, and remained there until the following December. He then removed to Rolla, Phelps county, where he engaged in general merchandizing and commission business, under the firm name of McElhany, Jaggard & Co. He remained there until 1864, when he returned to St. Louis and, in connection with his father-in-law, opened a wholesale grocery house under the firm name of McElhany & Fellows. At the end of a year Mr. McElhany sold his interest in the store to Mr. Mitchel, and the firm changed its style to that of Mitchel, Fellows & Co. Eight months afterward Mr. Mitchel died and the business of the house was closed up. Mr. Fellows then opened a wholesale house for the sale of coffee and sugar, being also interested in the house of Fellows, McGinty & Co., dealers in general merchandise, at Arlington, then the terminus of the Southwest Pacific railroad. In the spring of 1867 he closed up the business in St. Louis and moved to Arlington, his family remaining in Springfield, and conducted his business for two years. When the road was completed to Springfield, he moved to that point and continued in the mercantile business for one year, when he built an elevator and entered extensively into the grain trade, in which he continued until the burning of the elevator in 1872.

In December, 1872, he became superintendent of the Springfield Wagon Manufacturing Company. The company was then heavily involved in debt. At the expiration of two years he and his brother, N. W. Fellows, bought the works, assumed all the liabilities and continued to conduct the manufactory. They are still engaged in that business, employing fifty workmen and turning out 1,600 wagons annually. They have a large trade in Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas.

In 1865 Mr. Fellows was a director of the Missouri Loan Bank and also of the Occidental Insurance Company. He was a lieutenant-colonel in the 63d Missouri militia, called into three months' service on the occasion of General Price's raid into Missouri. He was appointed register of lands at Springfield, by President Lincoln in 1861. In politics Mr. Fellows is an Independent Republican, having been connected with the party since 1856. He was elected mayor of Springfield in 1877, and reëlected by increased majority in 1878, and at this writing is candidate for state senator on the National Greenback ticket. He is liberal in his religious views. He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Brotherhood of Druids.

He was married August 18, 1872, to Miss Minnie L. Boyden, born July 10, 1850, in Peoria, Illinois, a daughter of Captain Ezekiel Boyden. She was educated at the Normal school, Bloomington, Illinois.

JAMES S. THOMSON.

GLASGOW.

DAVID THOMSON, father of James, was a native of Scotland, born in Glasgow in the year 1759, and graduated at Edinburg College. Soon after his graduation, in company with an older brother, he emigrated to America and settled in Virginia, where he married Winfred Eldridge, nearly related to the Roff and Bowling families of that state, and shortly afterward removed to Alabama, then a territory. He was raised a Presbyterian, but during his residence in Virginia united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and soon after became a local minister, rendering the denomination valuable service during a long and useful life. Of him the Rev. J. B. McFerrin (one of America's ablest divines) says, "he was an extraordinary man in his day." Soon after his arrival in Alabama he engaged

in teaching a classical school, in which occupation, together with his ministerial labors, he continued to the end of life, leaving an impression for good upon the more refined and cultivated people of the state that is still apparent, though for nearly half a century his voice has been silent. He died in 1831 at the advanced age of seventy-two years.

James Samuel Thomson was born near Huntsville, in Madison county, Alabama, December 16, 1815. During the life of his father he was taught the rudiments of an English education, and soon after his death, which occurred when James was fifteen, he engaged with a brother-in-law to go to Marengo county and work on a farm, and was to receive as his wages, a stipulated number of pounds of picked cotton. Here he did as good a year's work as any boy in Alabama, and when his share of the cotton was marketed it netted him just fifty-nine dollars. Returning to North Alabama, he spent the next two or three years in completing his education, and then some two years as clerk in a store. His first years of early manhood were spent in this portion of the state in mercantile pursuits, with indifferent success.

In 1843 he removed to Missouri and settled at Glasgow, in Howard county, receiving substantial assistance from a brother-in-law, Captain William D. Swinney, then one of the most prominent and successful tobacco dealers in the state, both in shipping and manufacturing, and a man of noble character. Here in his new home Mr. Thomson commenced business with all his native energy and industry, his labor being rewarded by gratifying success, both in the tobacco trade and general mercantile pursuits, in which he continued till 1860, when, retiring from the regular mercantile business, he opened a private banking house. In 1864, this branch of his business having attained such proportions as to require assistance, he associated with himself William F. Dunnica, an old and well-known citizen of Glasgow, under the firm name of Thomson & Dunnica, which copartnership still exists, having had branch establishments at Marshall, in Saline county; at Gallatin, in Davis; and at Boonville, in Cooper: the two former discontinued, but the latter still in existence and doing a steadily increasing business. Mr. Thomson was elected a member of the first city council of the city of Glasgow after its incorporation in 1845, and was made president of the board, and in 1860 was mayor. He was elected a director in the Fayette branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri in 1854, and in 1858 a director in the Glasgow branch of the Exchange bank at its organization, in which he continued during its existence this being the only bank in the state that did not suspend specie payment.

Mr. Thomson is a decided Methodist, having united with that church in his fifteenth year.

He has always been an uncompromising Democrat and considers it party treason to bolt a regular nomination. During the late "unpleasantness" he was an aroused Southern sympathizer, possessing too much frankness to attempt any concealment of his real views for the sake of policy. A knowledge of this fact by the Federal military authorities caused his punishment in 1863, upon the express condition that he should reside north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. He selected New York as his residence, but after an absence of three months was permitted to return to his home. Mr. Thomson was a member of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore that nominated Horace Greeley as the presidential candidate of the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties. Since the close of the war he has confined himself to the banking business and speculating in tobacco.

In 1840 he was married to Elizabeth Brown, daughter of James and Catherine Jones, of Northern Alabama. Her father died in 1830; her mother, an eminently pious and devoted woman, followed her daughters, Mrs. Captain William D. Swinney and Mrs. Thomson, to Missouri, where she lived to an advanced age and died in 1857, leaving to her family and friends the heritage of a spotless example.

Mrs. Thomson seems to have inherited her mother's devotional spirit, and especially since "Aunt Jones'" death, she has been one of the most devoted and active members of the church, an acknowledged leader in every religious or benevolent enterprise in the community. Though great lovers of children, they have no family. In the summer of 1854, while Mrs. Thomson was in Philadelphia for the benefit of her health, she was offered an opportunity to adopt such an orphan child as she had long desired: This was a beautiful little girl of two or three years whose mother, a lady of refinement and culture but in indigent circumstances, died during Mrs. Thomson's visit. The child she brought to her Missouri home and for eighteen years the childless parents lavished upon their adopted daughter all that kindness and affection could bestow or wealth provide. The child, in return, reciprocated their affection and rendered their home more pleasant and delightful by her gen-

tle, loving disposition and her quiet, cheerful deportment. In March, 1872, in the church in which she was baptized, and of which she was a member, she was married to William H. Armstrong, an enterprising young merchant of St. Joseph, Missouri, in the presence of a very large assembly. In less than a year, from the same church, she was carried to her silent resting-place, her little motherless daughter, eight days old, at the same sad hour receiving the rite of baptism. Jennie Thomson Armstrong, that infant, now only a little older than was her angel mother when she entered that Christian household, is *now* its light and the idol of its devotion, reflecting very perceptibly her mother's features, with gratifying evidences of a more robust constitution.

Mr. Thomson is living just on the eastern corporation line of the city of Glasgow in an elegant and commodious mansion, erected in 1875, with every comfort and convenience that wealth can purchase, in the midst of the community where he has achieved his success and where he is still actively engaged in business, always ready with a liberal hand, as he has been for years, to sustain the varied interests and enterprises of the church and the kindred claims of benevolence and charity.

HON. EDMOND AUGUSTUS NICKERSON.

WARRENSBURG.

EDMOND AUGUSTUS NICKERSON was born in Baltimore, Maryland, August 31, 1835. His father, Charles Vashum Nickerson, was a writer of some literary attainment and the editor of the first penny paper published in Baltimore prior to the *Sun*. He was an engraver and publisher in Baltimore for many years; he died, March, 1872, having lived his allotted three score and ten. His grandfather, Louis Nickerson, was of a large Puritan family of that name who were the founders of the town of Chatham, Massachusetts. He was a ship captain and died in the East Indies. His mother was Miss Pamelia Solomon, daughter of Benjamin Solomon, a tobacco merchant of Baltimore. The family consisted of three sons and one daughter: the eldest, Louis, is a prominent engineer (see sketch); Dr. Charles E. Nickerson was a student and graduate of Prof. Dunbar, of Baltimore, and commenced practice in that city. In April, 1861, he went south and joined General Johnson at Harper's Ferry, was at the battle of Manassas and served as surgeon during the entire war. He married a daughter of Colonel Croft, of Croft's North Carolina battery, and subsequently emigrated to Waco, Texas, where he is now practicing his profession. The only sister, Bettie, a beautiful and well educated lady, was married to William H. Broghton, of the firm of Broghton & Brother, of Rodney, Mississippi, where she resided and became the mother of two children, Willie and Edmond. She died June 22, 1871, and the two boys were brought by their uncle Edmond to Warrensburg to be educated, and are now in his family.

Edmond A. Nickerson was educated at the Baltimore Collegiate Institute, receiving a thorough classical course; he had a taste for the languages, read history extensively, and was very studious. At the age of eighteen he began the study of law with Charles Z. Lucas, of Baltimore; after three years study he graduated before Judge William Frick, of the Superior Court of Baltimore. Being in delicate health he went to the mountains of Virginia with his brother Louis, then a promising civil engineer, engaged on the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Parkersburg, and soon after became the junior partner of the firm of Jackson & Nickerson, with Benjamin W. Jackson, a very promising young lawyer. He remained in Parkersburg about eighteen months and then returned to Baltimore. Being still in bad health he went west and located in Union, Franklin county, Missouri, and commenced practice and, though only twenty-one and quite boyish in appearance, he was fortunate enough to be appointed by Judge Stone as defendant for Bruff in the celebrated Gordon murder trial. His success in this case secured his employment in nearly every murder trial in that section, some of them historical, such as Le Grand Hall, Nelso Cross, Rufus Hopkins, etc. His practice increased very rapidly until the civil war broke out, when, as his sympathies were with the

South and business being stopped, he retired to his farm in St. Louis county, and followed agriculture and practiced at intervals as opportunity presented.

In January, 1866, he moved to Warrensburg, Johnson county, his present home, and commenced practice, turning his attention to land litigations, the result of the convulsions of the war. In this he succeeded in acquiring a large and lucrative practice. He purchased a ten-acre piece of land near Warrensburg, and began to beautify and adorn it for a home, and built thereon the first brick house in the county after the war. It is now a home in every way worthy of the name. In his practice he met many eminent lawyers, among them Hon. John D. Stephenson, now of St. Louis, and the late Hon. Charles Jones; at Warrensburg he met Colonel T. T. Crittenden, General Cockerel, resident lawyers, and the brilliant Judges John F. Ryland, Russel Hicks, Samuel Sawyer, William Chrisman, John F. Phillips and George G. Vest, among whom he held his own in some very important cases. He has saved a competence of this world's goods from his lucrative practice.

In 1872 his health failed so as to induce him to abandon his profession for a time. He then organized the Warrensburg Savings Bank and was chosen its first president. As such he built the finest banking building in Warrensburg, with all the modern furnishings, vaults, etc. He was cashier of this institution when the panic of 1873 came on, and refused to close its doors when other banks in town closed; the depositors sustained him, and the bank went clear through without closing. His theory was that he was under moral obligations to return the depositors' money when they wanted it.

Strict and close application to business injured his health so that he again retired and went to California to recuperate. During his absence the people of the 7th congressional district elected him as the associate of Judge Waldo P. Johnson, to represent them in the constitutional convention which assembled at Jefferson City in May, 1866. He served on the committee on legislation and revenue; he felt with his constituents the burden of taxation under which they were groaning, and assisted actively in framing those prohibitory provisions in the constitution which will prevent future legislatures from taking the substance of the people by a system of unjust taxation. At the close of this convention he returned to his home and resumed the practice of his profession. He was chosen by the Democracy to the national convention that nominated Tilden. His health being thoroughly restored, he is as active as ever in his profession.

He was raised in the Protestant faith but is liberal in his views, believing that religion consists more in actions than in loud professions. He is and always has been a Democrat, and has never swerved from the faith even in the darkest hours of its history.

He was married, February 22, 1862, to Miss Huldah Ann Tyler (youngest daughter of Henry Tyler, a wealthy planter of Saint Louis county, Missouri, of an old Virginia family), a refined, educated and amiable lady. They have four children, all girls.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM K. TRIGG.

LEXINGTON.

WILLIAM KING TRIGG was born in Abingdon, Washington county, Virginia, January 8, 1807. His father, William Trigg, was a native of Scotland and was the son of Daniel Trigg, of Virginia. The mother of our subject, Rachel Findlay, daughter of Connally F. and Bettie Findlay, of Virginia, was born in Ireland, reared and married to Mr. Trigg in Virginia.

William K. Trigg was educated at Charlottesville, Virginia, and graduated in 1825. In 1843 he removed with his family and negroes to Louisville, Kentucky; but only remaining there two years, he brought his family and fortune to Lafayette county, Missouri, in 1845, and bought a large plantation, where he carried on extensive agricultural operations for many years, in which he was very successful.

While never being what is generally termed a public man, preferring rather to attend to his own family and interests, Captain Trigg never lacked in public spirit, and has occupied some important and responsible positions for the state and various corporations. He received his title by commission

as captain of Virginia infantry in the years 1828 and 1829, and also served as a private in Captain Bowman's company from Lexington, in Bledsoe's battalion, Confederate States army. He was for several years a director in the Lexington branch of the old Bank of the State of Missouri. When Hon. John B. Floyd was Secretary of War in the United States Cabinet, he gave Captain Trigg the full contract of supplying the mules necessary for the United States troops in the western department—a contract involving the handling of immense sums of money, but it was fulfilled to the entire satisfaction of the government. He was an Episcopalian, of which religious body he had been a member since 1871, and was a strict Democrat during the whole of his manhood. He died March 2, 1877.

On the 11th day of August, 1831, Captain William K. Trigg was married to Miss Susan Trigg Hickman, daughter of Captain Paschal and Elizabeth Hickman, descendants of one of the oldest and most highly honored families of Kentucky and Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Trigg are: Daniel, Elizabeth Hall, Frank S., Susan Hickman, Florence E., Annie S. and William King.

Daniel was killed in 1864, while a soldier in the Confederate service under General Joseph Shelby. Elizabeth married Thomas W. Shields, son of General William Shields, moved with him to Marshall, Texas, and died there in the spring of 1865. Her husband is largely interested in several steamboats in the lower trade and captain of one of them. Susan H. is an accomplished teacher in Elizabeth Aull Seminary, at Lexington. Florence married Captain A. A. Lesueur, editor of the Lexington (Missouri) *Intelligencer*, and a native of St. Louis. Annie married Joseph O. Lesueur, a brother of the Captain. William King Trigg is now (1878) traveling for a St. Louis wholesale house.

Frank S. Trigg, third child and oldest living son, was born near Abingdon, Virginia. He was educated at the Masonic College, in Lexington, Missouri. After leaving school he took a large drove of mules to Paris, Kentucky, for his father, and returned to the home plantation, where he remained until the breaking out of the war of 1861–5, when he volunteered in Bledsoe's battery, was elected lieutenant and served the Confederacy throughout the struggle, except a short period of suffering caused by a wound received at the battle of Pea Ridge, from which he will be lame through life. When peace was declared he returned to Lafayette county and engaged in stock trading, shipping cattle to New Orleans. In 1867, his father having lost very heavily by the war, Lieutenant Trigg rented a farm in Lafayette county, and took upon himself the pleasing duty of caring for his parents and their family. In 1874 he was elected on the Democratic ticket circuit clerk of Lafayette county, being also *ex-officio* clerk of the criminal court, which office he still holds. He is one of the most promising young men of his county, courteous in manners, pleasing in his address and popular with all parties.

WILLIAM D. GRAHAM.

APPLETON CITY.

WILLIAM D. GRAHAM was born May 26, 1841, in North Washington, Butler county, Pennsylvania. He is the elder of two children born to Edward Graham and his wife, Nancy Dale. The family is of Scotch descent. William's grandfather emigrated from Scotland to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled in Butler county, Pennsylvania. He died in May, 1818. His son, Edward Graham, was born in June, 1818, being the youngest of five children. He was admitted to the bar by Judge Breden, and practiced law in Pennsylvania until his removal to Iowa, in 1850. He located in De Witt and continued the practice until his death, May 14, 1860, in the forty-second year of his age.

Until the thirteenth year of his age, William D. Graham attended the common schools of De Witt, and then entered the printing office of the De Witt *Clintonian*, and served an apprenticeship of three years. At the expiration of his term of service, he worked in various printing offices in Iowa until 1861, when he returned to his native state and joined the 10th Pennsylvania Volunteer infantry regiment, of which John S. McCalmont was the commander, and participated in all the campaigns of the Army of the

Potomac until May 31, 1864. In December, 1862, he was wounded at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and for three months was confined in Libby prison. He was exchanged and rejoined his regiment at Washington City. At the expiration of his term of enlistment, he was mustered out of the service in June, 1864, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

He immediately returned to Iowa, and received an appointment in the office of the recorder and treasurer of Clinton county, at De Witt. On the 27th of February, 1865, he was commissioned as first lieutenant of the 2d United States Volunteer infantry, and joined his regiment at Fort Riley, Kansas. The regiment marched to Fort Larned. On the organization of the 3d District Upper Arkansas, he was appointed adjutant-general, serving under Colonel Josiah R. King and Colonel W. F. Cloud until November, 1865.

At the close of the service he located in St. Clair county, Missouri. In July, 1866, with his brother, R. S. Graham, he established the Osceola *Herald*, the publication of which he continued for eight years. In the fall of 1866 he received the nomination of the Republican party for the office of circuit clerk and recorder of St. Clair county, and was elected, holding the office for eight years. In the summer of 1874 he disposed of his paper and accepted the business management of the *State Journal*, at Jefferson City. At the expiration of a year and a half, he resigned this position and took a position on the Bates county *Record*. In 1877 he settled in Appleton City and assumed the general management of the Appleton City *Pilot*, a position he still holds.

Politically he is a Republican. He was a delegate to the state conventions of 1867 and 1869. He is not identified with any religious organization. He is a Knight Templar of the Masonic order and a member of the Encampment of Odd Fellows, and was Deputy Lecturer and District Deputy Grand Master of the 35th Masonic District, under Grand Master Rufus E. Anderson.

He was married July 7, 1869, to Miss Ada Howell Scobey, daughter of William H. Scobey and his wife, Asenath Osborne, by whom he has had three children, all of whom are living.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL ISAAC VINSON PRATT.

LACLEDE.

GENERAL PRATT is of genuine Puritan ancestry. Isaac V., the oldest of a family of ten children, was born within twenty miles of Plymouth Rock, at Weymouth, Norfolk county, Massachusetts, May 29, 1818. He attended Middleborough Four Corners Academy, where he received his preparatory education. In Boston, in 1836, he met Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D., M. D., a distinguished Presbyterian minister of Philadelphia, who was afterward one of the founders of Marion College, Missouri, a manual labor school, and was by that gentleman persuaded to come west. After securing the reluctant consent of his parents, and provided with one hundred dollars, he came to Marion county in 1837, finding Dr. Ely a man of considerable pecuniary means, as well as a gentleman of ripe scholarship and culture. His attempt at manual labor was a failure, but he had so impressed the Doctor with a sense of his integrity and business capacity, that he gave him a letter of credit and money for current expenses, with which he proceeded to St. Louis, purchased a stock of goods, and returning to Marion opened a store. After four months, with Dr. Ely's approval, he gave up business and entered Marion College, remaining four years, and acquiring a good classical and scientific education.

Late in the fall of 1841 he was a student at the academy of Professor Ed. Wyman, Hillsboro, Illinois, and then taught a winter school, near Greenville, Illinois. About this time his father and paternal grandfather dying, he returned to Massachusetts to settle the affairs of the estate. Here, in 1843, he taught school in Abington, and the two winters following in Taunton. In the summer of 1845 he visited Norfolk, Virginia, and engaged in teaching a private school. A system of public schools being established in Portsmouth, Virginia, in 1847, Isaac was elected principal, having the highest grade to teach and the six assistants to oversee. Here he taught four years, many of

his old pupils afterward becoming distinguished military officers during the Rebellion, both in the Union and Confederate armies.

In 1855, on the breaking out of the yellow fever in Norfolk, he returned, after an absence of thirteen years, to look up the value of military lands, of which his wife had several patents, received from her father. This opened a new field of enterprise, and by judicious investments in military land titles he accumulated considerable wealth.

December 31, 1859, apprehensive of the coming rebellion, and fearful of the consequences, from his intimate knowledge of the men of both sections, he started West and came to his present home, Laclede, Linn county, January, 1860, where he took a decided stand for the government, although a slaveholder and connected by marriage with a strong southern family. In June, 1861, he raised a company of infantry, of which he was elected captain, and by the close of July had raised a regiment, of which he was made lieutenant-colonel, afterward known as the 18th Missouri volunteers, W. J. Morgan, colonel commanding. He was stationed at Laclede, where he threw up fortifications, at Brookfield and Platte City, which latter place he entered just as Lieutenant Gordon, the notorious bushwhacker, was leaving. His headquarters were at Weston, Platte county, until February 18, 1862, when his command was ordered into Tennessee *via* St. Louis, at which city he remained in barracks until March, when he was ordered to Island No. 10. After one week's active service against the gunboats, he served with his command in Tennessee, taking part in the battle of Shiloh, April 6th, being the only mounted officer of his regiment and its acting commander. Here he was taken prisoner, and for seven months tried the commissary department of almost every rebel prison, including "Old Libby;" at the end of that time was exchanged at Aiken's Landing, James river, Virginia, his wife being still in Virginia and ignorant of the fact that he was in the service, until she saw his name in a list of prisoners. In the fall of 1862 he returned with his wife to Missouri, found his regiment reorganized and himself without a command.

He served as secretary of the Missouri Senate during the session of 1862–63. In 1863, he obtained a license to practice law, but preferred agriculture to law. He was elected to fill the vacancy in the Senate created by the death of Major John McCullough, and was also reëlected to serve a second term, which expired in 1866. He was appointed brigadier-general by Governor Fletcher, and given command of the military district of North Missouri, embracing all that portion of the state lying north of the Missouri river. At the close of the war he returned to his fine farm near Laclede, which he had previously improved and upon which he has since resided. As a grower of wheat and timothy the General has become proverbial for his success, and is popularly known as the "Linn county Cincinnatus."

Originally a Whig, he has always acted with the Republican party since its organization. He was never a member of any church, but is broad and tolerant in his views and cosmopolitan in his feelings. He belongs to both the I. O. O. F. and the A. F. & A. M., and was at one time a Son of Temperance.

As a soldier and a civilian, as a merchant and a teacher, the General has always been marked by those qualities of mind and manners of life which not only endear him to his friends but have compelled the respect of his enemies.

HON. NATHANIEL F. GIVENS.

KEHOKA.

AMONG the many prominent men of Missouri, who emigrated from Kentucky at an early day, may be mentioned Nathaniel F. Givens, who was born October 20, 1808, in Union county. His father, Samuel Givens, was a native of Virginia and by occupation a farmer. His mother, whose maiden name was Ann Harris, was born in Maryland.

Nathaniel was reared in his native county and educated at Centre College, Kentucky, from which he graduated with honor in 1828. In the same year he began to read law in his native county, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. He entered upon

the practice of his profession in Morganville, Union county, Kentucky, where he resided as a leading attorney for seven years.

In 1837 he located in St. Louis, Missouri, where he resided two years after which he removed to Waterloo, Clarke county. Mr. Givens was a leading lawyer in Waterloo for thirty years, in which time he thoroughly established himself in that part of the state, and won an enviable reputation as a lawyer.

In 1869, the county seat of Clarke county being removed to Kehoka, he located there and has been identified with its every interest since. He represented his county in the state legislature in 1852. In 1861 he was a member of the constitutional convention. In 1874 he was again elected to the state legislature and in 1876 was reëlected. He has thus been interested in the welfare of Clarke county for several years, and has served with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Politically he is a Democrat.

January 28, 1845, he married Harriet C. Scott, of Clarke county, Missouri. His domestic relations are very pleasant and his home a resting place when wearied with the duties of the day.

Mr. Givens' great service to the public and his agreeable social qualities command for him the lasting respect of the entire community.

JOHN ONSTOTT.

CARTHAGE.

WHEN we trace the history of our leading men, and search for the secret of their success, we find as a rule that they are men who were early thrown upon their own resources, and whose first experiences were in the face of adversity and opposition. Such was the case with John Onstott, who is a native of Washington county, Indiana, and was born October 19, 1816. His father was Abraham Onstott; his mother's maiden name was Nancy White. While John was quite an infant his father and family immigrated to Missouri and settled on a farm in Pike county, in the spring of 1817, and resided there till 1833. They then moved to the present county of Jasper, at that time part of Greene county, and again settled on a farm.

Owing to the limited means of his father, John Onstott's education was but meager, merely a common school education, such as the sons of farmers of that day had an opportunity of obtaining in log school houses.

In 1840 he married and settled about five miles southwest of Carthage, and commenced with comparatively nothing making a farm in the wilderness, then principally inhabited by the Osage Indians. He worked very hard until the commencement of the late war, and was then worth six thousand dollars. When the Confederate soldiers left Carthage, in 1861, Judge John Chenault ordered the clerk (S. Ross) to take the records into the Confederate lines for safe keeping. He first took them down to Pineville, in McDonald county, and afterward brought them back and put them in the vault of the jail at Neosho. Mr. Onstott learned that they were at Neosho, and was apprehensive that they might be destroyed. He saw Mr. N. C. Hood, an old resident of Carthage and a man of great energy, and told him where the records were, that the Confederate soldiers were cutting out the blank pages to print their "shinplasters" on, and that he had better get some Federal soldiers, secure the records and take care of them. Mr. Hood procured an escort, went after the records and took them to Fort Scott, Kansas, where they were safely kept during the war. On the return of peace Mr. Hood took a wagon and brought them back to Carthage. After the battle of Carthage, while Jackson's troops occupied the country, Mr. A. McCoy, the treasurer, informed Mr. Onstott, who was one of his bondsmen, that the rebels were threatening to take the deposits from him, and that the sureties had better get them and hide them. Mr. Onstott and five others went to the treasurer, got the money and receipted for it, with the understanding that as fast as it would be needed to pay outstanding warrants, it would be refunded. From August to October the treasurer drew from Mr. Scott, one of the bondsmen, about two hundred dollars. Mr. Scott left the country in October and turned the deposits over to Mr. Onstott, who took

them home with him and buried about one thousand two hundred dollars of coin, and let his wife have three hundred dollars of Missouri State Bank money to take care of. In 1862, while he was absent, a tribe of Indians known as the "Pin Indians," robbed his house and family, and also took the three hundred dollars of Missouri money from Mrs. Onstott. In 1864 the militia mistook Mr. Onstott's family for Confederates, and burnt their house and barn. Immediately after the fire his family notified him of what had happened, when he sent an ox-team for them and they met him in Dade county. The whole family proceeded to Pettis county, went on a farm and raised one crop.

When Mr. Onstott buried the money before mentioned, he showed his little son where it was, and when the family were about to leave the farm, after the improvements were burnt, the little boy told his mother where the money was buried, and she had it dug up and carried it with her. When Mr. Onstott returned to Jasper county, in 1865, he paid over to the county treasurer the above mentioned money, less the amount the Indians took from his wife. The county court required him to pay three hundred dollars for the Missouri money that the Indians had taken, and to meet that demand he had to sell the only team he owned. Persecution began to follow him and he was indicted for robbery. He was arrested and gave bail, but his case was not tried until about three years after the indictment was found. Colonel (now Governor) Phelps defended him, and the jury gave a verdict of "not guilty," without leaving the jury-box.

When he returned to his farm, after the close of the war, he found it a desolate looking place, covered over with weeds, and without the improvements he had labored for several years to make, which was very discouraging. But he knew that he had started about twenty-five years previously under similar circumstances, and had been very successful, therefore he decided to try it again, and now has his farm in a good state of cultivation and very much improved.

In 1856 he was elected one of the justices of the county court, and held the office until 1859. He was elected county treasurer in November, 1874, and because during his first term he conducted the business in a prompt and honorable manner, his constituents called on him to take the office a second term, and elected him in November, 1876, which office he holds at the present time.

Judge Onstott was married, April 2, 1840, to Miss Rachel Coldiron, a native of Kentucky, who for thirty-five years was spared to bless his home with her counsel, sympathy and love. She departed this life September 4, 1875, leaving a family of six children, two sons and four daughters, one child, Nancy E., having preceded her.

Judge Onstott is a member of the United Baptist church. His political views are Democratic, and he usually acts with that party, but he is not governed by party ties nor hampered by party lines, always voting for the best man, irrespective of party.

A. A. McCUISTION.

RICHMOND.

A. A. McCUISTION was born February 24, 1827, in Shelbyville, Bedford county, Tennessee. His father, Thomas, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina, December 12, 1792. His grandfather, James, was born in the same county and state, May 18, 1758. His great-grandfather, James, was born in county Derry, Ireland, in May, 1700, and died November 6, 1765. The wife of the latter, Sarah, was born in 1706, and died April 11, 1783. Of the great-grandfather's family there were eleven children: Robert, born September 11, 1728, died September 24, 1768; Thomas, born December 17, 1731, died December 9, 1783; Gustavus, born May 21, 1733; Jane, born March 11, 1735; James, born April 12, 1737; Sarah, born April 12, 1739; Levina, born May 22, 1742; Mary, born April 28, 1744; Darius, born March 12, 1746. Of the second generation, James, born in Guilford county, North Carolina, and died March 27, 1826, and his wife, Jane, born January, 1767, and died November 18, 1842, in Missouri. They had eight children: Thomas, born on Wednesday, December 12, 1792; Ann, born on Saturday, November 22, 1794; Margery, born on Tuesday, October 10, 1796; James,

born on Thursday, September 20, 1798, died November 5, 1798; Jane, born on Saturday, March 9, 1800; Anthony, born on Monday, October 20, 1802; James, born on Saturday, September 15, 1805; Benjamin Franklin, born on Wednesday, January 20, 1808. Of the third generation from James the elder, in direct line, there were born to James ten children: Ann, born April 25, 1761, died November 22, 1829; Thomas, born October 30, 1762; Sarah, born July 29, 1764, died April 13, 1766; Alexander, born January, 1768, died October 10, 1790; Robert, born May 12, 1770; Benjamin F., born August 8, 1772; John, born July 9, 1774; Joseph, born June 25, 1776; Samuel born August 18, 1779.

Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch, was educated in Bedford county, Tennessee. He was a farmer and trader, and was married to Nancy Jordan February 21, 1816. She was born December 13, 1801, in Bedford county, Tennessee, and was educated there. Her father was John Jordan, a native of Virginia and of English stock. By the marriage of Thomas McCuistion and Nancy Jordan there were born five children: Elisha, born April 21, 1818; L. B., born March 22, 1820: William, born May 10, 1822, died December 13, 1869: John J., born August 19, 1824; Alexander A., born February 24, 1827.

The latter, the subject of this sketch, removed to Ray county, Missouri, in 1830, and engaged in farming. In 1858 he began merchandising at Millville, Ray county, but sold his stock of goods and entered the Confederate army in 1861, where, after one year of service as a soldier, he was employed in the commissary department for three years more. In May, 1865, he surrendered at Grenada, Mississippi, and went to Memphis, Tennessee, where he remained a short time, and then returned to Ray county, Missouri. Here he again engaged in farming. In the fall of 1874 he was elected county clerk of Ray county and removed to Richmond, where he now resides. He is a member of the Masonic order. Is identified with the Christian church. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married September 16, 1852, to Miss Susannah S. Berry. She was born June 12, 1829, in Kentucky, and came to Ray county when small. She was educated in Ray county. Her father, William Berry, was born in Virginia. Her mother was Miss Martha T. Herndon, born in Kentucky. They had six children: Mary A., married to W. B. Bullock; Susannah S., married to A. A. McCuistion; Laura, died at sixteen years of age; Augusta S. and Martha E., the latter of whom died at the age of thirty. By the marriage of A. A. McCuistion to Miss Berry, there have been born three children: Augustus L., born July 13, 1853; Edward P., born March 22, 1855; George H., born June 28, 1859. Mrs. McCuistion was a member of the Christian church, and died October 24, 1870. Mr. McCuistion was married August 25, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Smith. She was born July 27, 1841, in Ray county, Missouri. She is a member of the Methodist church (South). Her father, James B. Smith, was a native of Pittsylvania county, Virginia. Her mother was Miss Ann Page, of Virginia. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Smith are as follows: Mary E., married Mr. McCuistion; Sarah A., married E. Wills; Preston, John, Lucy M. and Emmet. The grandfather of Mr. McCuistion was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and his father was in the war of 1812, having the rank of first lieutenant commanding a company.

FREDERICK D. SNYDER.

MARYVILLE.

FREDERICK D. SNYDER was born August 21, 1838, near Greenville, Darke county, Ohio. He is the youngest of six children. His parents were George S. Snyder and Elizabeth Diveley. His father was a native of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania; moved to Darke county, Ohio, afterward to Linn county, Iowa, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was a private soldier in the 37th Iowa infantry during the civil war. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania.

Frederick D. Snyder received his early literary education mainly at the high school at Salem, Indiana. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, and taught five years in Ohio and five years in Iowa. He

devoted his leisure hours to the study of law, and was admitted to the bar May 15, 1861, in Linn county, Iowa. He immediately entered on the practice. In 1865 he published the *Sentinel* newspaper, in Jackson county, Iowa, acting as senior editor. In 1866 he moved to Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, practicing law in that place until 1870, when he located at Maryville, Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has pursued the practice of his profession. He has held, since his residence in Nodaway county, the offices of secretary of the board of education, justice of the peace and public administrator of Nodaway county. He is a Democrat in politics. In religion he is a member of the Christian church.

He was married in 1861, to Miss Anna M. Kellogg, a native of Clarke county, Indiana, and daughter of Dr. Alonzo S. Kellogg, a physician of that county, more recently of Linn county, Iowa. He is now (August, 1878) Democratic candidate for judge of the probate court of Nodaway county, Missouri.

JUDGE ROBERT WASHINGTON FYAN.

MARSHFIELD.

ROBERT WASHINGTON FYAN was born March 11, 1835, in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, and is the second son of Robert and Alice Fyan. His father was a merchant in Bedford county until his death in 1870, in the sixty-seventh year of his age. His mother still resides there, aged sixty-eight years.

Robert W. Fyan attended the common schools until he was seventeen years old, when he became a clerk in his father's store and continued in that occupation for three years. In 1855 he entered the law office of John Cessna and pursued the study of his profession there until admitted to the bar in the early part of 1858. In March of the latter year, in company with James L. Rush, of Bedford, he moved to Marshfield, Webster county, Missouri, and established the law firm of Fyan & Rush. He served one year, until the commencement of the civil war, as county attorney.

In June, 1861, he enlisted in Colonel Hampton's regiment, Webster county Home Guards, as lieutenant-colonel, and remained at Springfield with the reserve corps of General Lyons' command during the battle of Wilson's Creek. After the retreat of General Seigel the Home Guards were disbanded, and in August, 1861, he enlisted in the 24th Missouri Volunteers, and was elected captain of Company B. The regiment was attached to General Smith's Division, and was stationed in Southern Missouri, taking part in the battles of Fredericktown and Pea Ridge. When General Smith's command was ordered to Tennessee, Captain Fyan was promoted to the office of major, and commanded the regiment until it was mustered out of service. In the early part of 1863 his regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, and formed part of the Sixteenth Army Corps, under General W. T. Sherman, and was actively employed in the Mississippi campaign. His regiment accompanied General Smith's division to Louisiana and formed the advance and covered the retreat of General Banks in the memorable Red River expedition. In the engagement at Fort Duresse, Major Fyan formed the storming party, charged the fort, climbed through the port holes, killed the gunners and captured the fort. Returning to Tennessee, he was engaged against Forrest and Wheeler at the battles of Tupelo, Oxford and Hurricane Creek. He was then ordered to Missouri, where he was employed in obstructing the progress of General Price. The regiment entered the service one thousand strong, and at the expiration of the term service but three hundred were mustered out. On the organization of the 46th regiment of six month volunteers, Major Fyan was commissioned a colonel and stationed at Springfield, Missouri, being commander of the post until the expiration of the term of enlistment. Immediately after this, in connection with J. J. Gravelly, he organized the 14th Cavalry, but the war having virtually ended he did not enter the service.

He returned to Marshfield and resumed the practice of law. In 1865 he was appointed state attorney of the 14th Judicial District. In April, 1866, he was commissioned judge of the circuit, a position he still retains. Politically he is a Liberal Republican, and has been very prominent in the political affairs of Missouri and especially of the

Southwest. In 1861 he took a prominent part in the election of delegates to the state convention called to take action on the relations of the state to the Federal government. In 1866 he refused the nomination for Congress, though the Republican majority in his district was about 7,000. In 1870 he was a member of the Republican state convention and supported Brown for Governor. Since that time he has not been identified with the Republican party. In the latter year, also, he refused the Liberal Republican nomination for Congress. In 1871 he was tendered a supreme court judgeship of Missouri by Governor Brown, but refused it. In 1876 he was a member of the state convention. In religious matters Judge Fyan is very liberal.

He was married December 25, 1866, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John B. Harrison, Esq., of Lebanon, Missouri, by whom he had two children, only one of whom is now living. She died in April, 1874. He was again married June 7, 1876, to Miss Elizabeth Hyer, daughter of John Hyer, of Dent county, Missouri. Judge Fyan has accumulated a large landed estate, being the owner of several large and valuable farms. As a lawyer he stands second to no man in Northwest Missouri. He is possessed of wonderful ability in the analysis of law and the exposition of delicate points. As a speaker he is fluent, eloquent, argumentative and convincing. As a judge he is strict, impartial and rigidly just. His integrity is unapproachable and his reputation above suspicion.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.

PHELPS CITY.

JAMES W. OSBORNE was born April 9, 1840, at Ingersoll, in the county of Oxford, Canada West. His father, Henry Osborne, M. D., was a prominent physician of that county and a native of Ireland. The maiden name of his mother, who was also a native of the same country, was Bessie Wall. Dr. Osborne studied his profession under Dr. Leeson, in Dublin, and graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons, London, England, June 22, 1833. In 1836 he emigrated to Canada and settled at Lobo, Canada West, from which place he shortly afterward moved to Ingersoll, where his high character as a man and distinguished ability as a physician and surgeon secured for him the esteem of all who knew him. In 1840 he died at Ingersoll, leaving a widow and two children, Sarah Osborne and James W. Osborne, the subject of this sketch.

The Osborne family and their immediate connections ranked, for generations, among the most respected of the land. George Osborne, an uncle of James W. Osborne, graduated with honor from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland, June 24, 1801, and in April, 1804, received a commission as assistant surgeon in the 27th or Inniskilling regiment of foot, commanded by General Francis, Earl of Moira, and which was then the crack regiment of Ireland.

Reared by his widowed mother, James received early the advantages of careful and judicious training, and when of proper age was sent to Caradoc Academy, sometimes called the Long Woods School. This institution, which was in the county of Middlesex, near Delaware, Canada West, was justly celebrated for the rigid discipline there maintained, and the high order of its scholastic training. Here he received a liberal education, under the guidance of William Livingstone, principal of the institution and a brother of Doctor Livingstone, the celebrated African explorer.

Deprived, so early in life, of the watchful care of a father, and thus thrown on his own resources, he soon developed those habits of independence and self-reliance for which he is peculiarly noted. When but eight years of age he visited the West with his uncle, traveling through Michigan, Illinois and portions of the eastern part of Iowa and Missouri. As this was in 1848, they traveled by stage coach, canal packet and steamboat. Not a single railroad was then running into Chicago. Visiting St. Louis and Burlington, Iowa, he returned with his uncle, in the spring of 1849, to Canada and entered the school above mentioned, where he remained four years.

In 1853, his uncle's family being about to visit Europe, he, with his mother and sister accompanied

them, remaining over a year in Ireland and England. While on this visit he lost his only sister by death. He then returned to America, landing in New York May 19, 1855, and soon after began the study of law. He afterward entered the office of Burdett & Noble, a shipping house engaged in the Brazilian trade, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of business. In 1860 he left New York and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one winter, engaged in buying and shipping furs and skins. In 1861 he returned to New York, from which place he went to Wisconsin, where he engaged for five years in farming. In 1865 he became a citizen of the United States, being naturalized at Madison, Wisconsin.

In the winter of 1868 he moved to Missouri and settled in Atchison county, his present residence, where he soon after engaged in the real estate business. In this he is still actively engaged, and has contributed, by his energetic efforts, in no small degree to the settlement of his own and adjoining counties.

In politics Mr. Osborne has always been a conservative Democrat. He was christened, when a child, and reared in the teachings of the Episcopal church. There being no church of this denomination in Phelps City, and no immediate probability of there being one in the county, he united with the Presbyterian church on its organization there in 1870.

May 21, 1869, he was commissioned a magistrate by the county court of Atchison county, and was afterward elected to the same office by the people, but resigned a year after, in consequence of pressure of other business. He was commissioned a notary public by Governor McClurg, February 20, 1869; by Governor Woodson, January 25, 1873, and by Governor Phelps, January 15, 1877.

He became a Master Mason in North Star Lodge, No. 157, at Rockport, Atchison county, Missouri, in 1870. Demitting, he became a member of Phelps Lodge, No. 357, December 17, 1870. From 1872 to the present time he has been, with the exception of one year, secretary of this Lodge.

January 29, 1878, Mr. Osborne married Miss Julia E., daughter of William E. Sherlock, Esq., of Dane county, Wisconsin.

In person Mr. Osborne is of medium stature, quick and active in his motions, of pleasing address, and though decided in his opinions, courteous and affable in the tone of their expression. These qualities, added to his well known and sterling integrity as a man, have commanded for him friends from all classes in the large circle of his business acquaintance.

MICHAEL DIVELEY.

KANSAS CITY.

MICHAEL DIVELEY was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1828. He is the ninth of a family of twelve children, eleven of whom are living, the twelfth having been killed some ten years since by the savages. The parents of our subject were Michael and Julia (Schwartz) Diveley, and were natives of Pennsylvania of German descent. His father was a volunteer in the war of 1812, entering as captain, but was soon after promoted to lieutenant-colonel and subsequently to brigadier-general. His grandfather, Michael Dively, emigrated from Stuttgard, in the kingdom of Wirtenberg, Germany, in 1763, and settled in Baltimore county, Pennsylvania.

After receiving an academic education, Michael spent a year at Washington College, Pennsylvania, where he took a commercial course. In 1855 he removed to Iowa City, Iowa, and engaged for a short time in land speculation, after which he opened a wholesale grocery store. He continued in this business until 1858, when he removed to Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1862–3 Mr. Diveley was a member of the city council, and filled the office of mayor in the early part of the latter year, while the mayor, Mr. M. J. Payne, was in the state legislature.

In 1867 he, in connection with several prominent men organized the First National Bank of Kansas City, and Mr. Diveley was chosen its first president, a position he honored for six years, when he resigned and became one of its directors. He was also president of the old Mechanics' Bank of

Kansas City for three years, and a director in the same for six years.

In 1872 he was again elected a member of the city council and appointed chairman of the finance committee. While in that office he introduced a resolution providing for the investigation of the financial affairs of the city, which resulted in the discovery of frauds and defalcations amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In 1873 Mr. Diveley was commissioned by Governor Silas Woodson as the representative from the state of Missouri to the Vienna Exposition, and while on that side of the Atlantic made an extensive tour through Europe.

In 1874 he opened a wholesale commission house in Kansas City, under the firm name of Diveley & Co., which still (1878) exists, with a constantly increasing trade which has reached fair proportions. Among the many extensive establishments in the city, none stand higher in commercial integrity and responsibility.

Mr. Diveley is a member of the Board of Trade in Kansas City, and has been closely identified with all the interests of that city for twenty years. He was one of the first directors of the Cameron branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and was instrumental, in connection with other enterprising men, in securing the Kansas City and Santa Fé Railroad, now the Ottawa branch of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, being one of the original incorporators.

Mr. Diveley is a member of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was originally a Democrat, but at the commencement of the Rebellion took a decided stand in favor of the preservation of the Union, and has since generally acted with the Republican party. He is very conservative, and seldom votes a straight ticket, regarding personal integrity and qualifications for office of more importance than the shibboleth of party.

September 13, 1860, he married Miss Hattie E. Sherman, of Elmira, New York. She is a distant relative of General Sherman and a lady of varied accomplishments and rare personal worth. In early life she manifested a decided taste for music, and her parents gave her every advantage for the cultivation of her talent. She received flattering proposals from professionals for the completion of her musical education in Europe, which she declined. Many of the church choirs in Kansas City are indebted to Mrs. Diveley for assistance. Mr. and Mrs. Diveley have one child, a son, sixteen years old, now attending school in Tarrytown, New York.

Mr. Diveley is still in the vigor of life and the enjoyment of health. His beautiful home contains all that wealth can provide, and crowns one of the most desirable locations in the city. He is a successful man—some say a fortunate man. His labors are less seen than their results. He has accumulated in business an ample fortune. In social life he has a host of warm friends, and in his domestic relations is most happy.

CAPTAIN FRILEY WASHINGTON MOORE.

MARSHFIELD.

FRILEY WASHINGTON MOORE was born February 22, 1820, in Jamesville, Martin county, North Carolina. He is the second child of William B. Moore and Sarah Cooper, and is of Irish descent. His grandfather, Matthew Moore, was an innkeeper in North Carolina, where he died in 1824 at an advanced age. His father, William B. Moore, lived in Jamesville, was a carpenter by trade and also a bookkeeper until his death in 1834, at the age of thirty-eight years. His mother died in 1836, in the thirty-eighth year of her age.

His education in the schools was very limited. At an early age he was employed in carrying shingles in the swamps. On one occasion, while serving as cook on a coasting vessel, the vessel was wrecked; he clung to a cotton bale all night and was rescued next morning. He began clerking in a store and while thus engaged in the day time, would fish at night to assist in maintaining his mother's family, and to enable him to attend the two months term of the winter school. He went to board with an uncle while attending school, but his money becoming short he was forced to part with a set of carpenter's tools to defray his boarding expenses. He thus

received in all about eight months tuition. When seventeen years old he was engaged to carry the mails from Edenton, North Carolina, to Suffolk, Virginia, a service which he performed for six months. He was then employed to take charge of the bar and hotel at Suffolk, the landlord having died, and was so engaged until the end of the year. At that time he returned home and attended school two months, when the teacher resigned and he was recommended to and accepted the position of teacher and taught three months. At the close of the term he accepted a place as clerk in a store in Jamesville, where he remained six months.

He received a letter January 1, 1841, from Rev. C. B. Hassell, of Williamston, offering him a situation in his store at a salary of $125 a year and board and washing, the salary to be increased, if mutual satisfaction was given, at the ratio of $50 per annum. He accepted the place and worked as a clerk for four years. During this year he placed his sister, Belinda, at school, completing her education at the academy at Louisburgh, Franklin county, North Carolina. In December, 1844, he purchased, on credit, the stock of goods belonging to Mr. Hassell, the latter only requiring that the interest be paid. Mr. Williams, a banker, kindly loaned him $800 without security with which to replenish his stock. During the first year he took a brother in as partner, but bought his interest at the end of a year. In 1848 he disposed of his stock to Mr. Hassell at ten per cent. discount, paying the balance due with notes on responsible parties, and remained a few months longer with his old patron. He then ventured into the saw mill and lumber business, shipping lumber to New York, Boston and Philadelphia. He employed forty hands and thirty saws, and shipped large quantities of lumber. At the end of three years he sold out his business to a Virginia company, realizing a handsome profit on his investment, and purchased a plantation where he resided one year. He then returned to Williamston, of which he was elected mayor for one year. At the end of his term as mayor, he was elected a member of the special court, a position he held two years and then resigned.

In 1857 he was endorser on the paper of a Mr. Burnett for $40,000. When Burnett failed he was appointed trustee and was forced to buy in the property at a loss to himself of $7,000. He then began speculating in swamp and timber lands and at the end of a year found he had added largely to his capital. In 1858 he became endorser for his brother to the amount of $90,000, and was again appointed trustee by the banks, sustaining a loss of $28,000, which he paid by selling his slaves and bonds. In 1859 he became a shareholder in a steamboat stock company, of which he was elected president at the end of the year, and became commander of the steamer John Stiles. On the 6th of April, 1861, he sold the Stiles to the state of North Carolina, her name was changed to Albermarle, he was commissioned captain by Governor Ellis, the steamer went into Confederate service and was engaged in carrying troops, arms and provisions from Roanoke river and Newbern to Cape Hatteras. He resigned in the following June, and went to Raleigh, made a settlement, and was commissioned captain of a company he was to raise, but before completing his enrollment he was taken prisoner, and was paroled by Major, afterward General, Franklin. He was then appointed salt commissioner and also collector, under W. K. Lane, of the 2d District, which position he held at the close of the war.

He then engaged in general merchandising with E. L. Moore, at Sparta, Edgecombe county, North Carolina; but at the end of fourteen months he sold his interest in the goods to his partner and removed to Tarborough, where he remained until August 2, 1867. He then took his family to Baltimore and left them while he made an extended visit to the West, visiting Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. In October, 1867, he brought his family to St. Louis, where he remained until February 27, 1868, losing heavily in St. Louis by the treachery of a man to whom he loaned money. He then removed to Marshfield and for two years was engaged in the tanning business. Growing weary of this he sold his tannery and invested his means in real estate, and, in connection with N. M. Callaway, built two large store houses. At the expiration of one year he engaged in the grocery trade, on borrowed capital. By close financiering he has cleared himself of all debts and has accumulated considerable property. At the organization of the Webster County Bank, he was elected President, a position he still holds. Politically he was an old line Whig, but votes with the Democratic party. In religion he favors the Episcopalian faith and worship, but gives liberally to all denominations.

He was married February 17, 1846, to Miss Martha Ann Cloman, of Rainbow Banks, near Fort Branch, North Carolina, by whom he had two children, a son and a daughter. His daughter, Mozella,

is buried at Fort Branch, North Carolina; his son, William J. Moore, a partner of his father, is married and has a family of three children. Mrs. Moore died June 22, 1876. She was an exemplary Christian woman and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (South). Captain F. W. Moore is well known for his uprightness, benevolence and business ability. He is liberal to public enterprises, and though he has made his way through difficulties that would appall and dishearten most young men, he is still active, energetic and enterprising.

CAPTAIN HARVEY SMITH BUCK.

STEWARTSVILLE.

HARVEY SMITH BUCK was born in Gouverneur, Saint Lawrence county, New York, in 1838. His parents, Roger and Patty Maria Buck, removed from New York to Brown county, Illinois, in 1846, and thence to Quincy, Illinois, where, in 1851, his father died, leaving a widow, three sons and four daughters, Harvey, then thirteen years of age, being the oldest son.

After his father's death he was sent to Augusta, Illinois, to live with John B. Compton, a merchant, and husband of his oldest sister, Elizabeth, where he remained several years acquiring a knowledge of mercantile business. He was then sent to Galesburg, Illinois, and matriculated in Knox College, remaining there until he had exhausted the means saved in Augusta. Left to work his own way in life, without any means but the knowledge he had acquired in the store, the partial education obtained in school, a stout hand and a willing spirit, he, at the age of eighteen, began the battle which he has so successfully fought.

He first sought a subordinate position in a store, but finding no situation that suited him, he determined to embark in business for himself, though absolutely without means. Securing the endorsement of the leading merchants of Augusta as to his integrity and business habits, he borrowed one dollar and fifty cents to pay railroad fair, proceeded to Quincy, Illinois, and bought on credit a small stock of drugs, books and notions. Assisted by Dr. Ellis, a physician of Augusta, he soon became a competent druggist, and by his business habits succeeded in securing a large patronage. At the breaking out of the war, his business in the line of general merchandise was recognized as one of the largest and most prosperous in the place.

In 1861, obeying the call of his country, he turned his business over to his head clerk, to whom he gave an interest in the profits, and with fifteen associates proceeded to Quincy, where he enlisted under Captain Sterling P. Delano, a prominent lawyer of that city, who was organizing a company of dragoons, afterward assigned to the 2d Illinois cavalry. This company was detailed as an escort to General B. M. Prentiss and started through Southeast Missouri. General Prentiss was soon relieved by General U. S. Grant, and the command proceeded to Cairo, Illinois. Shortly after this he was promoted to the position of clerk at General Grant's headquarters, where he remained until the battle of Shiloh, and for gallant services rendered to General Grant as bearer of dispatches, etc., at the battles of Fort Donaldson and Shiloh, he was recommended for promotion to Governor Richard Yates. Although personally a stranger to Colonel Thomas J. Kinney, who had just organized the 119th Illinois infantry regiment, that officer, on the strength of his reputation for courage and ability, requested Governor Yates to commission Mr. Buck adjutant of his regiment, which was accordingly done. He was thus the first clerk at General Grant's headquarters who received a commission. He was with this regiment through all its campaigns in Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, under General A. J. Smith, who commanded the 16th Army Corps, and with General Banks in his Red River expedition. He served in fourteen engagements, in most of which he commanded the left wing of the regiment, the colonel being frequently in command of the brigade. In two hot engagements he commanded the regiment, the superior officers being absent or wounded. During the last battle at Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864, he performed some of the most daring feats of the war. In one instance, at a critical point,

when his regiment was wavering before a storm of shot and shell from two six gun batteries, he voluntarily headed the charge, and by his consummate skill and determined bravery, succeeded in inspiring his men to renewed effort, which resulted, after a desperate hand to hand conflict, in the capture of the guns. For this achievement he was unanimously elected by both officers and men to be major of the regiment, and strongly recommended to Generals A. J. Smith and George H. Thomas for gallant and meritorious conduct on the battle field. Shortly after this, his regiment being transferred to New Orleans, he was detailed on General Canby's staff. In the spring of 1865 he was commissioned by the war department captain in the subsistence department, and assigned as above stated. He discharged the onerous duties of his position with credit until the fall of 1865, when he went to Washington and was mustered out of service.

He then spent considerable time in traveling over the United States, visiting all points of special interest and observing the habits of the people. In the spring of 1866 he moved to Clinton county, Missouri, where he improved what is known as the Maple Avenue farm, a highly adorned tract of six hundred and forty acres. Completing his work, he moved to Stewartsville, De Kalb county, five miles distant, and again engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1875, in connection with Franklin Finch and William D. Totten, he established a bank in Stewartsville, which has added largely to the business facilities of the county, and ranks high as a safe and reliable institution. He has done much good and greatly promoted the interests of Northwest Missouri, and is held in universal esteem. On the organization of the militia of the state in 1867, he was appointed a lieutenant-colonel.

He united with the Masonic order in Augusta, Illinois, and is an active member of the Chapter, Council and Commandery. He has served three successive terms as High Priest of Russell Royal Arch Chapter No. 77, of Stewartsville. In politics he has ever been a staunch Republican.

He was married January 18, 1866, to Miss Louisa Lewis, daughter of Judge William Lewis, of Brooklyn, Schuyler county, Illinois. They have three children: Frank, eight years old; Dell, five years old, and George R., two years old. Captain Buck's habits have ever been strictly temperate, indulging in the use of tobacco only.

MATTHEW FOSTER.

KANSAS CITY.

MATTHEW FOSTER was born in Fermanagh county, Ireland, May 28, 1832. His father, a native of the same county and a farmer, immigrated to America in 1849, and settled first in Erie county, Ohio, and finally engaged in farming near Lansing, Michigan, where he died in 1852. The mother of Matthew Foster, whose maiden name was Jane Graham, was also a native of Ireland.

Matthew received a good common school education, has been a close observer of men and events, is a practical thinker, and has by faithful study of business principles and close attention to its minute details, secured that discipline which is the usual result of a full course at college. His first business inclinations were to mercantile pursuits; but he was placed under D. W. Buck, of Lansing, to learn the cabinet making trade, and remained with him three years, after which he worked as a journeyman two years in the same city.

He removed to Kansas City in March, 1857, and soon secured a situation as clerk in the furniture store of James A. Frame, with whom he continued three years. He then clerked two years in the post office under his brother, Francis Foster. Having saved some money from his earnings, he began with less than five hundred dollars capital, selling books, newspapers and periodicals, from a small counter in the post office, then situated between Third and Fourth streets, on Main. This business he carried on for four or five years, increasing gradually and making the book and stationery department his specialty. In 1864 he removed to the corner of Main street and Missouri Avenue, and made extensive additions to his stock and many improvements in his general busi-

ness arrangements. Here he remained four years with a continuation of the success which had attended him throughout his mercantile career. In 1868 he erected one of the buildings of the "Foster Block," on Main street. The house has three stories with a basement twenty-four by one hundred feet in dimensions. In his new quarters he increased his stock to $40,000, and continued there eight years. In 1872 he erected the large three-story and basement brick building corner of Seventh and Main streets, which he rented to the Government for a postoffice, for ten years, at $3,000 per annum. He owns other valuable real estate, which he is improving to his own and the advantage of Kansas City. His pleasant home residence, corner of Eleventh and Central streets, adds to the good appearance of Kansas City, and is a home in the true sense of the word. In 1876 he removed to No. 620 Main street, and again enlarged his capacity to accommodate his rapidly growing trade by laying in from $50,000 to $60,000 worth of books and stationery. His trade continued to increase until, in 1877, his sales amounted to $175,000, and his orders came from nearly all parts of the Northwest, Southwest Missouri, Southwest Iowa, East Nebraska, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Indian Territory and Texas, besides one hundred miles eastward into Missouri. He has from fifteen to twenty employés kept constantly busy in the different departments of his establishment. His building is twenty-four by one hundred and fifty-three feet and four stories in height. The first, third and fourth stories on Delaware street are for his wholesale business, and the second story—being the first on Main—is devoted to the retail trade.

In addition to his book and stationery business, he has become the largest dealer west of St. Louis in wall paper and window shades. During the spring of 1878 the house received direct from the manufacturers, four large invoices, either one of which was a larger stock than was carried by all the other Kansas City houses combined. The patterns were of the very choicest, and the grades ranged from the cheapest to the finest found in any market in the world.

The style of the firm from 1866 has been Matt. Foster & Co. In that year he admitted M. H. Dickinson as a partner, and H. H. Shepard was a limited partner from 1872 to 1876.

Mr. Foster is evidently and eminently a self-made man. What he is and what he has made is the result of his individual exertion. He has been throughout his business career successful—not lucky; and by the use of his cultivated judgment, by industry, by proper economy and strict integrity has furnished indubitable evidence that prosperity is within the reach of every man.

Mr. Foster has been identified with every enterprise calculated to increase the importance of Kansas City and advance the interests of the great area of which she is the natural market. He has been a stockholder in the First National Bank of Kansas City from its beginning, and for many years a director. He helped to organize the Kansas City National Bank, since known as the Kansas City Bank—of which he was one of the first directors. He also helped to organize the first Board of Trade, at which time he was a director and is still a stockholder. Every fair and exposition the city has held has found in him a willing friend and contributor.

He has been a Master Mason since 1862, in Kansas City Lodge, No. 220; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in whose faith he was raised, and is a Republican in politics. September 24, 1873, he was married to Miss Minnie E. Weirick, daughter of Jesse and Eliza Weirick, of Tiffin, Ohio.

DR. J. B. WINN.

MACON CITY.

THE subject of this sketch, Dr. James B. Winn, the son of William and Mildred Winn, was born May 23, 1815, in Madison county, Kentucky. His father was a native of Virginia, but removed in early life to Kentucky, where he remained for some years, during which time he met and married Mildred Hurt, of Adair county, Kentucky, the daughter of Nathan Hurt, a prominent farmer of that county. He removed to Howard county, Missouri, in 1819, where he lived until his death.

James, like many of the young men of his day, had to educate himself. His advantages were

limited; after taking a course in the common schools he attended Monticello Academy, and so well did he improve this time that he secured for himself a thorough education.

Being filled with philanthropic views, and desirous of relieving suffering humanity, as well as of succeeding financially, he chose the practice of medicine as his life work. During the first few years of his medical studies he was also engaged in teaching school and in lecturing. He then studied with two excellent practitioners, after which he attended lectures at the medical department of Transylvania University, in Lexington, Kentucky, and received a diploma from the Transylvania Medical Society.

In 1847 he settled in Macon county, where he has since resided, controlling an extensive practice. In 1868 he located in Macon City, and has since been identified with all its interests. He is an active member of the Macon County Medical Society.

January 29, 1849, Dr. Winn married Miss Huldah Jones, daughter of Wesley Jones, a leading agriculturist of Howard and Macon counties.

Dr. Winn is a noble specimen of a self-made man. He has been so wedded to his profession that he has kept aloof from all political offices, and devoted his entire energies to his chosen life work. His attention to business has been something remarkable; during the whole time of his professional practice it is noteworthy that he has never at any time, or from any cause, lost more than thirty days at a time from his business. He is one of the most influential citizens of Macon, and by his undeviating rectitude in all his relations, both public and private, business and social, has won the esteem and confidence of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

MAJOR THOMAS WOODSON PARK.

PLATTE CITY.

THOMAS WOODSON PARK was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 12, 1842. He is the eldest son of the late Elihu Park, for many years a well known hotel keeper at Irvine in Estill county. His mother's maiden name was Mary Ballew. The ancestors of the Park family in Kentucky were originally from North Carolina. The Ballews were of Virginia ancestry. Both families are numbered among the earliest settlers of Kentucky.

Thomas' maternal grandfather, Rev. Thomas Ballew, an eminent divine of Madison county, was regarded as the founder of the Baptist Church in that part of the state. In 1849 Thomas' father died in Irvine, and in 1855 his mother married F. G. Gaylord, now president of Daughter's College, Platte City, Missouri, and one of the ablest educators in the state. To the careful instruction of his step-father and his judicious early training, is in a great measure due the development of those talents which have rendered his life a success.

October 20, 1857, the family moved to Missouri and settled in Platte City, where he attended the Male Academy taught by Professor Gaylord, and acquired a finished literary and scientific education. While a student in this institution, he was especially distinguished by his ability as a writer—a talent amply recognized in after life when he turned his attention to journalism.

On leaving school he went to Atchison, Kansas, where he studied law in the office of Hon. John M. Price, his brother-in-law. He remained there six months when he returned to Platte City and volunteered in the rebel service, joining company A, Colonel John A. Winston's regiment of infantry, included in Stein's Brigade in the 5th division Missouri State Guards under General Sterling Price. He served with the grade of sergeant at the siege and capture of Lexington. While in winter quarters at Springfield, Missouri, he was promoted to the rank of 3d lieutenant. The term of service expired soon after the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and in March, 1862 the command was disbanded and he returned to Platte City. In September of the same year he engaged as a teacher in Camden Point Academy in Platte county, then presided over by his step-father and former instructor, F. G. Gaylord. In this capacity he remained till the summer of 1863, when he returned to Platte City and engaged in the study of law in the office of Merryman & Spratt. He soon after joined the Papaw militia, with the

rank of 2d lieutenant and served a few months, when, being among the number of those who declined to take the oath of loyalty, he was mustered out with them by a general order of the adjutant general of the state. In December following he went to Louisville, Kentucky, where he entered the law department of the University. He spent his summer vacation of Huntsville, Alabama, and upon the opening of the fall term of the University returned and graduated with the degree of LL. B., in March, 1865. After leaving school he made a short visit to Huntsville, when he returned to his home in Platte City.

In July, 1866, he founded the *Platte County Reveille*, a weekly Democratic newspaper. This journal was published under this name until June, 1871, when *The Landmark*, a paper published in Weston, was moved to Platte City and consolidated with it, and the name of the latter adopted. This is generally conceded to be one of the most ably edited weekly newspapers in Northwest Missouri.

In the the fall of 1870 he was elected on the Democratic ticket clerk of the county court, over a competing Democrat who had held the office twenty-eight years. In 1872 he was appointed by Governor Woodson major on his staff. In the fall of 1874 he was reëlected to another four years' term as county clerk by a very large majority. In March, 1877, for the purpose of devoting his entire attention to the publication of his paper, he, to the surprise of all, resigned this office the duties of which he had discharged with marked ability.

From his first entering the field of journalism he has manifested a lively interest in politics, and from 1868 has generally been a delegate to the Democratic state and congressional conventions. In the fall of 1876, in the Democratic congressional convention for the 8th district of Missouri, held at Kansas City, he was a candidate for nomination during one hundred and forty-four ballots, lacking at various times, only fifty votes out of nine thousand of receiving the nomination. His successful competitor was Hon. B. J. Franklin.

In 1868 he was made a Master Mason in Zerubbabel Lodge in Platte City. Soon after he was exalted in Melody Royal Arch Chapter, and was in the same year, created a Knight Templar in Belt Commandery. He is also a member of Alpha Council R. & S. M., also in Platte City. In all these several bodies he has, at different times, held high official positions; and at present holds the rank of Deputy Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of the state. He is also an Odd Fellow in good standing. He is a Protestant in belief; but has never united with any religious organization. In 1876–7 he was president of the Missouri Press Association.

November 15, 1866, he was married in St. Louis to Miss Maggie E. Baxter, third daughter of the late John Baxter of Clay county, Missouri. By this marriage he has three sons and an infant daughter. The oldest, Frederick Gaylord, is nine years of age. The younger children are Guy, Ralph and Hortense.

Major Park is five feet nine and one-half inches high and weighs about one hundred and forty-five pounds. His social characteristics are excellent, and few men in the state have, with as little effort, achieved the popularity he enjoys.

JUDGE JOHN W. HENRY.

MACON CITY.

JOHN W. HENRY was born January 29, 1825, in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky. His father, Jesse Henry, was a native of Kentucky, held high official position in that state for many years, and moved to Missouri in 1845, locating at Independence, Jackson county, where he lived till his death in 1852. His mother, was Nancy Porter, a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and daughter of Andrew Porter.

J. W. Henry received a liberal English education, and began the study of law in Cynthiana in 1843. In 1844 he graduated from the Transylvania Law School, at Lexington, Kentucky, and soon after began the practice in his native town. In 1845 he removed to Missouri, and settled at Boonville where he began the practice of law. In 1847, having been appointed attorney for the branch of the State Bank of Missouri, located at Fayette, Howard county, he removed to that place and resumed his work. Here he formed a law partnership with the late Robert T.

Prewitt, and the firm at once took a high rank at the bar of Central Missouri. In 1854 he was appointed by Governor Sterling Price superintendent of public schools in Missouri. In 1857 he removed to Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, and resided there six years, returning to Fayette in 1863. In 1865 he removed to Macon City, Macon county, where he still resides. In 1872 he was elected judge of the 27th Judicial Circuit, composed of the counties of Macon, Adair, Schuyler and Putnam, a district politically opposed to him, but in which he received a majority of one thousand votes. He was reëlected to the same position in 1875. In the following year, he was nominated by the Democrats for associate justice of the Missouri Supreme Court.

Politically, he is a Democrat. His first vote for president and vice-president was cast for Cass and Butler. At the presidential election of 1860, he voted for Bell and Everett. During the war his sympathies were with the South, but he remained quietly at home throughout the struggle. In religion, Judge Henry is a member of the Episcopalian Church.

He was married August 29, 1849, to Miss Maria R. Williams, of Howard county, Missouri, daughter of Frank Williams, a prominent agriculturist of that county, and sister of Hon. John T. Williams, speaker of the 29th General Assembly. Judge Henry is a laborious, pains-taking and careful lawyer and judge. He is a man of sterling worth and integrity, having the confidence and esteem of all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

COLONEL ROBERT ALEXANDER HEWITT.

MAYSVILLE.

ROBERT A. HEWITT was born January 2, 1826, in Baltimore, Maryland. He is the fifth of a family of nine children, whose parents were Elmer and Grace (McDermot) Hewitt. His father was born in 1791, in Hartford county, Maryland. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and, in 1821, married a daughter of Captain McDermot, a sea captain of Baltimore. The maternal grandmother of our subject was a Miss Copeland, and belonged to a noted family who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, to Pennsylvania in 1723. Young Hewitt took a classical and scientific course in East Baltimore Institute. On leaving school in May, 1846, he emigrated to Missouri and located in St. Joseph, where he engaged as clerk in the business house of his eldest brother, Eli Hewitt. In August, 1848, in company with several others, he organized a company and offered their service in the Mexican war. The government refused to receive troops from the Platte purchase; they repaired to Fort Leavenworth and volunteered in company D, from Boone county, commanded by Captain McMillan in Price's regiment of heavy cavalry. They marched to Santa Fé, New Mexico, with Price's regiment and a Mormon battalion of five hundred infantry, arriving there about September, 1846. In January, 1847, they marched to Taos Valley, to avenge the murder of Governor Bent, of New Mexico, and his associates; and served in all the battles of the campaign in New Mexico, which terminated with the successful storming of Pueblo Taos. While carrying the flag as acting 3rd lieutenant in the storming party, he received a ball in the right lung. The surgeons at first pronounced the wound mortal, but he eventually recovered. In September or October, 1847, suffering from the effects of the wound, he returned to St. Joseph. On the advice of his physician, he returned to his home in Baltimore, where he remained till December, 1849, when he returned to Missouri and settled in Maysville, his present home. On his arrival he was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit and county courts, and engaged in the study of law. In 1852 he was elected, for the term of six years, clerk of said circuit and county courts of DeKalb county. In August, 1858, he was reëlected clerk of circuit court of DeKalb county, Missouri, for six years. In the same year he was admitted to the bar in Maysville by Judge McFerron, of the 12th Judicial Circuit. On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, Robert A. Hewitt raised, in Maysville, a company of mounted riflemen for service in the Confederate army; of this company he was elected captain. With a part of this command he joined Price and participated in the

battle of Springfield, Missouri. On his return the several companies of DeKalb and Gentry counties encamped at Highley's Springs, in Buchanan county, and there organized themselves into a regiment, of which Jeffe.nt. ton, of Gentry county, was elected colonel, and Robert A. Hewitt, the subject of this sketch, l: went to-t-colonel. They were attacked at the Mi:s;with E. r by Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of Iowa, commanding one thousand five hundred men, with four pieces of cannon; in thirty minutes the Iowa troops were routed, and the rebel command crossed the river. They then advanced to Lexington and participated in Price's capture of Mulligan's brigade, there encamped; after which he marched to Arkansas and was engaged, with his command, in the battle of Pea Ridge, where he was taken sick, and, his regiment being depleted by disease and loss in battle was disbanded and absorbed into other commands. Colonel Hewitt then returned to Baltimore, where he remained till 1868, when he returned to his present home in Maysville, Missouri.

In November, 1852, he married, in Maysville, Miss Mary E. Talcott, daughter of William Talcott, of Rochester, New York. They have three children: Richard A., twenty-one years old, now living in Colorado; William Henry, eighteen years old, and Charles, aged sixteen, both living in DeKalb county.

In 1853 Colonel Hewitt was initiated, passed and raised in Masonic Lodge, 108 A. F. & A. M. In 1854 he was elected Master of the lodge and served two terms in that capacity. In 1868 he organized Panott Lodge, A. F. & A. M., and served as Master of the same, three terms.

In 1872 he became a member of the Christian church. In politics he has always been an uncompromising state-rights Democrat.

In stature he is six feet high, and weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds. He is erect and of a commanding appearance. Colonel Hewitt has been a man of wealth, but on account of his decided stand for the Union at the breaking out of the Rebellion was compelled to sacrifice much of his capital. He is a man of influence in the community in which he has so long resided, and is universally admired and respected for his many noble traits of character.

RICHARD THOMAS DARNALL.

PLATTE CITY.

RICHARD THOMAS DARNALL was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, May 14, 1837; he is the third of a family of nine children, and the eldest surviving son. His father, Milton Darnall, a farmer by occupation, was also a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Mary B. Williams; she was a daughter of John W. Williams, a farmer of Madison county, Kentucky. The Darnall family were originally from Virginia. The subject of this sketch moved with his parents to Missouri, and settled in Platte county, in the spring of 1853. Reared on a farm, with habits of industry, he early manifested the restless and enterprising disposition to which much of the success of his after life was due. When a boy, he received such educational advantages as the country schools afforded; he afterwards attended Pleasant Ridge College, in Platte county, Missouri, and started in life with a practical business education. On leaving the institution, he took charge of a school which he taught with success five months. This calling, however, proving uncongenial, he moved to Platte City and engaged as a clerk in a dry goods store, in which capacity he served two years.

May 21, 1860, he married, at Easton, in Buchanan county, Miss Sue E. Benight, daughter of a Virginia family. He then engaged in farming, on a limited scale, with slender means and strong determination to succeed in life, a resolve which his energetic nature and native business tact succeeded in amply accomplishing.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, he joined, with the rank of lieutenant, Company A, of Winston's regiment of mounted infantry, in which he served in the rebel service two months. In a skirmish opposite Leavenworth city he was severely wounded; this was the first Confederate blood shed in Platte county. He, however, accompanied his regiment to Springfield, but being disabled by his wound, he was invalided and returned home, and

for several years devoted much of his attention to farming and stock raising.

After the death of his first wife he returned to Kentucky and married, in May, 1870, Miss Kate Nutter, daughter of Captain William Nutter, of Scott county, in that state. By the former marriage he had three sons and one daughter, all of whom are living. By his present wife he has two children, one of whom is living.

In 1870 he was elected, on the Democratic ticket, treasurer of Platte county, to which office he was reëlected twice, faithfully discharging the duties of the position during three full terms. To his last term of service, which expired in January, 1877, he was elected by the largest majority ever attained by a candidate in the county.

In 1875, in connection with stock raising, he engaged in the banking business in Platte City. He was elected president of the "Farmers' Savings Association," which existed prosperously till July, 1877, when the increase of business induced the stockholders to organize a National Bank. Of this institution Mr. Darnall is a director and also one of the heaviest stockholders in the concern, which ranks among the substantial and reliable banking houses of of the Northwest.

He has been a Master Mason since he was twenty-one years of age. He was ex[illegible] Melody Royal Arch Chapter in Platte City, [illegible]ghted in Weston Commandery, No. 2, K. [illegible] M. In all the above branches of the Masonic [illegible] he has, at different periods, held high official positions. He is also a member in good standing of the I. O. O. F. in Platte City. He was raised in the teachings of the Baptist church, with which he united in the spring of 1876. In politics he has always been a state-rights Democrat. In person, Mr. Darnall is five feet, eleven inches in height, of erect carriage, generally robust health and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. His social qualities are excellent and his personal popularity great.

R. T. DAVIS.

ST. JOSEPH.

THE subject of this sketch is one who, for his energy and character, merits the approval and respect of all. R. T. Davis was born December 26, 1837, in Buchanan county, the first white child born in this section. His father, Ishmael Davis, a native of Maryland, emigrated when quite young to Kentucky and married Miss Nancy McDaniel, of Louis county, in 1831. Immediately after this marriage, desiring a new field of labor, they turned their faces westward, stopping at Plattsburg, Missouri, awaiting the ratification of the Platte Purchase, and finally securing a claim thereon, where their eldest child was born. The elder Davis was a man of great force of character, a feature which his son has inherited in a marked degree.

As soon as he was old enough to study, his father sent him to the common schools of the county, at that time being very deficient in educational facilities. When sixteen years old he entered the Western high school with the idea of fitting himself for a thorough collegiate course; but he was doomed to disappointment. After spending three studious years under esteemed teachers, he found that his school days were over. His father was one of the unfortunate bondsmen for Leander Ellis, the defaulting sheriff off Buchanan county. To satisfy the claims against him, Mr. Davis, Sr., gave up everything, the old homestead to which they had all become attached going with the rest. Imbued with the true American spirit of reproducing values, his son immediately left school to commence the struggle of life, and if possible, repurchase the old homestead by his own efforts. This he succeeded in accomplishing, after various reverses and successes.

Mr. Davis was married in February, 1859, to Miss C. L. Bordston, of Platte county, with whom he lived happily until her death in 1861. In 1863 he led Mary J. Bordston to the altar, giving his little daughter a mother in the person of his wife's sister.

Up to 1866 he had been engaged in various pursuits, but had failed to find one that he was willing to make a life business, until his attention was called to the milling interest, then in its infancy in the West. He saw in it a field for future successes that was equal to his ambition, and at once embarked in

an enterprise that was to bring him wealth and laudable notoriety. His first venture was in the purchase of the Platte County Union Mills, where his aptness and fitness for his new business were soon made evident. Finding that country milling was too narrow a field for his ambition, he sold the Union Mills and went to St. Joseph, entering into a copartnership with E. V. Riley in the well known City Mills. Soon after Mr. A. Beattie, the present mayor of St. Joseph, purchased Mr. Riley's interest, and the mills were run under the firm name of R. T. Davis & Co. until 1876, when Mr. Davis became sole proprietor. An untiring devotion to business soon made him master of milling in all its branches, and the manufacture of fine winter wheat flour became to him an all important subject. Many improvements were made until his favorite brand, St. Joseph No. 1, became a by-word in the West for everything excellent in the flour line. No new invention of merit comes to the front, but what it can be found in the City Mills.

To keep pace with the rapid progression of the present time requires persistent and energetic labor, but to take the lead, as the subject of our sketch has done, requires a combination of industry, pluck and genius, oftener wanting than found. One secret of Mr. Davis' success lies in the fact of his always employing the best skilled labor to be obtained, regardless of cost, justly feeling that in a business where the article manufactured comes before the general public for its reputation, and where the merited reputation is not only a matter of dollars and cents to the producer, but a test of ability, the very best means should be employed to make it the best that the market affords.

In compliment of his successful perseverance and energy, the citizens of Buchanan county presented Mr. Davis with a magnificent gold watch upon the case of which was inscribed: "Presented to R. T. Davis, April 23, 1877, by the citizens of St. Joseph and Buchanan county, Missouri, in appreciation of his fancy brand flour, St. Joe No. 1, as being the best flour ever sold in St. Joseph, Missouri." It is a compliment worth many a struggle to have it said as it is of Mr. Davis, "he stands at the head of the milling business in the West."

A man of strict integrity, a member of the Methodist church, full of enterprise and public spirit, a consistent Democrat, and a self-made man, we can but feel that the sketch of such a life will prove of interest to the general reader, showing the young that "there is no royal road to fame and fortune," but that it can only be gained by perseverance and hard work.

WILLIAM FIELDING ELLIOTT.

MOBERLY.

WILLIAM FIELDING ELLIOTT was born May 4, 1838, in Boone county, Missouri. His father, Reuben Elliott, was a native of Garrard county, Kentucky. He was a farmer by profession and continued in agriculture nearly all his life. He removed from Kentucky to Missouri and located in Boone county in 1818. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and served with credit in that struggle. The wife of Reuben Elliott was Elizabeth Willhite, born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, whose parents removed to Boone county, Missouri, in 1818. The Willhites in Boone county have long been known for their integrity and uprightness, and have exercised a healthful influence upon the social circle in which they moved.

William Fielding Elliott was reared on the farm of his father, experiencing the life incident to the duties and employments of a farmer's boy. His early education was liberal, and he had the advantage of excellent instruction at Lathrop Academy. In the winter of 1858 he removed to Randolph county, and the same year began the study of medicine, which he prosecuted with characteristic assiduity for two years, but never entered on the practice.

In 1861 he entered the Missouri State Guards as a private in Colonel Jackson's regiment of General Clark's brigade. His military service was of short duration. At the battle of Dry Wood, in the summer of 1861, he was severely wounded, and for his gallantry on this occasion and his soldiery bearing, was promoted to a 1st lieutenancy. The wound, however, incapacitated him for active service in the

field, and he returned to his home, resigning his commission and abandoning military life.

After his return to Randolph county, he engaged in farming and trading, and continued in these pursuits until 1870. In the fall of 1870 he was elected sheriff and collector of Randolph county, and was reëlected in 1872. The duties of these combined offices he discharged with acceptability to the people until June, 1875. During the latter year he was elected cashier of the Mechanic's Savings Bank of Moberly, Missouri, and is still occupied in that capacity. Politically Mr. Elliott is a Democrat, consistent but conservative. He is a member of the Baptist church, and honors his profession by an upright and consistent walk.

He was first married in October, 1866, to Mary F. McQuitty, daughter of John W. McQuitty, of Boone county, Missouri. She died in March, 1869. He was married a second time in October, 1876, to Miss Hattie Smith, daughter of Elkanah Smith, Esq., of Fulton, Callaway county, Missouri. Mrs. Elliott is also a member of the Baptist church, a lady of fine literary attainments and superior intelligence. Her brother, Rev. James Green Smith, was one of the most prominent ministers of that denomination in Missouri.

JUDGE CHARLES JAMES HUGHES.

RICHMOND.

CHARLES JAMES HUGHES was born near Paris, Bourbon county, Kentucky, June 27, 1822. His father, William Hughes, a well-to-do Kentucky farmer, was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia. He was a soldier under General St. Clair, and took part in the battle, near the present site of Cincinnati, known as St. Clair's defeat. He moved to Missouri in 1827, and died on the old homestead in Columbia, Boone county, in 1840. His mother's maiden name was Lucy Neal; she was also a Virginian from Fauquier county. She died in 1841.

Charles James was one of a family of nine children—six sons and three daughters—of whom he and the elder sister, Catherine, now the wife of Dr. A. M. Robinson, of Clinton county, Laura, widow of the late Dr. Sickels, of St. Louis, and the youngest brother, Julius Coleman, who now resides in Colorado, engaged in mining and trading, are the only survivors.

Judge Hughes received a good English education, attending college at Columbia, Missouri, up to the time of the founding of the Missouri State University at that place, when he began the study of law with the late Hon. John B. Gordon, an eminent lawyer of Columbia, and afterwards with Hon. James Green, of Monticello, and in the fall of 1842 moved to Kingston, Caldwell county, and embarked in his profession, acquiring a large and lucrative practice, extending through all the courts of the 5th Judicial Circuit, taking part in almost every case litigated in his county.

The first office he held was that of county seat commissioner, by appointment. In 1844 he was elected to represent his county in the lower house, and in 1846 was reëlected, and again in 1848; but as the office was one more of service and honor than of profit, and interfered materially with his practice, he resigned and devoted himself diligently to his profession until 1856, when he was again elected to fill the same position, and served faithfully for another two years.

In 1863 he moved to Richmond, Ray county; declining to take the odious "test oath," he was debarred from practice until the supreme court declared the same unconstitutional, and null and void. During the intervening two years he was engaged, part of the time in Kansas City, in the real estate business.

In May, 1867, he returned to Richmond and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Richmond, and at the November election, 1872, was elected judge of the common pleas court, and in 1874, that court being abolished, he was elected judge of the county and probate courts, which office he now holds. He has held the office of prosecuting attorney at various times during his residence in Caldwell county.

He has always taken an active part in all educational matters, and warmly advocated the appropriating of the proceeds of the government land grant as a school fund, and was instrumental in passing an

act to that effect. He is now secretary of the board of school directors of his city, having in charge the Richmond College. He has also taken a deep interest in internal improvements, and used his influence in the legislature by introducing a memorial on that subject, believing that (as the sequel has shown) a system of internal improvements, under prudent management, would be of lasting benefit in developing the resources of the state. He recommended the encouragement and substantial aiding of the then untried project of the railroad now known as the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad.

He is a man of temperate habits and a warm advocate of the temperance cause. He is a member in good standing of the Christian church. In politics he has always been a Democrat of the Jefferson and Madison school, and, though very firm in his convictions, is conservative and liberal in his views and acts toward others. He began life without means and dependent upon his own exertions. This, with liberality (which is one of his characteristics), made him a valuable friend of the beginner, to whom he has always been ready to lend a helping hand. He has been liberal even to a fault, hardly ever being able to say no to any charitable appeals, and often went security for others when his own judgment told him he would have the debt to pay, and yet, in other matters, he is rather slow to make up his mind, and when once a conclusion was arrived at it was very seldom changed.

He was married, June 9, 1850, to Miss Serena Catherine Pollard, a daughter of Captain William C. Pollard, a farmer residing near Richmond, and who was once a member of the Missouri legislature and also commanded a company in General Richard Gentry's regiment in the Florida war; he was also in the Black Hawk war. He subsequently died at his home near Richmond. They have been blessed with three sons and two daughters. The eldest son, Charles James, jr., is a graduate of Richmond College and had studied law, his chosen profession, but for the purpose of fixing more permanently his literary acquirements, he accepted a position as professor of mathematics in the Lexington College, which position he now holds. He was married, September 1, 1874, to Miss Lucy Menafee, a daughter of the late La Fayette L. Menafee, a highly respected Richmond merchant. The eldest daughter, Margaret Catherine, is also a graduate of Richmond College. with her younger sister Luanna and two younger brothers, William Pollard and John, all reside under the parental roof.

The Judge is small of stature, his average weight being only one hundred and eighteen pounds. He is five feet eight and one-half inches in height, and, although not strong, enjoys at present tolerably good health. They live quietly at their beautiful home in Richmond, surrounded by a happy family and all the necessary comforts of life.

LUCIUS JUDSON.

SALEM.

LUCIUS JUDSON was born July 4, 1843, in Albany, New York Of his ancestry little is known beyond his grandfather, John Judson, who emigrated from Scotland to America, and settled in Albany He died about the year 1836. His father, Albert C. Judson, was born in Albany, about the year 1821, and was a merchant of that city until his death in 1851. His mother, Mary A. Hotchkiss, died in 1849, aged about thirty years.

Lucius Judson, until his father's death, which occurred when he was in the ninth year of his age, attended the common schools of Albany. His uncle, John Hotchkiss, a farmer and dairyman, living ten miles from Albany, was appointed his guardian. Though he made his uncle's house his home, he boarded in the city and attended the normal school of that place until he was fifteen years old. He then entered the Albany Academy, which he attended for three years, at the expiration of which time he went to Fort Edward Institute until 1862, graduating with honor.

Returning to Albany, he entered the law school and remained there two terms, after which he read law in the office of Hungerford & Hetaling, a well known law firm of that place, for three years. After a thorough and searching examination before the court of appeals he was admitted to the bar. In the fall of 1868 he emigrated to Missouri and located at

Potosi, Washington county, and began the practice of his profession. He, however, only remained there two years and then transferred his business to Salem, Dent county, where he has since continued to pursue his profession. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Dent county, an office to which he has been elected twice since, and is now serving his third term. His practice has increased until he now commands an extensive business in Dent and adjoining counties. His prominent characteristics are energy and perseverence. Politically he is a Democrat, taking an active interest in current political events. He has been a delegate to every state convention since his location in Dent county; but has repeatedly refused the nomination for representative, preferring the practice of law to political office.

Religiously he inclines to the doctrines of the Episcopal church, but is a member of no denomination and is liberal toward all. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellows fraternities, and has filled prominent positions in both orders.

He was married June 24, 1873, to Miss Mary A. Love, daughter of W. R. and Sarah P. Love, of Salem, by whom he has had two children, both of whom are living.

Mr. Judson is a man of attractive manners and social habits and has won many friends by his ability and upright conduct. As a lawyer he is attentive to his cases, examining the minutest points that may present themselves in the final trial. This care has made him successful and given him a fine reputation at the bar.

HON. OSSAMUS HURT.

MARSHALL.

OSSAMUS HURT was born November 15, 1812, in Madison county, Virginia. His grand-parents, William and Sarah Hurt, were natives of Prince William county, Virginia. His father was Joel Hurt and his mother Nancy Smith, daughter of Thomas and Sarah Smith.

Ossamus Hurt received such an education as is usually obtained by farmer's sons in the country schools. Leaving Madison county he went to Fauquier and engaged in business with John G. Beal, where he remained six years. In November, 1839, he emigrated to Missouri and was employed in overseeing the farm of Dr. John Sappington and that of Gov. M. M. Marmaduke, in Saline county, for about nine years. In 1848 he took the farm on which he now resides, twelve miles nearly south of Marshall. The farm is a large and valuable one, over which Mr. Hurt looks with pride, and which he cultivates with taste, judgment and energy.

He is president of the Saline County Bank, and a director in the Brownsville Savings and the Pettis County Loan and Savings Banks, and one of the original stockholders in the First National Bank of Sedalia. Dr. John Sappington devised by will a large fund to the amount of $20,000 to be devoted to the education of indigent boys and girls in Saline county. Over this fund, to superintend its management and distribution, he appointed the following trustees: E. D. Sappington, William B. Sappington, Claiborn F. Jackson, Dr. William Price, ex-Governor M. M. Marmaduke, John W. Bryant, R. E. McDaniel, John Tench, William A. Lacy, William J. Brown and Ossamus Hurt. Of these trustees only Ossamus Hurt, William B. Sappington, John W. Bryant and William J. Brown survive. The fund has been so managed as to do a large amount of good and yet nearly to have doubled itself.

Mr. Hurt is a Free Mason in full fellowship and good standing. He is a Democrat of the Jacksonian school, having cast his first vote for Democratic nominees.

He has been twice married, his first wife having been Miss Sarah Bussy, daughter of Henry Bussy, of Fauquier county, Virginia, to whom he was married April 14, 1837. She was born in 1823, and died January 26, 1849, in the twenty-seventh year of her age. Her mother was a Miss Fletcher. By this marriage Mr. Hurt had six children: Sarah A., born March 13, 1838, in Virginia, married Richard W. Nichols, of Glasgow, Missouri; Susan J., born August 11, 1840, married Tasso D. Potter, of Saline county; Mary Ellen, born April 10, 1843, married M. G. Brown, of Saline county; Virginia Mildred, born August 22, 1845, and died in infancy; William

H., born October 21, 1847; John Sappington, born January 15, 1849, and died in infancy. His second wife, whom he married March 24, 1851, was Miss Mary W. Harris, of Saline county, Missouri. She was born in Kentucky in 1826. Her father, Captain Nathan Harris, resided in Saline county and died at the residence of Mr. Hurt, in 1859 or 1860, and was buried on his own homestead. By this second marriage three children were born: Eliza M., born January 9, 1852, died while attending Christian College, at Columbia, Missouri, in the fifteenth year of her age; Andrew Jackson, born December 18, 1854; Minnie Lee, born September 15, 1864. The first Mrs. Hurt lived and died in the faith of the Baptist church. The present Mrs. Hurt is a member of the Christian church.

RICHARD P. GILES.

SHELBINA.

RICHARD P. GILES was born June 20, 1846, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His father, Granville T. Giles, was a native of Wythe county, Virginia, and followed through life the profession of medicine. He settled in 1848 in Monroe county, Missouri, and afterwards located at Palmyra, Marion county. His mother, whose maiden name was Rosanna Duncan, was a native of Kentucky, a daughter of Housen Duncan, farmer.

Richard P. Giles was reared on the family farm in Monroe county, Missouri. His early literary education was liberal and obtained at St. Paul's College, Palmyra. He began reading law in 1866 at Palmyra, Missouri, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1868. He entered the same year on the practice of his profession at St. Joseph, where as a practicing attorney he resided until 1871. At that time he located at Palmyra, and in 1873 he removed to Shelbina, where as a prominent attorney he has since resided. He has never sought or held office of a political character; but has devoted his entire attention and energies to his profession.

In politics he is remarkable as a firm and consistent Democrat. In religion he is a member of the Methodist church (South). He was married in 1869 to Miss Annie Logan, a native of Cooke county, West Virginia, and daughter of John Logan, merchant, and an early settler of Marion county, Missouri.

ASHER GOSLIN, M. D.

OREGON.

ASHER GOSLIN was born in Clermont county, Ohio, February 24, 1830. His father, Nathaniel Goslin, was a farmer of Ohio. His mother's maiden name was Amy Cox. She was a native of New Jersey.

He received the advantage of a liberal education. In 1852 he entered the high school at Felicity, Clermont county, which he attended until 1854, when he entered Antioch College, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, then under the presidency of the celebrated Horace Mann. At the end of two years he left this institution and began the study of medicine at Felicity, Ohio. During the winters of 1857, '58 and '59 he attended medical lectures at Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati, from which he graduated in the spring of 1859 with the degree of M. D. He then entered upon the practice of his profession in Felicity, and, in the same year, moved to Carmi, White county, Illinois, and was there, in the practice of his profession, at the breaking out of the Rebellion. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the Union army, and served as captain of Company H in the 48th Illinois infantry, till April, 1862. After the battle of Shiloh he was promoted to the rank of surgeon of the regiment, filling the position till October 30, 1864, the expiration of the term for which he had enlisted.

He then secured the appointment of acting staff surgeon, and had charge of the 15th army corps hospital till the close of the war in 1865. From June, 1865, to May, 1869, he practiced medicine at Olney, Illinois. In June, 1869, he moved to Missouri, and located in his present home in Oregon, Holt county, where he is now engaged in the practice of medicine, and where he enjoys the reputation of an able surgeon and accomplished physician. During his army practice he performed successfully some of the most difficult and complicated surgical operations on record, and he now ranks confessedly among the leading practitioners of Northwest Missouri.

In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Masonic Order and Odd Fellows' society. He was made a Master Mason, in Felicity, Ohio, in 1857. Protestant in his religious views, he has never united with any religious organization.

He was married, September 4, 1855, to Miss Sarah A. Quinn, daughter of Isaiah Quinn, of Felicity, Ohio. By this marriage he has one child, a daughter.

Dr. Goslin has ever manifested a lively interest in the educational affairs of the county. The establishment at Oregon of the Northwest Missouri Normal School was due, in a great measure, to his enthusiastic and vigorous efforts in behalf of that object.

Physically, he is six feet one inch in height and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds. He is a man of pleasant address, gentlemanly manners and cultivated taste.

J. WADE GARDNER, M. D.

OSCEOLA.

IN the latter part of the last century the grandfather of our subject emigrated from Scotland to America, settling in Virginia, where he was a farmer until his death. His son, Robert F. Gardner, was born August 7, 1805, in Campbell county, Virginia; located in Marshall county, Tennessee, in 1838, and in 1841 settled in St. Clair county, Missouri, where he engaged in farming and stock raising until he was fifty-six years old, when he died, October, 1861.

J. Wade Gardner, the eldest of five children of Robert T. and Susan B. (Beck) Gardner, was born in Marshall county, Tennessee, May 10, 1839, and when but two years old was brought by his parents to St. Clair county, where they gave him his early education in the schools of Osceola. In his eighteenth year he began the study of medicine under Dr. G. W. Dorrell, with whom he remained three years. In 1859 he located in Dallas, Texas, but remaining only a short time, he returned to Missouri and entered upon the practice of medicine and connected with it the drug business, in Wellsville, Dade county.

At the breaking out of the war, in 1861, he removed to Neosho and remained in charge of a hospital under General Rains' command, until January, 1862, when he went to Arkansas. The following June, on his return to Pineville, McDonald county, Missouri, he was taken prisoner, but was released upon taking the oath of allegiance to the United States government, and in July, 1862, returned to Osceola. He remained on his father's farm, practicing medicine in the neighborhood, until the fall of 1864, when he moved to St. Louis, but only stayed there one year, when he returned to Osceola and was appointed a deputy clerk, which position he held until January 1, 1867. From that time until January 1, 1871, he engaged in the real estate agency and mercantile business, and also practiced his profession. He was then reappointed deputy clerk and held the position six months, when he was obliged to resign, having on the 1st day of July, 1871, established the *Osage Valley*, a Democratic paper, the duties of his new calling demanding all his time. But in a short time he disposed of his newspaper office and again turned his attention to the real estate business in connection with the practice of medicine, which he has continued to the present time. In 1876 he was the county physician.

Dr. Gardner is a Democrat and has always taken an active part in politics. In 1860 he was appointed elector on the Bell and Everett presidential ticket, and in 1864 to the same position on the McClellan ticket. During Governor Brown's administration

he was elected clerk of the senate committee on apportionment, or redistricting the state into representative, senatorial and congressional districts. He was a delegate to the Democratic state conventions of 1862, 1873 and 1874, and has also held various positions of importance in his county. The Doctor took a very active part in opposing the payment of county bonds issued for railroad purposes, in advance of the completion of the roads; he has also taken a leading part in the endeavor to compromise the county indebtedness for the encouragement of immigration.

He is liberal in his religious views, and is a member of Horeb Royal Arch Chapter, No. 47, of the Masonic fraternity.

September 7, 1859, Dr. Gardner was married to Miss Mary R. Devin, daughter of Judge William R. and Rebecca (Oliver) Devin, of Polk county, Missouri, but originally from Virginia. By her he has one child, Rosanna, born June 21, 1867.

JOHN M. GORDON.

MEXICO.

JOHN M. GORDON, a native Missourian, was born March 27, 1828, in Boone county. His parents, George W. and Elisabeth Dabney (Maupin) Gordon, emigrated from Madison county, Kentucky, and located in Columbia, Boone county, in 1819, and there the subject of this sketch was reared. By occupation his father was a blacksmith and carriage maker, and was a first class workman. He was also a soldier in the Black Hawk war. His maternal grandfather, John Maupin, was also an early settler of Missouri, coming in 1820, and settling in Boone county. Young Gordon was educated at the Missouri State University, from which he graduated in 1849, after which he went over the plains to California and engaged in mining for two years. He returned to Missouri, and in 1852 began to read law in his native county, and two years after was admitted to the bar at Columbia.

In 1855 he removed to Mexico, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been mayor and city attorney of Mexico several terms, and has done much to add to its beauty and attractiveness.

He was elected prosecuting attorney of Audrian county in 1874, and was reëlected in 1876. He served both times with great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. He acted with the Kentucky Whigs until the dissolution of that party, and has since been a firm Democrat.

In 1858 he married Miss Bettie Luckie, of Audrian county, Missouri, a lady of education and accomplishments. Mr. Gordon has ever made the best of his advantages, and left no opportunity for advancement unimproved. He stands well among professionals, and has the esteem of all with whom he comes in contact.

AMBROSE D. CHRISTY.

UNIONVILLE.

AMBROSE D. CHRISTY was born October 20, 1824, in Fleming county, Kentucky. His father, Joseph K. Christy, was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, and was the son of James Christy, a captain in the Revolutionary army, and a Virginia planter; followed agricultural pursuits and located in Linn county, Missouri, in 1853, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. His mother was Ann B. Crosthwait, a daughter of William Crosthwait, merchant and planter of Albemarle county, Virginia, where she was born.

Ambrose D. Christy received the ordinary common school education common to boys who are reared on the farm. He had no advantages of col-

legiate training, and is substantially self-educated. He commenced reading law in 1848, in the office of Colonel Thomas Throop, in Flemingsburg, Kentucky and was admitted to the bar at Linneus, Missouri, in 1856, where he had located. He immediately began the practice in Linneus, which he pursued there for sixteen years. In 1872 he moved to Unionville, Putnam county, where he still resides, actively engaged in the laborious duties of his profession.

In 1862 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, 1st Cavalry regiment, Missouri State militia. He was in the service, doing duty only in Missouri, until 1863. He was promoted to be 1st lieutenant shortly after enlistment, and participated in several memorable engagements and skirmishes.

In politics he was an old line Whig until the dissolution of that party. His first vote for president was cast for Zachary Taylor in 1848, and his last before the civil war for Bell and Everett in 1860. He is at present a Republican, and as such was elected to represent Putnam county in the Missouri Legislature in 1876. His religious views accord with those promulgated by the Christian church of which he is a member.

He was married in 1850 to Miss Ruth A. Wells, a native of Henry county, Virginia, and daughter of Edmund P. Wells, a farmer, who emigrated from Virginia, and located in St. Charles county, Missouri, in the early settlement of that county.

ARCHIBALD VIGO McKEE.

TROY.

ARCHIBALD V. McKEE was born in Cynthiana, Harrison county, Kentucky, November 6, 1831. His father, Archibald McKee, was a native of Albermarle county, Virginia. His mother's maiden name was Lillie McClure. She was born in Albermarle county, Virginia, and was a daughter of Nathaniel McClure, an early settler of Boone county, Kentucky.

The subject of this memoir was educated at Hanover College, Indiana, and graduated in 1852, after which he entered the law school of the Bloomington University of Indiana, and graduated in 1853. The following year he located at Troy, Lincoln county, Missouri, and began the practice of his profession. Mr. McKee has always been very much devoted to his chosen life work, and has declined public offices but has a few times been pressed into service. In 1854 he was appointed by the county court of Lincoln county to the office of school commissioner, which position he held for three years. He was also a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1875. Politically he is a Democrat, and during the Rebellion was a Southern man in sympathy and principles

In his religious views he is a Presbyterian.

July 18, 1863, he married Miss Clara Wheeler, of Troy, Missouri, a daughter of Captain Otis Wheeler of the regular army.

ANDREW JACKSON HUNTER.

BOLIVAR.

ANDREW JACKSON HUNTER is the youngest of the six children of Reuben W. Hunter and Lucinda Gaffe, and was born in Sumner county, Tennessee, June 19, 1846. His grandfather, Isaac Hunter, was a Tennessee farmer, and died in the beginning of the present century. His father, Reuben W. Hunter, also a native of Sumner county, was born August 3, 1800, removed to Polk county, Missouri, in 1852, and resided there until September, 1863, when he was killed by unknown parties during the war. He was a farmer, and highly respected for his Christian character.

Until 1863 young Andrew attended the public schools of Polk county, but in that year he enlisted in Company H, 18th Regiment Iowa volunteer infantry, which was stationed at Springfield, Missouri. Shortly after enlistment he was detailed as order clerk on the staff of General Sanborn, where he remained until discharged in July, 1865. Locating at Springfield, he acted as clerk in the postoffice and in dry goods stores for one year, when he returned to Polk county and began teaching school. In 1869 he went to Bolivar and for five months attended the Bolivar Academy. Quitting the school, he became first a clerk and afterwards a partner in a dry goods establishment of that place.

At the November election of 1870 he was elected recorder of deeds and served a term of four years. In the fall of 1874 he was elected clerk of the circuit court, and has faithfully discharged the duties of that office since January 1, 1875.

He is an active and hard-working politician, and advocates the principles of the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the congressional conventions of 1872 and 1876. He is in religion a Baptist and a worthy member of that Christian body, and also of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married, June 5, 1870, to Miss Sallie Long, daughter of Noah Long and Nancy Sebrel, of Polk county, Missouri, formerly of Mason county, Virginia, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are living.

JOSEPH BARR MORRISON, M. D.

MARYVILLE.

JOSEPH BARR MORRISON was born January 18, 1835, at Coleraine, Lancaster county, Pennslyvania. His father, Alexander W. Morrison, was a farmer and a man of great influence in the neighborhood. He was a strong man—strong physically, strong mentally, and strong morally and religiously. He was an elder in the Presbyterian church for forty years, and was of Scotch-Irish descent. His grandfather, Gabriel Morrison, was a surveyor in Central Pennsylvania. His great-grandfather, Alexander Morrison, was a farmer in Coleraine township, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His great-great-grandfather, Gabriel Morrison, came to this country from the north of Ireland in or about 1740. His ancestors were originally from Scotland —they were of the "Covenanters of Scotland." He was of a wealthy family, but his eldest brother at his father's death inherited nearly all the property, by the law of primogeniture.

His paternal grand-mother was a daughter of Thomas and Martha (Guthrie) Love, of Chester county, Pennsylvania. His great-grandmother was Prudence Gamble, of Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. His mother's name was Margaret McCalmant—now written McCommon—daughter of James McCalmant, son of Samuel McCalmant, who came to America from the north of Ireland at an early day. His ancestors were originally Scotch and in religious belief Presbyterians. His maternal grandfather, James McCalmant, was a farmer and a man of influence, and was universally respected and honored. His maternal grandmother's name was Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of John Patterson and Peggy McElhenney, who came from the north of Ireland. His father was born December 2, 1796, and died September 8, 1872. His mother was born November 7, 1801, and is still living in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania They were married November 27, 1823, and had eight children, of which Joseph was the fifth.

Joseph was educated at public and private schools and at academies: Unionville Academy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1851–2; Newark Academy, Delaware, in 1854–5, and Coatesville Academy, Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1855–6, and assisted in teaching at the same time. He studied the branches usually taught in academies, and in Latin and Greek was regarded as very apt, as he was in all his other studies, especially excelling in Greek, principally because he was very fond of the study. He always has had a very great fondness for learning and has not yet lost that fondness. He indulges still in the pleasures of science and metaphysics, and occasionally lectures on some such subject. He has furnished many valuable articles for medical societies and journals.

His experiences in early life were those of a farmer's boy, whose parents were good, kind, and withal strict Presbyterians. He was of a meditative disposition, though he possessed that characteristic fondness for fun that belongs to the Scotch-Irish. He had no fondness, however, for vicious fun or habits. After leaving school he taught several sessions in public schools.

He was at home until he was fourteen, when he went to live with his brother-in-law, Vincent King, at Deer Creek Forge, Harford county, Maryland, where he staid until April, 1851, when he returned home and that fall attended the Unionville Academy. He began the study of medicine in April, 1858, with James P. Andrews, M. D., of Oak Hill, Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. He attended Jefferson Medical College in the fall of 1859 and again in the fall of 1860, and graduated March 9, 1861. He practiced medicine in Martic township, Lancaster county, during the first year after graduating.

In June, 1862, he was examined by Dr. Gross' examining board in Philadelphia for the position of acting assistant surgeon, United States army, and was recommended to the surgeon-general by the board for such position, which was given him June 27, 1862. He was stationed at Columbian College Hospital, on Meridian Hill, at Washington, where he remained until August 31, 1863. In January, 1863 he was examined by the army examining board, of which Meredith Clymer was president, for the position of assistant surgeon United States volunteers, and was commissioned as such in February, 1863. He was promoted to full surgeon United States volunteers, by President Lincoln, June 29, 1863, and August 31, 1863, left Washington for South Carolina, sailing from New York city September 1st on board the steamer Arago for Hilton Head, where he arrived on the 4th. He was sent by the medical director to Folly Island, near Charleston, where Gillmore was battering the forts, and was made surgeon-in-chief of Vogdes' division of troops. He went to Jacksonville, Florida, in April, after a leave of absence, where he joined the division again. Near the last of April he came up to Virginia with Vogdes' division of the 10th corps, and was in the "Army of the James" until the close of the war. He was at Cold Harbor with the 18th (Baldy Smith's) corps, and was in front of Petersburg and at the battle of Fort Harrison September 29, 1864. He was again in front of Petersburg at the time of its capture, April 2, 1865. At that time he was medical director of the 24th (Gibbon's) corps. He was at Appomatox Court House April 9, 1865, and was medical director of the 24th corps from February 10, 1865, until the last of July, when the corps was disbanded. He then went to Lynchburg, Virginia, as surgeon-in-chief of the District of Southwest Virginia, where he remained until February 2, 1866, when he was honorably discharged. The duty of receiving the hospital stores of Lee's army, of disposing of his sick and wounded, and of carrying out the details of the surrender, so far as they pertained to the medical department, fell upon him after the second or third day, because the 24th corps was left until the 14th of April to carry out the details of the transaction. His "Report" of this campaign to the surgeon-general is published in the Medical and Surgical History of the War, medical volume, page 222 appendix.

Dr. Morrison never sought nor held public office. He joined the "Military Order of the Loyal Legion" of the United States—a society formed at the close of the war, similar to the old "Society of the Cincinnati," which was formed after the "War of the Revolution"—"Commandery of the State of New York," November 14, 1866. He joined the order of Free and Accepted Masons in September, 1867, and is now a member of Nodaway Lodge of Maryville. He is a member of the chapter at Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri.

He was brought up in the Presbyterian church, and became a member at Newark, Delaware—Vallandigham pastor—in November or December, 1854. He has always been an earnest supporter and defender, to the best of his ability, of the Christian religion against all opposition, whether it be scientific, so called, or metaphysical, or of some other form. He is a lover of science, so far as science is reliable, but takes no stock in the unsupported assertions of men who can see nothing but a mass of matter that has had no beginning, that cannot be either increased or diminished, and that is indestructible. He holds to the doctrine of the existence of spirit as well as matter, and to the doctrine of "revelation," and claims that true science, instead of being in opposition to religion, supports and defends it.

He is now and always has been a Republican, and cast his first vote for Fremont in 1856. He has always been an anti-slavery man, though not an abolitionist, and believed that the North had no right to interfere with slavery in the Southern states, because it existed by virtue of local laws; but he

was opposed to the institution on principle. He was a Thaddeus Stevens man.

Dr. Morrison was married July 25, 1876, to Miss Belle Pankey, of Maryville, Missouri, formerly of Fayette, Howard county. She was the oldest child of Thomas A. Pankey by his third wife, Belle M. Farris, of Kentucky. She was educated at Howard College, Fayette, where she stood first in her classes. Thomas A. Pankey was born near Prince Edward's Court House, Virginia, and afterward moved to Mississippi, where he owned a large plantation and many slaves. He came to Howard county, Missouri in 1856 or 1857. He was of English descent and was a superior man. Dr. and Mrs. Morrison have one child, a girl, born July 24, 1877.

HON. JARED EBENEZER SMITH.

SPRINGFIELD.

JARED E. SMITH, a native of Maury county, Tennessee, was born October 8, 1826. His paternal grandparents were born in Virginia, and at an early day of this country's history removed to North Carolina, where their son, William Porter Smith, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born, in 1806. They died there at a very advanced age, the grandmother having lived ninety-three years. His maternal grandparents, Jared and Jane (Erwin) Patterson, were natives of Virginia, and in that state their daughter, Christian, the mother of Jared E. Smith, was born. Her parents removed to North Carolina, and from thence to Alabama, and subsequently located in Maury county, Tennessee, where they lived to a ripe old age. The mother was a cousin of Alexander Hamilton. During their stay in Alabama Fort Gaines was built around their house, and General Jackson and officers made it their headquarters.

Young Smith received a common school education and made the best of his advantages. When sixteen years of age he engaged as a driver, getting for his services six dollars per month. He assisted his father on his farm and in the support of the family, until his marriage, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Roberta Mack, when he settled on a small farm and began business for himself, occasionally working at the carpenter's trade. In 1851, with his wife and two children, he removed to Springfield, Missouri. He farmed the first year and was for six years engaged in house building and cabinet making. In 1858 he borrowed capital and constructed a planing mill, grist mill, foundry and machine shop, in which he used the first machinery propelled by steam in the city of Springfield. He was prospering finely in his new enterprise, when the Rebellion put an end to all business prosperity in the South.

Mr. Smith helped organize a company of Home Guards, who were finally changed into United States volunteers, and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861. He was soon after enrolled with the militia of the state, and made captain of Company D, 72nd Regiment, and helped in the defense of Springfield, when it was attacked by General Marmaduke, January 8, 1863.

In 1862 he was elected representative from Greene county, and served the people acceptably for a term of two years. He was elected by the people as an emancipationist, and did much to sustain that policy, being among those who signed a declaration of the principles of "equal rights." In connection with the duties of the last named office, he was deputy United States collector. In 1864 he was elected on the Republican state ticket as register of lands for Missouri, which position he held four years. He was also county treasurer of Greene county for two years.

In 1868 he formed a partnership with his son-in-law, John R. Furgerson, and opened a drug store in Springfield. This union continued five years, when the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Smith engaged in the crockery and queensware business, in which he still continues. In 1876 he was again called by the people of his county to represent them in the state legislature, and during his term of office was appointed by the citizens of Springfield as one of a committee to organize a company and induce capitalists to engage in building the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad, now the St. Louis & California Railroad. The success of the road was due in a

great measure to the energy and efficiency of the committee. He is quite liberal in his religious belief, and has done much to advance the cause of Christianity, and has been a member of the Christian church for upward of thirty years. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party, since which time he has been a staunch Republican.

Mr. Smith has a family of six children, viz.: Virginia Christian, Florence Jane, Laura Jemima, Narsasia, William Franklin and John Mack, all living in Greene county, and all married except one. Mr. Smith is a man of commanding appearance. His intelligence, enterprise, integrity and many estimable qualities, have acquired for him a popularity not derived from any factitious circumstances, but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit. He is a gentleman of liberal impulses, public spirited as a citizen, and conscientious as a man, and has won the lasting respect of the community for his blameless business and social life.

WELCOME A. BOTKIN.

KANSAS CITY.

AMONG the men to whom belongs the merit of building their own fortune, and who by their own untiring perseverance have attained a competence that will allow them to follow such a course in life as their tastes and inclinations may dictate, we place the name of Welcome A. Botkin. He was born April 8, 1839, in Clark county, Ohio, and is the son of Charles and Dorcas (Tuttle) Botkin, who were natives of Virginia and immigrated to Ohio when quite young.

Welcome assisted his father on the farm and attended the district school. He improved his meager educational advantages and at the age of twenty began to teach. He was thus employed for three years, when he went to Wooster, Ohio, and engaged in merchandising. After a period of eighteen months he sold his store in Wooster and returned to his native county to resume school teaching. In 1867 he located in Baxter Springs, Kansas, and in partnership with his brother opened a grocery store. They continued in this business until the opening of the First National Bank in 1871, in which he took a large interest, and engaged as assistant cashier for a short time, after which he was elected cashier.

In the meantime Mr. Botkin had become interested in Joplin, Missouri, and believing it to be a better location for a bank than Baxter Springs, he resigned his position as cashier of the First National Bank of Baxter Springs, June 18, 1873, and the following day came to Joplin, where, in company with Messrs. E. R. Moffet and J. B. Sergeant, he opened the Bank of Joplin of which he was cashier. He held this position until April 24, 1874, when he resigned

August 1, 1874, in company with his partners in the bank, he organized the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company, each owning a one-third interest. The company owns a large tract of the most valuable mineral land in Jasper county. The business increased so rapidly that it became necessary to have a railroad to some good market, over which it could send its minerals and get coal for fuel. Several unsuccessful attempts had been made to organize a company to build a road which would intersect some other, by which Joplin could have the benefit of a good market. This failing, the Lone Elm Mining company decided to build a railroad of their own, and as Kansas City was the most desirable point, they constructed their road to Girard, Kansas — a distance of thirty-eight miles — where they met the Missouri River, Ft. Scott & Gulf railroad, thus affording them direct communication with Kansas City. The Joplin railroad was completed August 29, 1877, without the aid of city or county, and is now (1877) one of the most profitable roads in the West. The Joplin Coal and Mining Company owns two thousand acres of land in Crawford county, Kansas, on the Joplin railroad, on which are extensive coal mines, under the control of the Lone Elm Mining and Smelting Company.

In February, 1878, Mr. Botkin removed to Kansas City. The Missouri Valley Bank of that city that month increased its capital stock, and Mr. Botkin purchased a heavy proportion of the shares. He was elected cashier of the institution, which

position he fills with ease and honor. Mr. Botkin has never taken an active part in politics, but is identified with the Republican party. He has never permitted the use of his name in connection with any office.

He was married September 26, 1872, to Miss Cordelia Browne, of Kansas City, daughter of Richard and Lumina Browne, an old family of that city, now in California. Mr. Botkin is a man of social, genial disposition, well calculated to make and retain friends. His life, while it presents few marked novelties, shows a sturdy industry, a persevering energy, and a crowning success that may be studied with pleasure and profit.

COLONEL GEORGE SOLON RATHBUN.

LEXINGTON.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Newburgh, Ohio, on the 27th day of February, 1829. His parents names were George Steward Rathbun and Harriet (Warren) Rathbun. His mother was a woman of remarkable intelligence and sprightliness. She died when he was thirteen years of age. His father, a farmer, still lives near East Cleveland.

After having received a fair academical education and graduating at Bacon's Commercial College at Cincinnati, he entered upon the study of law in the office of Bishop & Baccus, who were at the time prominent attorneys practicing their profession at Cleveland, Ohio. Previous to completing his studies, at the age of nineteen he removed to the state of Missouri, residing for several years in St. Louis county, when he removed to the county of Lafayette and for a time engaged in teaching, having charge of the Wellington Academy. And, in the meantime, having thoroughly prepared himself for the practice of his profession, on the 25th day of May, 1857, was duly licensed by Judge Russell Hicks, of the 6th Judicial Circuit, as a practicing attorney, and enrolled as a member of the Lexington bar, and entered at once into a fair and profitable practice. At the November election, 1860, as a candidate of the Whig party upon the Bell and Everett ticket, he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and in the deliberations of that body, which met on the 2d of January following, he took a decided and active part. Not being an original secessionist, he advocated the doctrine that the state legislature as a body had no power to sever the connection of the state with the general government; but that this could only be done by the absolute right of revolution, or by calling a convention which should reflect the will of the people, who alone had the right to modify or abolish the organic law of the land; that the paramount authority was vested in the people; that our government was Federal and not National in its character; and that the same power which brought the states into the Union and adopted the Federal constitution had the right in convention assembled to dissolve their connection with it, and when they had seen fit to exercise that right as had been done by South Carolina and the Gulf States, in convention, the power of the general government over them ceased to exist, and the president could not lawfully call upon Missouri for volunteers to suppress the so-called Rebellion; and he therefore voted and urged that not a single man should be furnished to subjugate the Southern States. He supported the measure calling for a border state convention and advocated all propositions that tended to avert the calamities of a civil war. Fort Sumter soon fell, the legislature re-convened in May, Camp Jackson was surrounded by and surrendered to the Federal troops under Lyon and Blair. This news created intense excitement at Jefferson City; the military bill passed both houses and the state swung out at once into the vortex of civil war, and the subject of this sketch received his commission from Governor Jackson as Lieutenant-Colonel and Judge-Advocate of the 8th Military District, including the border counties south of the Missouri river, and immediately repaired to Lexington to organize forces for the coming struggle. In the latter part of June, after the skirmish at Little Blue, having organized some two regiments of infantry and cavalry, the command under General Rains took up its march for the south-western portion of the state to concentrate its forces and for drill and discipline. It encountered on its march General Sigel, near Carthage, and fought the first

important battle west of the Mississippi river, which resulted in the rout of Sigel and a decisive victory for the state troops. Halting on Cow Skin Prairie, the men drilled hard and by rigid discipline prepared for the coming struggle with General Lyon, who with Sturgis and Sigel now occupied Springfield. General McCullough, with the Arkansas and Texas troops and a Louisiana regiment, moved up from the Cherokee Nation the last of July, and uniting with the Missourians moved forward, camping on Wilson's Creek, twelve miles from Springfield. The 8th Military District at this time had as many men organized in the field as all the rest of the state, and this division was under the command of Brigadier-General Rains as district commander, and the judge-advocate in this and all subsequent engagements of the state troops acted as aid-de-camp. Rains' forces were camped at the foot of and upon what was afterward called "Bloody Hill," and on the 9th of August the entire command was supplied with from twenty to thirty rounds of ammunition and orders given to break camp at nine o'clock and march on Springfield in three columns. A sudden storm occasioned the recalling of the order, and the men slept upon their arms. In the meantime the Federals had adopted a similar course, and having marched all night, on the morning of the 10th surrounded the state troops on three sides of their camp, General Lyon moving directly with the main force upon Bloody Hill, the possession of which would give him the key to the entire position. Rains' forces were speedily formed in line of battle along the crest of the hill, and his aide sent to General McCullough informing him of the approach of the entire Federal army, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and asking that Colonel Weightman and Bledsoe's battery should be at once sent to strengthen his position. The reply was for Rains to hold his position at all hazards, and that support would be sent in ample time. Sigel's guns soon opened on the opposite side, throwing shot and shell through the camp, and in a short time the battle was raging on all sides; for six hours, with but occasional lulls, there was an incessant war of musketry, which, after the overthrow of Sigel, finally culminated upon and around Bloody Hill. Lyon pressed his troops steadily forward, riding first a gray and then a bay horse, both of which were shot under him, and he finally fell upon the crest of the hill pierced through the breast with a rifle ball, not more than twenty-five steps from Rains' headquarter tents that had remained standing during the entire battle. The Federal command now broke into rapid retreat, leaving their dead commander and killed and wounded upon the field.

In this brief sketch it is impossible even to mention the services rendered and the campaigns participated in from the beginning to the close of the war. The first military courts-martial held west of the Mississippi river was conducted by him as judge-advocate, and in this capacity he prepared charges and specifications and conducted the most important courts-martial held in the district; and in the discharge of these duties the innocent and those who had been guilty of a technical violation of the rules of war only, were protected, while the deserter and they who had openly violated military law were rigidly prosecuted. He actively participated in the siege of and battle at Lexington, and rendered efficient service in the re-organization of the army at Boston Mountains, and in its advance to Pea Ridge, and at Elk Horn Tavern was present upon the field and participated with the Missouri troops in all the vicissitudes of that memorable engagement. He commanded the advance at the battle of Prairie Grove, was present at Lone Jack and carried out with him from that expedition one hundred and fifty well armed and well mounted men, who went into the command then organizing as Shelby's Brigade. He participated in the fight at Granby and Newtonia, and also upon the expedition to Cape Girardeau, commanding the rear from Bloomfield to the crossing of Saint Francis river, repulsing repeated attacks made upon it, participated in the unfortunate and ill timed expedition to Helena, was at Bayou Metoe, and after the fall of Little Rock, while at General Parson's headquarters below Shreveport, Louisiana, had the pleasure of witnessing General Dick Taylor's magnificent charge of cavalry upon the advance of General Banks' army, which resulted in the capture of some three thousand men, two hundred ambulances, three hundred wagons, forty pieces of artillery, a large quantity of arms and munitions of war, and the complete route and overthrow of an entire division of his army.

In August, 1864, it having been determined to invade Missouri, a company of officers and men numbering about one hundred, were sent into the state in advance of Price's command to penetrate to the western border and concentrate all the irregular troops and volunteers to join the regular forces upon their arrival. Of this company Colonel Rathbun

was chosen commander, and starting out upon the march from Batesville, Arkansas, entered the state near West Plains, and passing through Texas county entered Laclede; and when near Lebanon, while passing through a skirt of timber, the command was suddenly attacked upon the rear and flank by a large force of Federals who poured a galling fire into their ranks, killing one man, wounding severely several others, and disabling some six or eight horses. The company at once formed into line, the attacking force were charged, routed, and driven back into Lebanon, leaving eleven men killed and wounded upon the line of retreat; and from this point to the crossing of the Osage river, near Warsaw, was one continued surprise to the home guards stationed through the county, who were captured in squads and companies, about one hundred of whom were paroled and turned loose at the crossing of the river. Passing on without interruption through Henry and Johnson counties, Lafayette county was reached, Lexington menaced, the Federal forces there stationed crossed the river, and the city formally surrendered and was occupied by the Confederates some three weeks before Price's arrival. Then followed the battles of Westport and the retreat southward, which, after leaving Missouri, became the march of a disorganized rabble, without order, without commissary stores, and without any fixed purpose, except to get through the wild Indian country if possible into Southern Arkansas and Texas. Horses, mules and wagons were abandoned and the line of retreat was marked with desolation, starvation and ruin. Colonel Rathbun in this last raid carried out with him his wife and two boys, aged at the time five and six years. They stood the fatigue and danger of the journey remarkably well, and upon reaching Boggy Depot in advance of the army were kindly cared for by General Cooper, who shared with them his commissary stores of sugar, coffee, flour, etc., which was a most timely supply and fully appreciated by them.

Thus ended the campaign. He remained at Arkadelphia until the year following the close of the war, when he returned with his family (bringing with him an Arkansian) to Lexington, and as soon as permitted by the iron-clad oath resumed his profession of the law. Enrolled as an attorney of the United States district and circuit courts, and of the supreme court of the state, he has successfully defended in these courts some of the most important bond cases of his own and adjacent counties. As attorney and director of the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad Company he aided materially to the successful completion of that road, and secured its first lease to the Missouri Pacific. His general practice at the bar has been extensive in both civil and criminal cases. He has defended many men for the highest offenses known to the law of the state with almost unvarying success. He is a thorough student, a fair, logical and forcible speaker, and as a jury lawyer has but few superiors. He is an obliging, courteous, and affable gentleman, true as steel to his friends and prompt and reliable in all his business relations.

He is an Odd Fellow in good standing and a member of the Christian church.

He was married July 4, 1858, to Miss Dicie Jennie Dean, daughter of Jesse Dean, Esq., of Lafayette county, formerly from Carrollton, Kentucky, by whom he has had six children, all living, the four eldest being sons and the two others little girls, six and nine respectively, all born in Lafayette except one son, Willie, in Arkansas.

R. E. TURNER.

ST. JOSEPH.

RICHARD EDWARD TURNER was born at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, August 25, 1830. His parents were Zephaniah and Susan (Tutt), Turner, who were married at Culpepper Court House, December 19, 1816. The father of Zephaniah Turner was a colonel in the Revolutionary army, and he himself was a United States soldier in the war of 1812.

Young Richard quit the public schools of Ohio and Missouri at the age of thirteen and completed his education as best he could in the active pursuits of life. At fourteen he was a clerk in the store of James A. Tutt, at Millersburg, Missouri, and in 1848 he took charge of the mercantile house of T. P. Bell, in Cooper county, which he conducted with

success for some time; then engaged with a wholesale and retail dry goods firm at Boonville, Missouri. In the spring of 1850 Mr. Turner accepted a situation as book-keeper for Abram Nave, at Savannah, Missouri.

In 1851 Mr. Turner went to Salt Lake City with a stock of goods owned by Mr. Nave and himself, and spent the winter of 1851–2 at that place. He then found it necessary to exchange the merchandise of which he had charge for horses, cattle and mules, and with these he went to California and disposed of the live stock profitably, returning to Savannah in November, 1852, *via* the Isthmus of Panama and New Orleans. In 1854 Mr. Nave and partner sent Mr. Turner to California in charge of a second expedition. The outfit was composed of thirty men, sixteen wagons, fifty horses and mules and seven hundred steers, which he safely conducted to the ranch on Sacramento river, and in the fall of 1854 returned to Savannah by way of the Isthmus of Nicaragua and New York.

On the 1st day of January, 1855, Mr. Turner formed a partnership with Mr. Abram Nave and James McCord to conduct, under his management, a retail store at Oregon, Missouri. The venture was successful. In 1858 they removed the stock to Forest City, in the same state, where the business was continued until 1860. In that year Mr. Turner purchased the interest of his partners and associated with himself Mr. H. L. Williams and John M. Frazer, under the firm name of Turner, Frazer & Co. The new firm conducted the business at the old stand until 1864, when they removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, and established a wholesale grocery house. Mr. Turner is still a partner in that establishment, and Turner, Frazer & Co. are well and favorably known throughout the South and West, and after fourteen years existence rank A No. 1 in commercial circles.

Richard E. Turner is preëminently a business man —business is his life and pleasure. For twenty-two years he has been driving on without intermission, save one single week's vacation. He has made moderate gains annually, and that satisfied him; slowly but surely he has made his way to competency, with the pleasing retrospection that it has been fairly acquired.

Mr. Turner has been a director in the Missouri Valley Railroad Company, a director in the St. Joseph & Denver City Railroad Company, vice-president of the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and president of the Citizens' Street Railway of St. Joseph from its organization to the present time. Every practical enterprise calculated to enhance the interests of his city has found in him a friend.

He has been a Mason for seventeen years; is a member of the Missionary Baptist church; is a conservative Democrat and in favor of free trade and specie payments He is in good health, active, and his future life promises much of good to himself and society.

HON. WILLIAM HENRY CHILES.

LEXINGTON.

WM. H. CHILES, the older of the two sons of Colonel Henry C. and Maria (Wilson) Chiles, was born November 4, 1841, in Paris, Kentucky. He is a descendant of an old Virginia family and his paternal grandfather was an early settler of Kentucky.

In 1847 his father, who was a merchant in Paris, Kentucky, removed to Estill Springs, Kentucky, where he remained for several years as one of the proprietors of that popular resort. In 1855 he returned to Paris, and in the summer of 1858 removed to Lafayette county, Missouri where he engaged in farming and where he still (1878) resides. Mrs. Maria Chiles died in Paris in 1846 beloved and lamented by a large circle of friends.

Mr. Chiles had excellent educational advantages, attended the preparatory department of Transylvania University, Lexington, Kentucky, and took a partial course at Bethany College, Virginia, in 1860–1, graduating in Latin only. After the breaking out of the war in the latter year he was obliged to leave school, and for the succeeding eighteen months taught in Lexington, Missouri. In 1862 he commenced the study of law with Hon. Henry C. Wallace—his present partner,

and in May, 1864, was licensed by the circuit court, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession In 1864 he visited St. Louis to look out a suitable location for practice; but owing to the troublous times, and meeting with no suitable opening, he returned to Lexington. In February, 1865 he moved to Montana Territory and located in Virginia City, where he pursued his profession until June, 1868. While there he was city attorney for some time. In 1866 he was elected to the upper house of the Montana legislature by the Democratic party, and in 1867 was president of that body. On leaving Montana he returned to Lexington, Missouri, and in the fall of 1868 became associated with A. F. Alexander, under the firm name of Alexander & Chiles, continuing in this connection until the 1st of January, 1874, when the old firm was dissolved and he became a member of the law firm of Wallace & Chiles.

In 1867 he was made a Master Mason in Montana Lodge No. 2, Virginia City, Montana, and is now a Royal Arch Mason. His parents were members of the Christian church; but his own tendencies are towards the Episcopal doctrines, though he has never joined any denomination. Mr. Chiles has always been a Democrat, active, energetic and influential as a party worker.

At the solicitation of the centennial committee he prepared a history of Lafayette county, as provided for by the National Congress of 1875, and read it at at the one hundredth anniversary of the Union's birth, in Lexington, July 4, 1876. The history was widely published and praised. Printed copies were deposited among the county and state archives, as provided for in the Congressional resolution, and copies sent to different cyclopædias and state libraries. We give a synopsis as a brief history of that county:

"November 16, 1820, Lillard county was organized; but the name was changed to Lafayette in 1825. Gilead Rupe was the first settler, locating in 1819. The first county seat was called Mt. Vernon, situated on the Missouri bluffs between where now stands the village of Berlin and the mouth of Tabo creek and was the council grounds and trading point of the Blackfeet, Mohawk and Pawnee Indians. The first county court met there, in the house of Samuel Watson, January 22, 1821, composed of Judges John Stapp, John Whitsett and James Lillard, under commission of Governor Alexander McNair. Young Ewing was clerk, Markham Fristoe was appointed county collector and constable, and John Dustin was first county surveyor. The first term of the circuit court was held February 12, 1821, Judge David Todd, with Hamilton R. Gamble, circuit attorney, Young Ewing, clerk, and William R. Cole, sheriff. The first steamboat on the Missouri to that point arrived in 1820 or 1821. The first crop of hemp was raised in 1819–20, and sold for seven dollars per hundred—a crop which has since been the staple and formed the wealth of the county, until the war of 1861–5 so changed the system of labor as to render it unprofitable. "Old Town" Lexington was laid off in April 1822, by George A. Gordon, George Houx and General James H. Graham, and sold by James Bounds, John Dustin and James Lillard, commissioners. There was then within two miles of that point a Baptist log church; the nearest corn mill was sixty miles, so that most of the meal used was "pounded" in extemporized mills made of hollowed logs and stones. The county seat was changed and the first court held in Lexington February 3, 1823, and the circuit court the following March. The first church building was erected by the Presbyterians and Cumberland Presbyterians in 1827 or 1828. Tennessee and Kentucky furnished the earlier settlers. April 30, 1834, occurred the first and one of the very few female criminal executions in this state, that of Mary Andres, *alias* Mary Trumberg, for the murder of her infant child. Dover was founded in 1836 and Wellington in 1837. In 1845 Lexington was incorporated, the present court house being built in 1847, and is deserving of great credit for her literary institutions. The county was in its greatest prosperity when the war broke out in 1861. Since the war the county has rapidly filled up and has now very little open pasture; blue grass is now the principal dependence of stock men. In 1868 the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern Railroad junction was completed to the river bank opposite; the Lexington & St. Joseph in 1869; the branch railroad from Lexington to Sedalia in 1871; the St. Louis, Kansas City & Wyandotte narrow gauge railroad in 1876. The coal trade was fairly opened in 1875, and large shipments have since been regularly made, one company selling $100,000 worth annually."

Mr. Chiles was married September 29, 1868, to Miss Mary D. Graves, daughter of David A. Graves, of Lafayette county. She was a lady of remarkable grace and beauty and one whose domestic virtues cannot be surpassed. They have only one child, a daughter named Maria W., born August 19, 1869.

In person Mr. Chiles is somewhat above the medium height, of a slender frame and graceful carriage. His features are prepossessing, yet lines of thought upon his cheek and a forehead to some extent enlarged by a slight inclination to baldness, indicate the persistent efforts he has made in rendering himself proficient in the profession he has adopted. While a member of the legislature of Montana his thorough knowledge of the common law and of parliamentary usages contributed in no

small degree in transforming the crude customs of a community of western miners into a wholesome system of legislative enactments. In many conventions in which he has represented the people of Lafayette county as a delegate, his experience, quickness of perception and remarkable foresight have been signally effective in the removal of obstacles and in the facilitation of business. A mind well cultivated and tastes fashioned in early youth by the models of classical literature, and improved by a thorough conversance with the choicest works of English literature, have rendered him pleasing in conversation and an agreeable companion, while his amiability and natural sprightliness of disposition is winning to strangers. In his speeches, his arguments are clear and logical, his illustrations in good taste and well chosen, his conclusions impressive and convincing. In his management of legal controversies, his perfect familiarity with the principles of the law of evidence, his energy and knowledge of human nature frequently win success in cases involving serious doubt, and convince the minds of those who know him that he possesses all the qualifications of an accomplished and successful lawyer.

DR. WILLIAM H. TRIGG.

BOONVILLE.

THERE are few men of the present day whom the world acknowledges as successful, more worthy of honorable mention or whose life history affords a better example of what may be accomplished by steady perseverance, energy and industry, than the subject of our sketch.

William H. Trigg was born January 24, 1808, in Wilson county, Tennessee. His father, Daniel Trigg, a farmer in good circumstances, and his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Hodge, were of Scotch-Irish descent and of Presbyterian faith. He received a good education at the schools of the neighborhood. In those days what book knowledge boys obtained was a few months schooling in the winter of each year, spending the remainder of the time in work upon the farm. After leaving school he read medicine under the tuition of Dr. Hodge, of Gallatin, Tennessee. Completing his studies, he commenced practice, in 1831, in the neighborhood of the old homestead in Wilson, afterward removing to Cainsville, in the same county. From there he removed to Gallatin, Sumner county, Tennessee. In February, 1834, he removed to Boonville, Cooper county, Missouri, and continued the practice of his profession for one year. The country was then new and sparsely settled, and finding the arduous duties of a physician too laborious, he gave up an increasing practice and engaged in mercantile pursuits with two gentlemen, the firm being Boyer, Blythe & Trigg. They continued the business in Boonville for two years, when the partnership was dissolved. He then connected himself with his father-in-law, Mr. Jacob Wyan, in the same business, the firm being Wyan & Trigg.

In 1835 he married Miss Sarah Gaines Wyan, daughter of Jacob & Nancy Wyan, who were among the first settlers in Boonville. A large portion of Boonville is the addition made by Jacob Wyan in the year 1840. Of this marriage were born four children: three daughters and one son, all of whom are now living, married and settled in Boonville. His grandchildren number eleven boys and two girls. A fond and indulgent parent, it is a great source of pleasure to the grandfather to have his children settled around him. The names of his children are: Josephine H., wife of John T. Pigott; Juliet A., wife of William M. Johnson; Annie M., wife of William M. Lionberger, and William W. Trigg, who, with Messrs. Pigott & Johnson, is associated with him in business.

The death of Jacob Wyan, in 1842, necessitated the closing up of the business of Wyan & Trigg, he acting as executor of the estate. In 1847 he opened the first bank in Boonville, and continued a general banking business in his own name until 1858, when he formed a banking association under the firm name of William H. Trigg & Co., composed of some of the leading capitalists of the county, viz: James M. Nelson, Joseph L. Stephens, Caleb Jones, John R. French, A. S. & H. R. Walker, A. J. Read and others. This association, after a prosperous career of six years, mutually agreed to wind up its exten-

sive business, as the storm of civil war was fast unsettling all business interests.

In 1864 he removed with all his family to New York state, and located in Cortland, where he opened a mercantile house in partnership with his sons-in-law, John T. Pigott and William M. Johnson, and his son, William W. Trigg, under the firm name of William H. Trigg & Co. Their residence there was for only one year, when they returned to Boonville. He resumed the banking business under the old firm name, and also associated with his sons-in-law and son in the mercantile business, under the name of W. M. Johnson & Co. The mercantile business was discontinued in 1867, and the banking business carried on until 1875, when he closed the exchange and banking part of his business and opened a real estate and loan office, with a mercantile establishment, under the old firm name of W. H. Trigg & Co., which still continues.

In all his varied business experience and difficulties, through the panics that frequently affected very seriously the business of the country, he never failed to meet promptly every obligation. With a high sense of honor and integrity, his word was as good as his bond, and his motto: "Owe no man anything." For many years from its organization he was one of the directors of the Central National Bank of Boonville. With almost every enterprise tending to build up and improve the city of his adoption, he has been connected, viz: A ferry across the Missouri river at Boonville, the Boonville Building Association, the Central District Agricultural Society, of which he was treasurer as long as it existed, and all railroad, manufacturing and school enterprises. The building of the First Presbyterian and Episcopal churches of Boonville was very materially and actively encouraged by him.

He is not a church member, yet a firm believer in the gospel of Christ; liberal in support of the ministry and all benevolent and charitable objects; having a high regard and respect for the word of God; a man whose standard of honesty, morality and justice is high. He is truly a self-made man, as, solely relying upon his own industry and natural resources, he has acquired a sufficiency of this world's goods, and has the pleasure of seeing his family comfortably settled around him.

In politics he was a steadfast Whig so long as that party existed, and was a great admirer of Henry Clay. Since the demise of the old Whig party, he has claimed no connection with any political organization. During the late war he took a decided Union stand. Never a Republican, never a Democrat, he has acted with the conservative element in politics since the war, voting for the best men to administer the government honestly. Never an office-seeker, he has sought prudently to administer his own affairs and honestly discharge those trusts confided to him.

A life of sixty-nine years of integrity, energy and temperance finds him still in active business. He never used tobacco or ardent spirits, bathed regularly winter and summer, and also abstained entirely from tea, coffee and milk, until within the last few years of his life. No man, perhaps, ever lived in Central Missouri who has bought and sold as much real estate as he. The conveyances, as appear on the official records of Cooper, Saline, Pettis, Morgan, and other counties of the state, will attest this fact.

JUDGE FREDERICK W. SMITH.

ST. JOSEPH.

FREDERICK W. SMITH was born at Losheim, Rhein, Prussia, October 3, 1815. But little is known of his ancestors, he having emigrated to this country at the age of eighteen, and come west soon after his arrival in New York.

He received his early education in his native town at a "canton schulen" (common school), and afterwards entered a military academy where he was engaged as civil engineer, and, as was the custom, received regular wages.

Landing in New York in the summer of 1833, he remained there almost a year and removed from there to New Orleans, where he was employed in a cotton press. Soon after this owing to the breaking out of the yellow fever in that city, he embarked on the Mississippi river and came to St. Louis, where, soon

after his arrival, he was appointed deputy city surveyor for a term of years. In 1837 he left St. Louis for Platte Purchase, and settled at Black Snake Hills —the name by which the site of St. Joseph was formerly known. Here he engaged in farming and surveying, having made the original maps of St. Joseph and named it after the founder of the city, Joseph Robideaux. Mr. Smith pre-empted one hundred and sixty acres of the land upon which the city now stands, and which has been divided, subdivided and sold at different times leaving his property scattered, but of great value.

In 1843 he was married to Jane Tolin, daughter of Richard and Rebecca Tolin, of Davis county, Missouri. They have three children living—a son in the real estate business in St. Joseph, a gentleman of fine intellect and superior education, having for the simple honor, taken a course at a medical college and graduated with honor, receiving a diploma, although never intending to practice. His second son, Augustus M., is now attending the University at St. Louis, a young man of energy and having a great love of study. His daughter married John A. Duncan of the firm of Duncan & Wyeth of Kansas City, engaged in the wholesale hardware business.

Mr. Smith was captain of the militia for a number of years, and was afterwards made a major of the state volunteers. He was appointed first postmaster of the Black Snake Hills, and received at a later date the first appointment of postmaster of St. Joseph, which office he held under four different Presidents. In 1861 he was elected mayor of the city and filled the position with honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the public. His last office was that of judge of Buchanan county court—his term ending in 1876. His many public offices of responsibility show with what respect and trust he is held by the citizens of St. Joseph. He is an adherent of the Catholic religion; in his political opinions an Old Line Whig and at present a Republican.

WILLIAM J. STONE.

NEVADA.

THE Stone family were originally from England, emigrating and settling in the ancient colony of Virginia, at Jamestown, at an early day. Three generations of them have been born and reared in the old commonwealth. The great-grandfather of William J. Stone was born there, and was a soldier in the Revolutionary army, and after the war a farmer. The grandfather, John Stone, was born in Culpepper county, of the same state, and with his four brothers emigrated to Madison county, Kentucky, in the early part of the present century. He was county surveyor for many years, and died in 1863, aged about ninety-four.

William Stone, father of our subject, was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in 1813, and farmed there until the breaking out of the war. He then moved to Washington, Daviess county, Indiana, remained there until 1871, when he settled in Waco, Texas, where he still resides. William Stone married Miss Mildred Phelps, who was born in Madison county, Kentucky, and died in 1852 in about her thirty-fifth year.

Their son, William J. Stone, was born May 7, 1846, in Madison county, Kentucky, and was the youngest of four children. He worked on his father's farm and attended school until 1863, when he went to live with his sister in Columbia, Boone county, Missouri. There he enjoyed the advantages of the State University for three years, and subsequently received a thorough commercial education in Stewart's Commercial College at St. Louis.

On his return to Columbia he entered the law office of his brother-in-law, Squire Turner, remaining there two years, when he was admitted to the bar. Immediately thereafter he removed to Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, and entered into partnership with Judge A. B. Carleton. The firm of Carleton & Stone continued but one year, and in 1870 Mr. Stone settled in Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was prosecuting attorney for that county in 1872–3. In the latter year he formed a partnership with C. R. Scott, and the law firm of Scott & Stone still exists.

In 1877 Mr. Stone purchased an interest in the *Vernon County Democrat*, and has been one of its

editors ever since. The Democratic party elected him to the state conventions of 1872–74–76. In 1872 he was their delegate to the congressional convention. In 1874 he was before the convention for nomination as the candidate for congress, but after the fiftieth ballot was defeated. In 1876 he was elected presidential elector.

He is a Mason, an Odd Fellow, a Knight of Pythias, and in religion a liberalist. He was married April 2, 1874, to Miss Sarah Louise Winston, daughter of Colonel W. K. and Catharine Winston, of Cole county, Missouri, which union has been blessed by one interesting son, born January 15, 1875.

Mr. Stone's characteristics are embraced in the words simplicity and earnestness. Plain in dress and manner, reserved in disposition, he is frank, positive, direct in purpose and unyielding in his advocacy of the right. As a lawyer he is studious, as a practitioner careful and prudent, as an advocate he is concise in statement, terse in argument, vehement in denunciation and eloquent in periods. He is held in high esteem by the community in which he lives, and his influence as a lawyer and a citizen, already wide, is rapidly enlarging.

GENERAL WM. G. MINOR.

JEFFERSON CITY.

WILLIAM G. MINOR was born in Fredericksburg, Virginia, February 1, 1806. He was among the first pupils of the University of Virginia, and having studied law with his father, Garrit Minor, Esq., he commenced the practice of his profession in Gloucester county. He removed soon afterward and continued the practice in Caroline county, whence, in 1840, he removed to Missouri and settled in Jefferson City. In 1842 he took an active part in politics, and represented Cole county in the house of representatives of that year. In 1849 he was appointed adjutant-general of the state, and in 1850 he was appointed by the supreme court United States Commissioner on the part of Missouri to run its northern boundary line, which was in dispute with the state of Iowa.

He died in 1851, while in the discharge of his duties as secretary of the state senate.

In 1839 he married Miss Ann French Rootes, in Virginia, and had issue living at the time of his death, two sons and one daughter.

General Minor was foremost among the *belles lettres* scholars of the state, and his frequent contributions to the scholastic journals and reviews of the country attest the depth and liveliness of his matured and highly cultivated intellect. His pen was equally admirable and pointed in political strife, and he has left no enemies.

GENERAL JAMES L. MINOR.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JAMES L. MINOR was born in the town of Fredericksburg, Virginia, June 9, 1813. His father was Garrit Minor, a lawyer of eminence, a participant in the war of 1812, for many years a delegate to the state legislature from Spottsylvania county, mayor of the city of Fredericksburg, and one of the presidential electors of the state when Virginia, in 1824, voted for General Jackson. In 1803 he married Miss Eliza McWilliams, only daughter of Major William McWilliams, who served during the war of the Revolution as aid to Lord Stirling, and was greatly instrumental in detecting and defeating the conspiracy, headed by Conway, to supplant General Washington as commander-in-chief, and to substitute, in his place, General Gates, then fresh from the laurels of Saratoga. Of this marriage were born nine children, six sons and three daughters, all of whom married and had issue. Of these

children five survive at this date (1877). Their parents died in 1832, the father in June and the mother in August.

Young Minor was educated at the classical academy of his native town, and at the age of fifteen was selected as the assistant teacher of the classics. He studied law with his brother, General William G. Minor, in Caroline county, Virginia, and finished his law course with Judge John T. Lomax. In 1833–4 he taught school in the family of Captain Reuben Grigsby, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, in order to obtain the means to complete his legal studies and to migrate westward. In 1835 General Jackson offered him the post of United States district attorney for the Southern district of Florida, which he declined.

In May, 1835, he landed in St. Louis, and in June of that year commenced in Palmyra the practice of law, which he prosecuted until the fall of 1838, when he was elected secretary of the state senate. In February, 1839, he was nominated by Governor Boggs, and confirmed by the senate, as secretary of state. This position he held continuously until April, 1845. In April, 1839, he became adjutant-general, and in 1842 superintendent of public schools.

In May, 1844, he was married to Miss Sallie C. Goode, whose father had recently emigrated from Amelia county, Virginia. She died in July, 1845, in consequence of the birth of a daughter, named in her honor, and who afterward, in 1863, married Colonel Hamilton Gamble, eldest son of the governor of the state. From this latter marriage was an issue of three daughters, all living. Colonel Gamble died in April, 1877.

In 1846 General Minor married Mrs. Louisa M. Smith, of Cole county, Missouri, his present wife. Of this marriage three children were born, all of whom died in infancy.

In 1845 he took leave of active public life and devoted himself to the pursuit of agriculture, in the cultivation of a large farm of the alluvial lands of the Missouri river, and in the production of hemp and tobacco he found occupation congenial and profitable. While a farmer, however, he filled several important trusts. He was twice curator of the State University, a manager of the first State Lunatic Asylum, and a member of the board of guardians. He was also corresponding secretary of the agricultural board, holding the state fairs at Boonville, in which capacity he labored by speech and pen to elevate the farmers as a class, to stimulate them to the necessity of a higher knowledge of the principles of their occupation, and to impress upon them the dignity and importance of their profession. He was secretary of the Lodge of Grangers in Cole county.

General Minor took no part in the late war, and has uniformly been a state-rights Democrat.

COLONEL WILLIAM PINCKNEY SHAW.

BROWNSVILLE.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY SHAW was born July 26, 1826, near Murfreesborough, Bedford county, Tennessee. His grandfather on his father's side, Christopher C. Shaw, was born in Ireland, emigrated to America when quite a young man, took part with the patriots in their struggle for freedom, was made a captain in the Continental army, settled in South Carolina at the close of the Revolution and married Miss Mary M. Butler, a lady of Welsh descent. His father, T. L. D. W. Shaw, was born in South Carolina in 1799, moved to Tennessee with his parents, who settled in Bedford county. His mother, Elizabeth Cunningham, was the daughter of Rev. Richard Cunningham, D. D., a Baptist clergyman of distinction, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in South Carolina, and married Margaret Bagby, of South Carolina, who was of Scotch descent.

William P. Shaw emigrated to Missouri with his parents, who settled in Ray county, in 1836. He received such an education as the scant facilities of the times afforded. Leaving his father at the age of fifteen, he for three years traveled through the Southern States, trading and dealing in stock. On his return to Missouri, he settled in Howard county and took charge of the plantation of David Perkins, a Virginian, as overseer, where he was employed three years. At the end of that time he served an apprenticeship with James McCown, of Richmond,

Missouri, in the carriage and wagon making business. He had good taste for mechanical work, and at the close of his apprenticeship, established himself at a point in the eastern portion of Ray county, which was for many years known as Shaw's shop, but which, having became a village, is now known as Morton. Here he labored for several years, but finally abandoned his shop and moved to a farm in the same county.

In 1861 he joined the army of General Price, and was acting quartermaster of Reeves' regiment, with the rank of colonel. After the battle of Lexington and the reorganization of the army, he retired from the service, returned to his farm in Ray county and engaged in the breeding and sale of fine stock, Fort Leavenworth being one of his principal points of sale. In 1867 he laid out the town of Hardin, Ray county, on the North Missouri Railroad, and built a hotel, which he kept for five years. In 1872 he sold out his possessions in Hardin and removed to Sweet Springs, near Brownsville, Saline county, where he has since resided. He was a contractor on the Lexington branch of the Missouri Pacific Railroad. He has been instrumental in developing Sweet Springs, deals in real estate and is a prominent auctioneer. He was one of the commissioners to treat with the Indians of Nebraska for the purchase of that territory, and accompanied the Indian chiefs on their visit to Washington to complete the negotiations. He is the only surviving member of the commission that made the treaty. Politically Colonel Shaw was an old line Whig, until the death of his party, and now acts with the Democrats. In religion he is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church (South).

He was married August 26, 1847, to Miss Julia A. Waterman, of Ray county, Missouri. Her father was a member of George Bryant's colony, that emigrated to and settled in Ray county in 1840, but died soon after his removal to Missouri. She was born in Buffalo, New York, May 17, 1830. Her father was of English, and her mother of Scotch descent. On the death of her father, her mother moved to Lexington, Missouri, where she was educated. She died December 14, 1875, and was buried in Brownsville cemetery. They had six children: Robert S., born in December, 1851, now in the lumber and grain business in Savannah, Missouri, Sarah Pinckney, born in December, 1850, married James Field, of Higginsville, Lafayette county; William Lucian, born February 29, 1853, is agent and operator at Phelps, Missouri, on the St. Joseph, Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railroad; Belle, born May, 1855, married L. J. McConnell, of Brownsville; Reuby Elizabeth, born in July, 7, 1857; Columbus P., born in September 15, 1859, is a telegraph operator on the Saint Joseph, Kansas City & Council Bluffs Railroad, at Phelps. The children seem to have inherited the energy and business tact of their father, and by their sobriety, industry and prompt attention to business, have secured situations in youth that other and more experienced men have failed to attain. Colonel Shaw united with the Methodist Episcopal church (South) in September, 1861, and since then has been an active laborer in the Sunday school cause.

DANIEL PRICE BELCHER.

GREENWOOD.

DANIEL PRICE BELCHER was born July 13, 1823, in Lee county, Virginia. His father, Andrew Belcher, was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, in 1797; was educated in the common schools; married Miss Nancy Price, who was born in Russell county in 1797, and was the daughter of Daniel Price, a farmer, born in 1765, a soldier of the war of 1812 and his brother a member of Congress from his district. His grandfather, John Belcher was a native of Virginia, but of English descent.

When Daniel was nine years old his father immigrated to Knox county, Tennessee, where he remained one year. In 1833 he moved to Jackson county, Missouri, and settled four miles east of Independence, where he resided for three years. He then moved to the Little Blue river, twelve miles south of Independence, and remained there five years. In 1841 he moved to Cass county, near the Jackson county line, one mile south of Greenwood and six miles northwest of Pleasant Hill, where he still

resides. What education Daniel P. Belcher received was derived from the common schools of Jackson county. He is, and has been from his youth, a farmer. His father and mother had ten children: five sons—Daniel P., John M., George W., Andrew J., and James Oliver—and five daughters—Jane L., Judith, Nancy E., Mary and Sarah. James O. died in February, 1877, leaving a widow and seven children.

Daniel P. Belcher was married February 1, 1844, to Miss Eliza Jane Flannery. She was born in Cape Girardeau, Missouri, in 1826. She was the daughter of Silas Flannery, who was the son of a Baptist clergyman in Virginia. Her mother was Nancy Irwin. Mrs. Belcher died in 1851, leaving three children: Elizabeth, born September 3, 1846, married in the fall of 1863, and died April 3, 1865; William W. Belcher, born July 15, 1848, and Angelina, born April 21, 1850. He was married to his second wife, Elizabeth Snider, April 20, 1852. She was born in Kentucky in 1817; her father was a Baptist minister. To them was born a son, Elisha, who died when six weeks old. Mrs. Belcher died April 17, 1853. He was married to his third wife, Sarah Dame, December 12, 1854. She was born in Tennessee in 1817; was reared by her sister, her mother having died when she was an infant. She came with her sister to Missouri, in 1839, from Tennessee. Her father was David Dame, a native of Germany. By this last marriage Mr. Belcher has two children: James Madison, born September 7, 1856, and Mary Jane, born March 29, 1859. Both he and she are members of the Missionary Baptist church, as are also all of his children except one.

In politics he follows the example of his ancestors and votes with the Democratic party. He is also a member of the Grange.

His son, William W. Belcher, married Miss Anna Poe, in the fall of 1868. His daughter, Angeline, married Tony Hackler, of Torrent county, Texas, in the fall of 1870.

Mr. Belcher is a man highly esteemed among his neighbors for his liberality, uprightness and good citizenship.

JAMES T. FARRIS.

STOCKTON.

JAMES THOMAS FARRIS was born February 17, 1832, in Cooper county, Missouri. He is the oldest of four children born to Isaac D. Farris and Francis O. Bryan, who were married in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1831. The Farris family is of Irish origin. Some time previous to the Revolution, the ancestors of James T. Farris emigrated from Ireland and settled on the eastern shore of Virginia, where his grandfather, James Farris, was born. The latter removed to New Madrid county in 1809. He lost most of his property by the volcanic earthquake of 1811. He settled in Cooper county, after locating a claim which he received from Congress, that body having voted to the sufferers patents to any portion of the public lands in Missouri. He engaged in farming and remained on his farm in Cooper county until his death in 1843, aged about seventy-one years. He was the father of eleven children, nine of whom grew to majority, and one of whom, Isaac D. Farris, born in New Madrid, October 23, 1811, was the father of the subject of this biography. He resided in Cooper county until 1844, when he settled in Sullivan county and engaged in agriculture. In 1853 he removed to Chariton county, Missouri, where he died in 1854, in the forty-third year of his age. He was a clergyman of the Baptist denomination and for many years a justice of the peace, noted for his Christian walk and conversation.

James T. Farris received a limited education in the subscription schools of Cooper and Sullivan counties, which he attended for two years, working on the farm in the summer and occupying his leisure hours in the improvement of his mind by study and reading by the light of a hickory bark fire. When nineteen years of age, he went to Illinois where he employed two years traveling, working on farms and gaining a knowledge of the country and of the different methods of agriculture. Returning to Missouri, he taught a subscription school during the winter and was employed on a farm during the balance of the year. This he continued until 1855, when he

located in Linn county and began merchandising. The panic of 1857 proved disastrous to him as well as to thousands of others, and from that time till the breaking out of the war he was engaged in no regular business.

On the 14th of August, 1862, he enlisted as a private in Company I, 33d Regular Missouri Infantry. He was afterward promoted to the position of sergeant and took part in the campaigns of Southern Missouri and Arkansas, serving until May 21, 1864. Sickness, occasioned by exposure in the swamps around Helena, had rendered him unfit for military duty and he was discharged. He returned to Missouri and again took up his residence in Linn county, teaching school until 1867, giving his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1867 he moved to Stockton, Cedar county, and opened an abstract and real estate office. The following year he was elected superintendent of common schools in Cedar county. He was admitted to the bar in 1872, since which time he has been in the practice of law, continuing his real estate business. In 1877 he entered into partnership with W. H. Sherman, the firm of Farris & Sherman having complete abstracts of title to all lands in Cedar county.

In political sentiment he was originally a Whig, but on the demise of that party he allied himself with the Republicans. In 1870 he joined the Liberal Republicans, but since then, preferring the Democratic to the Radical Republican party, he has voted with the Democrats. In 1869 he was a delegate to the congressional convention where the first Liberal movement was made. He was a delegate to the Liberal Republican state convention in 1872, and in 1876 a delegate to the state convention that selected delegates to the National convention. During the 26th General Assembly he was sergeant at arms in the state senate, and was for two years chairman of the Cedar county Democratic executive committee.

In religious affairs he is liberal.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

He was married October 30, 1852, to Miss Harriet W. Bradley, daughter of Thomas Bradley and Margaret Waggoner, of Macon county, Missouri, by whom he had one child, since dead. They separated in 1854. On the 8th of March, 1862, he was married to Miss Nancy C. Moore, daughter of Squire Moore and Celia Curtis, of Linn county, Missouri, by whom he has had six children, all of whom are still living.

CALEB WINFREY, M. D.

PLEASANT HILL.

CALEB WINFREY was born December 8, 1823, in Surry county, North Carolina. His grandfather, Caleb Winfrey, was born in Virginia in 1742, and moved to Surry county, North Carolina, and died there in 1833, aged ninety-one years; he had four sons, Isaac, Thomas, John, and Caleb, of whom Isaac and John died young, leaving no families; Caleb resides in Cherokee county, North Carolina, and Thomas, the father of the subject of this sketch, died in Surry county in 1840, aged forty-five years.

Caleb Winfrey received instruction in the common schools of his native state, and taught school at the age of sixteen in Surry county. He moved to Missouri in the summer of 1842, located in Howard county and commenced teaching school. In the spring of 1843 he moved to Lafayette county, and while teaching near Chapel Hill began the study of medicine with Dr. Thomas E. Wilcox, of Lexington. He thus continued teaching and studying during the years 1843–4–5. In the fall of the latter year, he attended medical lectures at the St. Louis University, medical department. He graduated, with twelve others, in March, 1847, and immediately moved to the vicinity of Lone Jack, Jackson county, and began the two-fold business of practicing medicine and farming. He sold goods at Lone Jack, also, from 1851 till 1861, when the destructive effects of the war closed his business career as a merchant. In the latter year he entered the army as surgeon in the Missouri state guard, and engaged in the battle of Wilson's Creek (where he took part as a soldier during the fight), and of Lexington. He entered the regular Confederate army as a private soldier in July, 1862, and was elected captain of

Company C, 3d Regiment Missouri cavalry, which Colonel Upton Hays commanded. He led his company in the battle of Lone Jack, August 16, 1862, losing nearly one-fourth of his men in the battle. At one time the enemy was intrenched in his residence, which, though repulsed several times, he finally charged, drove the enemy out and held the position. After this battle the colonel appointed him surgeon of the regiment, a position he held during the balance of the war. He was present at the second battle at Springfield, Missouri, fought January, 8, 1862, Generals John S. Marmaduke and Joseph O. Shelby commanding, at the battles of Newtonia and Cane Hill, in September, and of Prairie Grove, in December of that year; at the battles of Champion Hill and Big Black in the state of Mississippi, fought May 15 and 16, and of Vicksburg in July, 1863, when the latter post was surrendered, and he was sent to the parole camp of Demopolis, Alabama. In October of that year he was permitted by General Joseph E. Johnston to rejoin his command, and he crossed the Mississippi forty miles below Vicksburg, by the aid of a servant and skiff, and rejoined General Price near Camden, Arkansas, in December. In the spring of 1864 he was assistant surgeon in all the battles around Camden, and in the fall took part in General Price's Missouri raid, going as far as Kansas City. At a point seven miles north of that place, he was detailed to take charge of the wounded and bury the dead, in October, 1864, and subsequently took the wounded into Kansas City. On the 12th of April, 1865, he left on a steamer for St. Louis, intending to rejoin his command, but on reaching that city he learned that General Lee had surrendered, and gave up the idea, surrendering to the military authorities at that point. He then went to Pleasant Hill, Cass county, where he now resides, although his family remained two years longer in St. Louis.

He was married June 27, 1847, to Miss E. A. Shore, of Lafayette county, Missouri, born September 24, 1831. They have had five children: Josephine, born February 27, 1849; Napoleon B., born December 19, 1852; Ida, born September 21, 1845, died in St. Louis and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery; Isaac Anna, born August 13, 1859; Caleb H., born January 26, 1862. Isaac Anna died November 8, 1875, and is buried at Pleasant Hill. He has supported every Democratic candidate for the presidency from President Polk down. He united with the Baptist church in Buchanan county, Missouri, in 1843, and has ever since been a consistent member.

BENJAMIN McLEAN.

KANSAS CITY.

BENJAMIN McLEAN was born January 10, 1828, near Ottawa, Canada, of Scotch and English parentage. His grandfather was a native born Scotchman, but removed early in life to Ireland, where he taught school for several years, and where his son James, Benjamin's father, was born in 1790. James immigrated to Canada in 1822 and for many years was engaged in farming, and in mercantile business at Ottawa and Richmond. He was a good substantial business man, accumulating considerable property and was well known as a prominent and influential citizen. He died at Richmond in 1876. His marriage with Miss Mary Pierson occurred in 1820. She was of English descent and a lady possessed of much strength and force of character. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are still living.

Benjamin received a good common school education at the schools in Ottawa and Richmond. His father then gave him the choice of learning a trade or taking a collegiate course of study and preparing himself for the legal profession. He chose the former, and while in his seventeenth year engaged to work in a harness and leather store, where he continued for three years, learning all branches of the trade, and by doing much extra work was enabled to accumulate about three hundred dollars in money, which he almost entirely lost, having left it with his employer, who failed in business just before the expiration of his third year. He then worked for

Benjamin M. Lean

another party engaged in the same business for six months, after which he went, in the spring of 1848, to Buffalo, New York, where he found employment in making collars and saddles. Being a rapid workman he earned from fifteen to twenty dollars per week, and after remaining here eighteen months, working hard and saving his money, he went to Randolph, Cattaraugus county, New York, where he opened a harness shop and commenced business for himself. By his industry, economy and strict attention to business he secured a good trade, and in about three years accumulated three thousand dollars.

In November, 1853, he married Miss Ellen Rumsey, daughter of Colonel Calvin Rumsey, a highly esteemed citizen of Randolph, who was widely known and prominent both in business and politics. Colonel Rumsey had established a tannery a few years previous, which received his personal attention and was a prosperous business. After his death, which occurred in the spring of 1854, Mr. McLean took charge of the tannery, his previous experience and business qualifications making him highly competent to do so. He sold out his harness and saddle trade two years after, but continued in the tanning business until 1861, when the tannery was completely destroyed by fire. Having but little insurance the loss was great, including nearly all that he had gained by a successful business during several of the best years of his life.

From the time he first went to Cattaraugus county he had taken an active part in politics. He had assisted in organizing the Republican party of that county, and was for several years a member of its board of supervisors. He had been a delegate to a number of its congressional conventions, and was intimately acquainted and associated with the leading politicians of Cattaraugus and Chautauqua counties. In the fall of 1861 he was nominated and elected sheriff of Cattaraugus county, and moving to Ellicottsville, the county seat, held the position three years. By saving his salary and by some profitable speculations in real estate he again accumulated considerable means.

In the spring of 1865 he went to the oil regions and was engaged with others for about nine months at Pit Hole, in putting down oil wells. In this operation he made some money, but seeing many others meet with heavy loss, concluded it was risky business and abandoning it returned to Ellicottsville. He then decided to try his fortunes in the West, his object being to embark in the hide and leather trade and to select a town or city that would combine for shipping both railroad and river facilities. Mrs. McLean approving and being in hearty sympathy with her husband in such an undertaking, gave him much assistance in obtaining information of the western country. They thoroughly studied its geography, having access to the original survey of Missouri and Kansas, and from all that they could learn of climate, soil and natural advantages, were impressed that Kansas City, Missouri, was the most favorable locality and would be the future great city of the West. Mr. McLean went there in January, 1866, for the purpose of seeing and making a personal examination of the country, and having his previous opinion completely confirmed, he immediately returned, and after making the necessary arrangements removed there with his family the March following. He first bought for a residence a house near the corner of Wyandotte and Ninth streets, and for his place of business rented the store room on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Grand avenue, and two years later he built the brick building on the opposite corner, which is now but a branch of the main business house, a large and commodious brick building on the corner of Tenth and Hickory streets, West Kansas. He brought with him ample means and soon built up a large trade in hides, wool, tallow and furs, sending agents to the Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Kansas, and some parts of Missouri. Having an extensive acquaintance and many personal friends among tanners in the Eastern states, and being well known in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other large cities, he found ready sale for all he bought, and frequently had standing orders for nearly all his goods. He did a business the first year of two hundred thousand dollars, and some years since it has aggregated an amount of nearly one million. He now has branch houses in Santa Fé, New Mexico, Garland and Pueblo, Colorado.

Mr. McLean is one of the most thorough, energetic and successful of the business men of Kansas City, and in every respect the architect of his own fortune, being a worker and confining his attention strictly to business, superintending it almost in detail. He has always been a Republican in political faith, and although he had taken but little interest in Kansas City politics, was induced by a large number of its citizens to allow his name to be used in the Republican convention for mayor in 1874. He was unanimously nominated and supported by a large

majority of the business men without regard to party, receiving at the election the highest number of votes ever before given to a Republican candidate, the city being largely Democratic.

In personal appearance Mr. McLean is strongly built, of medium height, and possessed of strong powers of endurance. He has always been quite temperate, and enjoys a good degree of health. He has a clear and observing mind and a large share of that valuable commodity, "good common sense." He is a prudent, cautious and safe financier, taking but few risks and making a success in most of his business operations. He is prompt and decisive in action and prosecutes with vigor whatever he undertakes. He has a wide range of general and practical information, is quite a reader and his travels have been considerable. He is genial and social in disposition, devoted to his family and friends, and quite liberal and charitable toward worthy objects. He has bought and improved some fine business and residence property in different parts of the city, which he still owns. His present beautiful and attractive place of residence, near the corner of Tenth and Central streets, he has occupied since 1872.

Mrs. McLean's parents were natives of Vermont, as were her grandparents, David and Mary (Benson) Rumsey. The Rumseys were of English origin. David served his country through the war of the Revolution, lived to be ninety-eight years of age, dying in Chautauqua county, New York, and was one of the last survivors of the Revolutionary soldiers.

His son Calvin was born in 1784. He held a colonel's commission in the war of 1812, removed to Genesee county, New York, when about thirty years old, and shortly after to Chautauqua county, same state, where he became widely known, having established the first line of stage coaches running west from Buffalo. He represented that county in the legislature of the state, and was once elected to Congress.

In 1817 he married Miss Mary McWhorter. She was of Scotch parentage, and is living with her daughter, Mrs. Rumsey, at La Crosse, Wisconsin. She has been a most devoted wife and mother, is now eighty-four years of age, and possessed of unusual vigor for one of her years.

Mrs. McLean was the youngest child of Calvin and Mary Rumsey, they having had eight children. She was born November 22, 1829, is an educated lady of great practical good sense and judgment, prepossessing in appearance, artistic in taste, amiable in disposition, and highly esteemed by all who know her. She is an Episcopalian in religious faith, being a member of Grace church and active in its Christian and benevolent work.

Mr and Mrs. McLean have been blessed with two children, now (1878) young ladies, educated and accomplished. Clara, the eldest, graduated at Supplee's Seminary, Philadelphia. She possesses a decided taste and ability for art, and has already produced some fine paintings in oil. Jennie P. is a graduate of Mrs. Reed's Seminary, New York city.

CAPTAIN DANIEL H. McINTYRE.

MEXICO.

DANIEL H. McINTYRE was born May 5, 1833, in Callaway county, Missouri. His father, Charles Weaver McIntyre, was a native of Fleming county, Kentucky, and immigrated to Missouri in 1819, locating in Boone county, from which he removed to Callaway, and from thence to Audrian, in which county he died in 1875. He was by occupation a farmer, and served as a soldier in the "Black Hawk War." His grandfather, Daniel McIntyre, was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. The mother of the subject of our sketch was Margaret Harrison, of Montgomery county, Virginia, daughter of Thomas Harrison, a planter, who immigrated to Missouri in 1825, locating in Callaway county, where he died.

Daniel was educated at Westminster College, graduating in 1861, just in time to catch the "war fever," for which there was no cure except a four years' term of hard service. He entered the Confederate army as Captain of the Callaway Guards, of Colonel Burbridge's Regiment, and remained on duty until the close of the war, serving in several regiments, and doing duty in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. He was an active partici-

pant in the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which battle he was wounded, as he also was in the raid of 1864. He was taken prisoner in 1861 and held for nine months. At the termination of the war he returned to Audrain county and gave his attention to farming.

In 1871 he began to read law in Mexico, Missouri, under the supervision of Governor Hardin, and being admitted to the bar in the same year, entered upon the practice of his profession in Mexico, and has since resided there as a practicing attorney. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Audrian county.

In 1874 he was the senator from the district composed of Audrian, Boone and Callaway counties. In 1876 he was elected representative from Audrian county. As a member of the legislature he acted as chairman of the Judiciary committee. In politics he is a Democrat.

Captain McIntyre married Miss S. F. Simpson, of Audrian county, in 1866, who has been a most devoted helpmate.

His entire career has been one of great activity, and of benefit to his fellow citizens, who hold him in high regard. He is a gentleman of cultivated tastes and engaging manners, and interests himself in all the movements for intellectual and material improvement of the people of the community in which he resides.

RUDOLPH BIRCHER.

ST. LOUIS.

RUDOLPH BIRCHER, son of Andrew and Mary Bircher, was born in canton Aargon, Switzerland, December 25, 1809, where his father was an extensive wine grower. Rudolph attended school in his native canton until he was sixteen years of age, working at spare intervals between the age of eleven and seventeen in the silk, cotton and broad cloth factory. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the 8th Regiment Swiss Guards, Charles Tenth's body guard, which was stationed in Paris and Marseilles, where it remained until after the revolution of 1830, in which it took an active part, when it was sent home, and young Bircher discharged. While in military service, 1827, he joined the medical staff, graduating in 1829, and serving as a medical officer during the remainder of his term of enlistment. In 1831 he served three months as a volunteer in the Switzerland militia, in the campaign against the Jesuits, paticipating in several skirmishes with so much credit that he was promoted "sergeant of the battalion," for meritorious services. At the close of this campaign he returned home and engaged in wine growing until 1832. In the spring of 1833 he emigrated to the United States, landing in New York City, June 25, and immediately proceeded to Cleveland where he took passage on the Ohio canal for Portsmouth, Ohio. A broken aqueduct laid the boat up at Circleville, and Mr. Bircher concluded to locate temporarily in that place. He therefore opened a Swiss barber shop and attended to such medical practice as he could secure; but his business was limited owing to his inability to speak English.

Having made good progress in the knowledge of the English language, in 1835 he removed to St. Louis where he opened three barber shops, giving to each his personal supervision; but especially occupying himself with the medical department of his business—cupping and leeching. He was the first person that imported leeches into St. Louis. Having followed his occupation as a Swiss barber for ten years, in 1845 he abandoned it and purchased a livery stable on Pine street between Third and Fourth, which he kept for four years, when he sold the ground to Mr. Bales of Cincinnati, who built a theater upon it, which is still standing. Mr. Bircher then bought a farm of one hundred and seventy acres six miles beyond the then city limits, and on which he still resides. It was only partially cleared at that time, and had one small log house upon it. Since then it has been thoroughly improved; he has built a fine stone residence for himself, a magnificent brick for his son, besides several farm houses for his tenants. But the city is fast encroaching upon his grounds and before long it will be laid out into streets and covered with dwellings.

In 1871 he bought one hundred and thirty-five feet on Chestnut street, corner of Sixth, adjoining the Laclede hotel, upon which he built a large wing

for that house, making it one of the most imposing structures in the West. The building was completed August 1, 1873, and opened to the public on the 16th of the same month as the Laclede–Bircher Hotel. The structure occupies the whole block on Chestnut street between Fifth and Sixth, is six stories high, and contains one hundred and fifty rooms. The main entrance on Chestnut street is a fine portico with solid pillars, leading into the rotunda with its tesselated floor, in the rear of which is the office, bar and billiard rooms of the house and the telegraph office. The house is fitted up in first class style throughout, elegantly furnished and provided with all the modern conveniences. The reception room has been pronounced one of the most magnificent in the Union. The dining room, forty by one hundred and ten feet, is beautifully furnished, and has an orchestral gallery that will accommodate fifty performers.

Mr. Bircher has now (1878) been successfully operating the hotel nearly two years. The house has already gained favor with the public until its reputation is thoroughly established as one of the few really good hotels on the continent. He gives his personal supervision throughout the entire establishment, and has demonstrated his ability to keep hotel. In other ways Mr. Bircher has added greatly to the wealth and commercial value of St. Louis. Besides this enterprise he has erected twenty-nine large buildings in the city at an average cost of $600,000.

He has also evinced quite a military taste and some military ability. Besides his military service in Switzerland, he organized in 1842 the first regular military company in the state of Missouri; was tendered its command, but declined on account of business, accepting the 1st lieutenantcy. In 1862 he enlisted a company for the "Central Guard Regiment" and served as its captain until the close of the war. Since making St. Louis his home, Mr. Bircher has taken an active interest in her municipal affairs—always ready to aid such enterprises as tended to benefit the city; he has taken stock quite liberally in railroads and plank-roads to connect the city with other points, and sometimes to his own cost. He is deeply interested in all matters of popular education —from 1852 to 1856 serving as school commissioner from Central and Ferdinand townships, during which time he built three fine school houses. In 1836 Mr. Bircher was initiated into the Travelers' Rest Lodge, I. O. O. F., at St. Louis, and was the first candidate initiated after the organization of the lodge.

In his religious sentiments, a liberal Protestant; in his political views, a Benton Democrat before the war, he has been a Republican ever since. He has twice returned to Europe since leaving the hills and valleys of his native Switzerland—the land so much beloved. His first visit, of six months, was made in 1859; his second, of nine months, in 1866.

In 1830 he was married to Mary Ann Weile, a native of his own canton, whose brother was a prominent wine-grower there. The union was a happy one and Mr. Bircher attributes much of his success to the wise counsels of his beloved wife, who passed away from earth on the 17th of April, 1878, after forty-eight years of most delightful companionship with her now disconsolate husband, leaving him sore-hearted, his life empty and alone. Of their seven children, two only are left. Mr. Bircher is a fine representative of his race: hardy, determined, persevering, independent, noted equally for his courage, thrift and economy; and he has been perhaps as much indebted to his affable manners, as to his shrewd business management, for his prosperity in the country of his adoption.

E. T. KELLOGG.

KANSAS CITY.

In giving a history of the representative men of a place or period, representative ideas should govern the selection. The so-called Turkish bath is now one of the prime factors of our civilization. "Cleanliness is next to godliness," in more ways than one. The domain of ignorance is governed by the demon of dirt. The bath as a curative agent in many conditions is fast superseding other agents of the *Materia Medica*. It is called "Turkish," but it is more—it is Roman, Greek, Phœnician, Egyptian, Chaldean, while we find traces of its history among the legends of the pre-Aryan period and anterior to the Braminical revolution of the East. Above all, it is modern and scientific. Its highest develop-

ment dates to within a period of thirty years, and embracing Europe as well as America, its crowning glory as a remedial agent is in Kansas City, Missouri.

In 1872 Dr. E. T. Kellogg started this bath in Kansas City. The highest purpose then aimed at was washing the skin, but Dr. Kellogg soon saw that, while cleansing the circulation of impurities, and thereby relieving many forms of disease, he had under his control an agent of higher powers and wider scope than a mere sudorific. He made the study of "high heat" the business of his life, and we now see that the use of the bath of seven years ago was but a prophecy of its present condition and future usefulness. Knowing the action of all drugs to be dynamic, he said "high heat" is dynamic, too; can I use it? Seven years ago, and the bath was regulated to produce the sweating process only, involving a temperature of from 90 to 130 degrees Fahrenheit; if diaphoresis was produced, the bath had done all it was capable of doing. This is not the condition now. Hahnemann and Priesznitz have revolutionized medicine and founded systems. Kellogg has done more; he has given to medicine not a dogma but a fact! That fact consists in this: that "high heat," from 130 to 250 degrees Fahrenheit, under proper directions, has a specific curative power of its own in the cure of disease, independent of cleansing, rubbing and washing, and dependent solely upon the judicious application of "high heat," as indicated by pathological conditions. This has been to Dr. Kellogg the study of years, and is now being successfully evolved at his "Bath."

This principle of the specific power of "high heat" in the cure of disease was originated by Dr. Kellogg, and is being introduced into all the baths of the world as fast as people can understand and apply it. Dr. Dio Lewis says: "Dr. Kellogg understands heat better, he uses it bolder and more successfully in the cure of disease than any man now living." Dr. Kellogg first tried his new discovery upon cancer, and the success was so remarkable that the rush of patients from all parts of the United States ruined his other business and prevented further investigation. People did not care to be treated for disease in company with cancer, and such patients are not now received by him, while such diseases as diabetes, Bright's disease, lung difficulties, rheumatism (acute and chronic), with the long list of blood poisons, seem to yield to "high heat" as if by magic.

Dr. Kellogg was born in Bethany, Pennsylvania, in 1822. His maternal grandfather was the celebrated Judge Woodward, of that state. When seventeen years of age he emigrated on foot to Wisconsin, where he resided till he came to Kansas City, in 1872.

Much of his success is due to his wife, Mrs. Hettie Kellogg, in charge of the ladies' department, who is fully alive to the fact that her husband's discovery will go down to posterity, and by which only can his biography be written.

HON. JAMES E. McHENRY.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JAMES E. McHENRY was born May 18, 1836, in Jefferson City, Missouri. His father, James B. McHenry, removed to Jefferson City in 1825, and engaged in building. In 1838 he was one of the contractors for the erection of the state house. He married Miss Sidney R. Edgar, by whom he has ten children. She is a native of Russellville, Kentucky.

James E. McHenry was educated at the schools of Jefferson City until fifteen years of age, when he entered the office of the *Metropolitan* and began to learn the business of a printer. The paper was at that time under the editorial control of Hon. Hampton L. Boone, well known throughout Missouri as an able and efficient editor. He remained in the office two years, after which he was appointed chief clerk in the office of Hon. Allen P. Richardson, state register of lands, with whom he remained till the close of his term of office. In 1854 he was appointed chief clerk in the office of Hon. John M. Richardson, secretary of State. In 1856 his health gave way under too close application to his labors, and he accepted a position as clerk on a Missouri river steamer. In this capacity he served two years, and then reëntered the office of the register of lands and devoted a part of his time to the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1860, and began the practice in Jefferson

City. The civil war coming on, the profession suffered from the stagnation of business, and he associated himself with General J. S. Hackney in a land and tax agency. Non-residents held large tracts of land in the state, and in the disturbed condition of the country they found it difficult to get their business arranged and their taxes paid. This business was, therefore, highly lucrative to Messrs. McHenry & Hackney, as well as a great convenience to absent land owners. In 1864 he sold his interest in the land business to his partner and removed to Virginia City, Montana Territory, and began the practice of law. The following year he returned to Missouri, spent the summer in St. Louis, and located in Kansas City and resumed the practice of his profession. He was soon after appointed clerk of the Kansas City court of common pleas. In 1868 he was nominated by the Democrats for the same position and elected. In 1871 he received the appointment of deputy clerk of the Jackson county circuit court, a position he held until elected register of lands in 1876. He was nominated for a second term by the Democratic Convention, July 10, 1878. His duties as register includes the care of the records of surveys made by the surveyor-general, the records of the United States recorder of land titles, internal improvement, school and swamp land titles.

He was married September 6, 1866, to Miss Kate Laselle Houck, daughter of Don Solomon Houck, of Westport, Missouri. Her father resided for many years in Boonville, Cooper county, and was a pioneer in the Santa Fé trade, which he began in 1825, amassing a large fortune, and died in 1872. Mr. McHenry has four children born of this marriage, one son and three daughters: Houck, the son, was born in June, 1868; Nellie in 1870; Maude, March 15, 1872; Kate, August 23, 1876.

In politics he is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in political affairs. In religion he is a Presbyterian, having been for a number of years associated with that church. He is a man of compact build, capable of performing a large amount of work. His individuality is marked, social qualities are agreeable, and his rank in society is second to none. In his official relations he is highly respected by all who have business with him.

JAMES BASCOM PRITCHETT.

ST. CHARLES.

JAMES B. PRITCHETT was born on his father's farm in Warren county, Missouri, October 22, 1845. His father, Joshua Mays Pritchett, was a Virginian, but moved to Missouri in 1837 and settled within a mile of his present home in St. Charles county. He married Miss Emily Elizabeth Edwards, daughter of Henry and Sarah M. Edwards, who moved to Missouri from Virginia in 1836. The latter is still living, eighty years of age. Her brother is Hon. W. W. Edwards, now judge of the circuit court of St. Charles. They had six children, five of whom are now living, viz: Sarah Elizabeth, married Dr. Burch, deceased, of St. Charles; William Henry, still living on the old homestead in Warren county; Caroline Virginia, now Mrs. George W. Walker, a farmer of St. Charles county; James Bascom, subject of this sketch, and Olive Waller, now Mrs. Fred. Griswold, of Warren county, Missouri.

After receiving his primary education at the common and private schools of his country home, James Bascom entered Central College at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, in 1860, where he remained until the fall of 1861, when he returned home and there remained two years. He removed to St. Charles in 1863 and was there engaged two years as clerk in the dry goods business. After this he was employed as clerk in the United States marshal's office. He then entered the commercial college at St. Louis and completed his course in 1865, when he returned to St. Charles. There he entered into the dry goods business in company with John N. Miltenberg, under the firm name of Miltenberg, Pritchett & Co., but sold his interest in six or eight months. He was then appointed United States deputy collector, which office he filled for some time. He opened a clothing store in St. Charles May 17, 1869, and in this business continued about six years, with reasonable success, when he sold and opened a merchant tailoring establishment in September, 1877. In this he was accidentally unfortunate, for on the 1st of Decem-

ber following his entire premises and goods were destroyed by fire. Most young men would have been discouraged, but he was a native of the same country where Boone once breathed, and it was but natural for him to "pick his flint and try it again."

Mr. Pritchett had been elected treasurer of St. Charles county in November, 1876, and he had so far doubled his labors in attending to the duties of that office and those pertaining to his other business. He now devoted himself assiduously to his county official trust. He was elected for two years, and still holds the office. He had been county treasurer, and until his election to the same office in the city government, faithfully performed its duties. When elected as county treasurer, in 1876, he manifested his personal popularity by being chosen as an independent candidate, when the candidates of both the regular parties were running as independents for the same office. Men of all parties—Democrats and Republicans, Liberals, Conservatives and strict constructionists—alike voted for him, thereby evincing a confidence in his official capacity and integrity not often attained by men of his age.

A few months ago, while filling the office of county treasurer, a fire destroyed his papers, vouchers and some of his books. By working night and day, and having his business so clearly in his mind, he was enabled at the next meeting of court to have all his accounts so registered that his audits were accepted and approved after a rigid examination.

Mr. Pritchett has been a Mason since 1870, and has filled the offices of junior and senior warden and is now master of St. Charles Lodge. For the same length of time he has been an Odd Fellow and occupied all its official chairs except those of grand and vice-grand. He has been treasurer of his lodge for many years.

He was raised a Methodist, but in his manhood has become liberal in his religious views. And so in his politics, while claiming to have been always a Democrat, he reserves for himself a freeman's right to choose from among the applicants those best suited to the office; he also grants this right to every other freeman, and sees no propriety in ostracising a fellow-being because he worships or votes contrary to him.

January 26, 1870, Mr. Pritchett married Miss Cornelia M. Lyons, a native of St. Louis county and daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Lyons, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. Two bright, intelligent boys—James B. and William H.—have blessed the union.

Here is encouragement for young men. This man had neither the stepping-stones of family prestige nor the "open-sesame" of riches; with only his individual merits, by moral and commercial rectitude, by prompt attention to business and official duties he has already—at the age of thirty-two years—attained to no mean distinction as a merchant and an honorable name in commercial circles, but by probity of conduct has so won the confidence of the people that they have made him the custodian of their association and county moneys. He has carved success already on his youthful banner.

HON. MORDECAI OLIVER.

ST. JOSEPH.

MORDECAI OLIVER was born October 22, 1819, in Franklin county, Kentucky. At the age of eleven he emigrated with his parents from his native state and settled in Ray county, Missouri. Facilities for education in that portion of Missouri at that time were indifferent, indeed poor, and after receiving a common school education he entered upon the study of law. After three years of close application he was admitted to the bar with honorable mention at the age of twenty-three. With his characteristic energy and resolution he closely followed up his profession with varied success until 1848, when he was elected circuit attorney of what was then called the Ray circuit. He held this position four years, during which time he discharged the duties of that office faithfully and with ability. He continued in the practice of his profession with new and better encouragements until 1852, when he was nominated and run for Congress in the 4th Congressional District, as the candidate of the Whig party, against Hon. James H. Birch, the regular nominee of the Democratic party. Having to con-

tend with a large Democratic majority as well as an able opponent, he immediately opened an ardent and protracted canvass in his district, which resulted in Birch's defeat and his election. For a young man he ranked high in Congress and commanded the respect and confidence of its ablest members.

In 1856 he was re-nominated for Congress by the Whig party, and was reëlected over Hon. Solomon L. Leonard, the nominee of the Democratic party. In this Congress he rose to prominence; was appointed and served upon several important committees, and took an active part in many heated discussions upon the leading questions at that time. During this, his second term in Congress, great troubles and confusion occurred in the then territory of Kansas, growing out of its organization and especially in its relation to slavery. A committee of three was appointed to repair to the territory and investigate the cause and nature of the troubles. This committee was composed of Hon. John Sherman, of Ohio, Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan and Mr. Oliver. After spending about ninety days in the territory, their investigation resulted in two reports—a majority report and a minority report. The majority report was made by Messrs. Howard and Sherman and the minority report was made by Mr. Oliver. Both reports having been presented, the minority report was sustained by the House of Representatives of Congress. The duties of this committee were arduous and exceedingly embarrassing. He was not a candidate the third time for reëlection. He might have been, but in the year 1855-6 "Know Nothingism" made its appearance, and as one of its effects not only disrupted but well nigh absorbed the Whig party, and he took strong grounds against the Know Nothing organization, its principles and purposes; he became obnoxious to the Whigs, and made no effort to conciliate them, or to become their candidate for reëlection to Congress. He published a letter to his constituents, giving the reasons for opposing Know Nothingism, which was widely circulated and was published in most of the papers in the West and South and contributed essentially to the defeat of the Know Nothing organization. This letter is too lengthy for insertion into this brief sketch, yet as indicating his earnest opposition to that organization a few extracts are here given:

"I should be wanting in candor if I withheld my convictions regarding the peculiar doctrines of the Know Nothing party. These doctrines are qualified or unqualified hostility to naturalized foreigners and Catholics, native and foreign, residing in the United States. Speaking simply as an American citizen, I deem these doctrines absurd and pernicious, and if incorporated into our laws (which cannot be, however), fruitful of great evils. If Catholics be traitors, the proof of their guilt is not to be found on the pages of our history; and no vote of mine shall help to make them traitors by branding them with that opprobious epithet. I shrink from pronouncing three millions of men perjurers and traitors, without being able to allege one overt act in support of the appalling accusation. In this connection, however, I beg to remark, that I am as much opposed to the tenets of the Catholic faith as any man in America; but that is with me a theological and not a political matter; and so far as I am concerned, I should rather turn them over to the tender mercies of the numerous and learned champions of Protestantism, than to condemn these tenets and proscribe their devotees by legislative or political action; for I have yet to learn that persecution or proscription has suppressed error or converted the benighted. * * * * Our country has grown powerful and prosperous with a rapidity that has no example in the world's history, under the influence of our free laws, and no vote of mine shall help to dry up any of the resources of that prosperity or power. Equal freedom for all creeds, equal facilities to all men of the great Caucasian race for acquiring and preserving the sacred right of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness' have been the leading characteristics of our own National policy—the pillars of our power; and as I am rather conservative than destructive, I shall not coöperate in pulling down or unpropping the fabric which our ancestors founded. Hence, a strict adherence to the letter and spirit of the constitution of our country, if we would perpetuate the blood-bought rights of 'life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.'"

Upon the dissolution of the Whig party he resumed the practice of his profession and prosecuted it assiduously until again in 1861, at which time the war of the Rebellion occurred, and he took an active part on the side of the Union and against the Rebellion, from first to last. Soon after the inauguration of the Rebellion a convention assembled at the capital of the state and among other important measures, by ordinance, deposed the then existing state government, headed by C. F. Jackson, governor, and established a provisional government by choosing Hamilton R. Gamble as governor, Willard P. Hall as lieutenant-governor, Mr. Oliver as secretary of state, and George C. Bingham as state treasurer. This was done because the Jackson state government was known to be in sympathy with the Rebellion and for establishing a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Oliver held the office of secretary of

state during the war and discharged its duties under the most trying circumstances, acceptably and faithfully. He may be justly regarded as having been, and now is, an uncompromising friend of the union of the states.

Upon the close of the war he located in Saint Joseph, Buchanan county, Missouri, and became associated with Hon. Willard P. Hall in the practice of law, which continued until recently; they did a large and lucrative practice. As a lawyer Mr. Oliver has long occupied a place in the front rank of his profession, and stands deservedly high. As an advocate it may be said with truth, that he has but few, if any, superiors in Missouri.

In the midst of his professional pursuits he has managed to find time to take an active part in the important political contests in the country since the conclusion of the war. During the war he was for prosecuting it vigorously to a happy conclusion, and since peace has been restored and the Union saved, his voice has ever been heard for order and good government. He found himself compelled from a sense of duty to take grounds against the Radical party in its extreme and proscriptive measures, and that party has found in him a bold and fearless opponent up to the last National electiom—in which he supported in speeches of acknowledged ability the election of Samuel J. Tilden.

As has been intimated the subject of this sketch was thrown upon his own resources at an early day, and opened his career under circumstances most trying and inauspicious. To him who is just girding on his sword and buckler to battle with life, to him who is already in the field, this character furnishes another illustration of the triumph of labor and resolution over the rocks and shoals that often confront and shipwreck many young mariners upon the high sea of life.

JUDGE WILLIAM PUGH CHILES.

PLATTE CITY.

WILLIAM P. CHILES was born in Mount Sterling, Montgomery county, Kentucky, April 21, 1821. He is the youngest of a family of six children. His father, William Chiles, was a merchant and farmer of Montgomery county, Kentucky. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Pugh. She was of Virginia ancestry. The Chiles family in Kentucky are descendants of a Huguenot family—two brothers of whom had fled from France to America in the days of the persecution, and settled in South Carolina. From one of these brothers, who afterward settled in Fauquier county, Virginia the subject of this sketch is descended. Walter Chiles, his grandfather, was a lieutenant in a regiment of the Virginia line, serving in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He moved to Kentucky and settled in Shelby county shortly after the close of the contest.

Judge Chiles received in early life the advantages of sound scholastic training, and completed his literary and scientific education in Center College, Kentucky. On leaving this institution he selected the profession of law, which he studied under his elder brother, Walter Chiles, Esq. In 1845 he was admitted to the bar, and moved to Estill county, where he followed his profession till the breaking out of the Mexican War.

In September 1847, on the second call by Governor Owsley, of Kentucky, for troops, he volunteered to serve during the war, raised a company of infantry in the 3rd Regiment Kentucky volunteers, and was elected captain. He served with this rank in the city of Mexico, performing garrison duty until the close of the war, when he was mustered out at New Orleans in 1848. He then returned to Estill county where he engaged in merchandising till 1852, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court, serving four years. In the fall of 1856 he moved west and settled on a claim in Jefferson county, Kansas. In 1857 he sold the claim and moved to Atchison. In 1858 when the city of Atchison was chartered, he was elected a member of the first city council, served as president and assisted in framing the first city ordinances. Samuel C. Pomeroy, afterward United States Senator, was first mayor of the city.

He engaged in merchandising in Atchison till 1860, when he moved to Platte City, and resided on a neighboring farm one year.

On the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion he raised a company of infantry and joined Winston's battalion and served in command of the same during the siege of Lexington, after the surrender of which he was elected lieutenant-colonel of a newly organized regiment. He served with this command upward of twelve months. In the fall of 1862, he accompanied the state quartermaster, General R. M. Stith, assisting him in the settlement of the business of the old state guard, serving in this capacity in Arkansas and Mississippi. His health becoming impaired, he left the service in the summer of 1863 and visited Alabama, where he remained one year, at the end of which period he was commissioned colonel in the Confederate service with authority to raise a regiment, and with that design invaded Missouri with General Price and his command. The expedition proving a failure he returned to Texas, and remained there and in the city of Matamoras till the capture of Jeff. Davis, when he returned home to find himself robbed and impoverished by a friend to whom he had confided the guardianship of his property. He then settled in Leavenworth, engaging in different business as a means of securing a livelihood.

In October, 1869, he moved to Platte City. In November, 1872, he was elected on the Democratic ticket probate judge of Platte county for the term of four years. November, 1876, he was reëlected to the same office, which he now (1878) holds.

On the eve of his departure to Mexico, in September, 1847, he was made a Master Mason in Irvine Lodge 137, Kentucky. In 1849 he was made a Royal Arch Mason on his return to Kentucky. He was also a member of the I. O. O. F. in Kentucky. Protestant in belief, he has never allied himself to any church.

November 8, 1849, he was married in Estill county, Kentucky, to Miss Amanda M. Park, daughter of Solomon B. Park, Estill county, Kentucky, and afterward a wealthy and prominent citizen of Platte county, Missouri. He has four children, the eldest a daughter, married to Dr. R. P. C. Johnson, the youngest a son aged seven.

SAMUEL SPAR LAWS, A. B., A. M., M. D., D. D., LL. D.

COLUMBIA.

DR. LAWS, the present able president of the Missouri State University, is a descendant of one of two brothers who came over from England in 1672 and settled in Maryland. He is a native of Virginia, and received the rudiments of an education rarely surpassed, in the "old field school." Surmounting every difficulty, he entered Miami University and graduated, valedictorian of his class; pursued his theological studies for three years in Princeton Seminary, and on completing this professional course was again awarded the chief honor. Dissuaded from entering the India Mission field by Dr. Potts, he began his ministerial career in St. Louis, and was soon afterward called to the church in Lexington, then the second most important charge in the state. While the acceptance of this "call" was under advisement, Dr. Laws was elected to the chair of physical science in Westminster College, Fulton, which he accepted, discharged its duties one year and was then called to the presidency of the institution. This important position he filled with distinguished ability, the college being exceptionably prosperous under his administration.

After the beginning of the late calamitous war he resigned his post at Fulton and was quietly translating Aristotle when he was arrested. After being confined in several prisons and suffering great hardships, he was finally released on parole to the loyal states, Canada or Europe, which latter country he visited, remaining some time. On returning to the United States, Dr. Laws found the war yet in progress, himself still under arrest, and soon drifted to New York, where he had relatives in business. The way to a peaceful pastorate being closed, and the doctor forced into business to support his family, he became vice-president of the Gold Exchange, upon an adequate salary. The institution prospered so remarkably under his management that the directory presented him a handsome testimonial and a certificate of membership, a compliment never conferred upon any other. After resigning his office at the Gold Exchange, Dr. Laws perfected an instrument for telegraphing the variations in the prices of gold and stocks, which is now extensively used at home and

Truly Yours,
Samuel S. Laws

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abroad. By this invention ten thousand instruments can be simultaneously operated, and the value of coin and stock communicated at the same moment to each business house in the city where used. During the doctor's long residence in New York he availed himself of the opportunities there offered for scientific and literary research, at the same time pursuing courses of professional study, graduating in both law and medicine—his medical thesis displaying such research and originality that it has become widely and favorably known to the profession. He is at present a member of the New York bar. It is the unanimous opinion among those capable of judging that the various literary and scientific degrees conferred upon the doctor have been fairly won through his diversified and splendid attainments.

Dr. Laws is a man of medium height, solidly built, and is in the prime of a fresh and vigorous manhood. Our engraving is from a photograph taken January, 1878. In him the nervous-sanguine temperament predominates, but is well blended with the bilious and phlegmatic, giving him great vitality both as a man of action and of thought. This combination of forces has given Dr. Laws a mind thoroughly poised, which avoids harshness in judgment and extremes in action, does its work calmly and systematically — is capable of great excitement on supreme occasions. He has all those qualities that thoroughly individualize a man and is a most decided type of himself. While ambitious of distinction and approval, he is far too manly a man to desire them at the expense of his own convictions of right and truth, and is capable of the most heroic self-sacrifice for an opinion which has the sanction of his own deliberate judgment. He is one of the best informed men of the age, has accumulated vast stores of information in all departments of knowledge, and is one of the readiest men in America with facts and dates, no matter what the subject under consideration, his memory being simply prodigious.

As a general scholar, President Laws has no superior in the West, and this is the more notable as his habit of exhaustive study makes every so-called general topic, special. Through travel and residence abroad he has enjoyed the advantage of intercourse with the ripest scholarship in Europe, and has always availed himself of every opportunity to verify his facts and statements by undisputed authority. As a metaphysician, Dr. Laws stands in the front rank of American minds; his rare attainments and exceptional talents are universally conceded; his features express great executive ability and will, and as acquaintance ripens the conviction deepens that, as the head of some mighty corporation, or as chairman of a committee on home or foreign affairs, he would have acquitted himself with no less distinction than in his present most honorable and responsible office. His position at the head of our State University is without controversy the most important position in the commonwealth, and Missouri is to be congratulated that here, where the largest measures of ability, scholarship and executive talent are demanded, they are so eminently combined. Although occupying this chair for a short time only, the president has already won golden opinions, and given promise of that same thoroughness in administering the affairs of the University, which has ever marked his private studies and researches.

Before the Missouri Legislature last winter (1877), in bringing forward the "Historic Memoranda" concerning the conditions of the "University land grant," Dr. Laws pointed out the fact, which was being lost sight of, that the university is an "integral part of the public school organization, established by law and imbedded in the successive constitutions of the state. It was one of the fundamental conditions of Missouri's admission to the Union, that her general assembly shall take measures for the improvement of such lands, etc., to support a university." For this service to the state, in which he shows that it is obligatory upon every citizen to sustain the public schools, with the university at their head, Dr. Laws merits the thanks of all lovers of a generous system of state education. From his boldness in thus asserting the claims of the university, we argue auspiciously for his care in guarding the same, by doing which an ample fund will be secured for the most liberal endowment of all departments of the institution. In his inaugural address President Laws enunciated, as the only sound principle of government, that "The authority of government in a school is not derived from the pupils, nor is it dependent on them in any sense whatever." "They come to obey and be governed by the rules which they find in force." "The only alternative is to obey or leave." "Any other view only tends to breed anarchy and lawlessness; and that, too, not only in school days but in the after life of pupils as citizens."

There is something about these expressions that savors of severity, but there is nothing in them against which exception can justly be taken. These are not the expression of some blind, unreason-

ing will, but the deliberate conclusions of a wise judgment, self-conscious of its own responsibilities, and most positive in its convictions that, after all, a firm government is the most beneficent.

Strength and gentleness are by no means disassociated in President Laws. He is a thorough gentleman in all the relations of life, and one every way worthy to be intrusted with the formation of manners as well as mind. His personal example and influence cannot but be beneficial to those who enjoy the benefit of association with him, for by no means the least of his gifts is the transcendent power of personal quality. Let the state but meet her obligations to the distinguished head of her highest educational institution as faithfully as President Laws has met and will meet the responsibilities of his onerous position, and it will not be long ere our goodly commonwealth will have a university in fact as well as name—one in which all her citizens will take pride —one to which the nation will delight to do honor.

THOMAS J. NORRIS, M. D.

MACON CITY.

THOMAS J. NORRIS was born February 14, 1838, in Johnson county, Indiana. His father, Josiah M. Norris, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, was a farmer and horticulturist. He emigrated to Clarke county, Missouri, in 1850, and died in Scotland county, in 1856. His mother, Lucinda Jones, was a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, daughter of Linsford Jones, a farmer.

Thomas J. Norris was raised on the farm but had the advantage of the best schools for his educational training. At the age of nineteen he began teaching in Knox county, Missouri, and was thus employed when the civil war began. In 1861 he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Colonel Martin E. Greene's state guard cavalry. He was in the service during the entire war, serving in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Corinth, Pea Ridge, Helena, and the Red River campaign that resulted so disastrously to General Banks. At the termination of the war he began the study of medicine, at Shreveport, Louisiana, under the instruction of Dr. Joseph L. Moore. He attended lectures at the College of Physycians and Surgeons, Keokuk, Iowa, and graduated in 1872. He immediately entered upon the practice of his profession at Macon City, Missouri, where he has since practiced with eminent and gratifying success.

Dr. Norris is a member of the Christian church. He was married at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1870 to Miss Mattie Norris. She died in June, 1874.

A remarkable feature of his family is the number of that name who are engaged in the practice of medicine. Dr. Norris has three brothers who are graduates of medical colleges and have become eminent in their profession.

GIDEON BLACKBURN CARSON.

JOPLIN.

GIDEON BLACKBURN CARSON was of English descent on the father's side and of Scotch-Irish on the mother's, and was born in Bedford county, Tennessee, July 20, 1828. His father, Ebenezer Carson, was a wagon maker and a business man in Tennessee, but emigrated to Ray county, Missouri, in 1831, and pursued both his trade and farming. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Patton, was descended from a Revolutionary ancestry, her father having served in the Revolutionary war. At the battle of White Plains his head was cut open with a saber, from which wound, however, he recovered.

Gideon B. Carson had only the limited advantages of a Missouri school, where a neighborhood contributed to pay a teacher, before free schools

were known, to which stock of knowledge he added by his own application until he acquired a good business education. His first work on his own account was in teaching school in Missouri, which he pursued for about one year, when he went into a store as a clerk and continued in that position for two years. He then entered into a partnership and began selling merchandise at Richmond, Ray county, and pursued that business for about three years. In 1858 he took a stock of goods and emigrated to Kansas, locating at Oskaloosa, and there opened a store which he continued until 1860. At that time he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the office of county treasurer of Jefferson county, and in 1861 elected to the same position, fulfilling the duties of that office for about three years. On retiring from that office he again resumed his mercantile pursuits and continued in them for about four years, when he removed to Perry, in the same county. He there continued his mercantile business and also carried on farming.

In 1873, owing to the financial pressure, he found it necessary to abandon his business and strike out for new fields of enterprise. Undaunted by past difficulties, he started a little store at Joplin, Missouri, but soon after turned his attention to lead mining. Without capital, he and his son, Renick C., and his nephew, Millard F. Taylor, commenced operations with their own hands, penetrating the earth with picks, shovels and other implements for delving into the rocks. Under the most discouraging circumstances they labored for nearly two years before they struck a dollar's worth of paying dirt, and at times they scarcely knew where the next day's bread was to come from. Finally, on the 20th of December, 1876, at the depth of one hundred feet, they struck a very rich lode of lead ore. The first year they took out 1,500,000 pounds of lead ore and 500,000 pounds of zinc ore, of the value of about $50,000, and since that period they have averaged about the same amount annually. At first they commenced on a small scale, digging with their own hands, and with horse power for elevating. Now they employ a first class steam engine, and hire about twenty-two hands in all departments of the work. They have made immense excavations, of an average depth of ten feet, securing the ground by building log pens and filling them with the heavy waste rock. They have laid down about one thousand feet of iron railway tracks, which they remove as they progress and change the directions of their work. The lode seems inexhaustible, and at present (March, 1878,) they are digging around and preserving the best ore for labor when the price of the mineral advances. The mine is considered among the very best ever discovered in Southwestern Missouri.

Mr. Carson is a Royal Arch Mason, and has belonged to the fraternity for about twenty years. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was originally a Whig, but, after the breaking up of that party, allied himself with the Democratic party, to which he still adheres.

He was married in Ray county, Missouri, September 10, 1854, to Miss Jane Adeline Cole, a lady of good education. In all his enterprises she has been, in the truest sense of the word, a helpmeet, and to her, in the most discouraging aspects of his various adventures, he has been greatly indebted for sympathy, encouragement and true womanly help and advice. They have six children. His eldest son, Renick C., is a partner in his business, and is an energetic business man. His daughter, Fannie Elizabeth, is married to J. L. Raines, now a teacher at San Luis Obispo, California. The remaining children are George B., Ebbie, Mary and Harry.

JUDGE GILCHRIST PORTER.

CLARKSVILLE.

AMONG the many who have adopted Missouri as their home few have done more to advance her interests than has the man whose name heads this sketch. Gilchrist Porter was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, November 1, 1817, and came with his father, William Porter, who was a native of Fredericksburg, Spottsylvania county, Virginia, to Missouri in 1835, locating in Lincoln county, where his father continued his former occupation of farming. His mother was Mary Macaulay Duncanson, daughter of Colonel James Duncanson, of Fredericksburg, Virginia. Young Porter was mainly reared on the family farm in his native county. Upon his arrival in Missouri he began to read law, and in 1837

was admitted to the bar. In the same year he located at Bowling Green, Missouri, where, as an active and prominent attorney, he resided until 1853, when he removed to Hannibal, Missouri, and practiced his profession, except a short period of judicial service, until 1867, in which year he settled in Clarksville, where he has since resided.

In 1838 he was elected circuit attorney of the 3d Judicial Circuit, and in 1840 was reëlected to the same office. In 1844 he represented Pike county in the Missouri state legislature. In 1850 he was elected to Congress from the 2nd congressional district, and was reëlected in 1854. In 1861 he was appointed by Governor Gamble to the circuit judgeship of the 16th Judicial Circuit, and in 1863 was elected to the same office. In 1867 he was appointed judge of the 3rd Judicial Circuit by Governor Fletcher, and was elected in 1868 without opposition to the same office, and reëlected in 1874.

Judge Porter was a Clay Whig until the dissolution of the Whig party. In the presidential election just preceding the civil war he voted for Bell and Everett, and during the war took a decided stand for the Union. His first presidential Democratic vote was cast for General McClellan in 1864. His political principles and sympathies at present are liberal. In religion he is an Episcopalian, and has been a member of that church for several years.

February 25, 1840, he married Miss Comfort Worthington Dorsey of Pike county, Missouri, to which county her father, Colonel Edward W. Dorsey, emigrated at an early day from Carroll county, Maryland. He was an officer in the war of 1812, and raised a family of eight children.

Judge Porter is a man of fine literary culture, courteous and affable in his demeanor, and is highly esteemed for his ability as a jurist, and his public spirit and social qualities as a citizen.

GENERAL JOHN B. VAN PETTEN.

SEDALIA.

JOHN B. VAN PETTEN was born June 19, 1827, in Sterling, Cayuga county, New York, and graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut, in the class of 1850. Before the war he was well known as the very successful principal of Fairfield Seminary, one of the oldest and most popular institutions of the state of New York. Though a literary man and a practical educator, he was always public spirited and interested in public affairs. During the administrations of Presidents Polk and Pierce he belonged to the Democratic party, but broke from it on account of its pro-slavery tendencies, and supported John C. Fremont for President. He supported the administration of Abraham Lincoln, but participated in the Liberal movement in which B. Gratz Brown was elected Governor of Missouri, and since that time has been identified with the Democrats.

In the spring of 1861 he resigned his position as principal of Fairfield Seminary, and went to the field as chaplain of the 34th New York volunteers. In this capacity he not only gained the reputation of a faithful chaplain, but evinced a decided military spirit, and in his brigade and division was known as the "fighting parson." He remained with the 34th New York until the fall of 1862, and was with it at Fair Oaks, Allen's Farm, Savage Station, Frazier's Farm and Malvern Hill, and in all the marching and fighting of Sedgwick's Division of the 2d Corps on the Peninsula, until the second Bull Run. He then accepted the position of lieutenant-colonel of the 160th New York volunteers, and went with his regiment on the "Banks' expedition" to the Department of the Gulf. In three weeks from the time he entered the department the colonel of the regiment went on detached service, and he was left the permanent commander of that brave and distinguished regiment for two years. He participated with it in every expedition and important battle in the Department of the Gulf, and was often noticed in the public prints and commended in orders for superior gallantry and merit. He distinguished himself in the Cotten and Bislaw affairs; in the assaults on Port Hudson of the 27th of May and 14th of June, 1863, and again in the "Red River expedition," in the engagements of Sabine Cross Roads, Pleasant Grove, Mansura and Cane River. In the summer and fall of 1864 he shared in the perils and achievements of

the most brilliant campaign of the war, that of Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley. At the battle of Winchester, on the 19th of September, he was severely wounded early in the day, but with characteristic fortitude remained on the field until the battle was won. This he did against the advice of his generals and to the admiration of the troops. For this he received the warmest commendation of Generals McMillen, Emory and Sheridan, and was recommended for the commission of brigadier-general. In the autumn of 1864, while at home on account of his wounds, he was appointed commissary-general of New York by Governor Fenton, but did not accept, as he preferred to remain in active service until the war was over, and took the colonelcy of the 193d regiment New York volunteers. With this regiment he joined the Army of the Shenandoah, commanded by Brevet Major-General Torbert. From this he was transferred to the Department of West Virginia, commanded by Major-General Emory, and assigned to the command of the District of the Cumberland, with headquarters at Cumberland, Maryland. Subsequently he was assigned to the District of Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. His services were recognized at Washington, and in March, 1865, he was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet. He remained in the United States military service until February 10, 1866, and then returned to the position he occupied before the war, as principal of Fairfield Seminary.

He was elected senator of the 20th district of New York, and represented that district in 1868-9. He was chairman of the committees on militia and on internal affairs of towns and counties, and a member of the committees on literature and engrossed bills.

Hon. S. E. Herlow says, in Biographical Sketches: "He is an accomplished scholar and an eloquent speaker. Though a clergyman and educator by profession, he early acquired a critical knowledge of law, and was well qualified for the duties of senator. His influence was felt in that capacity, and he received the rare compliment of an engrossed resolution of thanks from the Citizens' Association of New York, for important service to the tax-payers."

In 1869, attracted by the climate, he cast his lot with the state of Missouri. He is now a resident of Sedalia, and is the classical professor and associate principal of the Sedalia Classical Institute, a popular and flourishing institution of Central Missouri.

DAVID FRANK LONG, M. D.

GALLATIN.

DAVID FRANK LONG was born in Highland county, Ohio, September 12, 1847. His father, James Long, was a farmer of Pennsylvania. His mother, Jane Wardlow, was also a native of that state. Dr. Long's paternal grandparents were born in Dublin, Ireland.

He received his advanced literary education in Delaware College, in the state of Delaware, which institution he left in 1863. In February, 1864, he enlisted in Colonel Butterfield's regiment, the 192d Ohio Infantry. This command was transferred to Virginia to fill the veteran corps of General Hancock. He served with his regiment till the same was mustered out in September, 1865, near Winchester, Virginia.

In 1866 he commenced the study of medicine at Hillsboro, Ohio, in the office of Dr. D. Noble. He afterward attended Miami Medical College, in Cincinnati, from which he graduated with the degree of M. D. in the spring of 1869.

In 1870 he moved to Missouri, and engaged in the practice of his profession in Livingston county, where he remained six months, when he moved to Daviess county, settling about eight miles east of Gallatin, where he remained in the practice of medicine two years and a half. He then removed to Gallatin and in 1873 engaged in the boot and shoe trade, in which business he remained seven months. In December, 1874, he engaged in the drug business in Gallatin, commanding a flourishing trade. On the 10th of August, 1877, he sold the drug store, concluding to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, in which, during the whole period of his residence in Missouri, he has been actively engaged. Dr. Long has made a specialty of surgery, in which he has been eminently successful,

and is also recognized as the leading practitioner of medicine in the county.

In 1873 he was initiated in Lockspring Lodge A. F. & A. M. In the following year he was exalted in the Gallatin Royal Arch Chapter, and in 1875 received the honors of Knighthood in the Kadosh Commandery, Hamilton, Missouri. He is still an active member in good standing of these several bodies. Dr. Long was, at one time, a member of the Christian church. He is a member at present of no religious organization, but expresses himself inclined to acceptance of the teachings of the Methodist church. In politics he has always been a Democrat. January 30, 1873, he was married to Miss Lucy Ballinger, youngest daughter of Judge Frank Ballinger, of Keokuk, Iowa, formerly a legal practioner of Barboursville, Kentucky. In person Dr. Long is six feet high, weighs one hundred and sixty-seven pounds, and is a man of culture and popular address.

JAMES L. BERRY.

MACON.

JAMES L. BERRY was born October 5, 1838, in Morgan county, Ohio. His father, William Berry, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia. His mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Cummings, was also a native of Loudoun county, Virginia.

Mr. Berry was admitted to the bar at Zanesville, Ohio, April 19, 1860; practiced his profession in Ohio, until 1867, when he removed to Macon, Missouri, where he still resides and practices his profession.

WITTEN McDONALD.

CARROLLTON.

THERE are few men of the age of the subject of this sketch whose lives have been so uniformly successful, or whose business qualifications have been so generally acknowledged. Born on the 4th of June, 1846, in the county of Wyoming, in what is now Western Virginia, and commencing business in life less than twenty years of age, he has attained a position in business circles, and a standing among business men for prudence and sagacity, honor and integrity second to no man in the community.

His parents, Stephen and Susannah (Black) McDonald, were native Virginians, and his ancestors on both sides were brave soldiers in the war of the Revolution and 1812. Stephen McDonald was a farmer and stock raiser, and lived in fine health till 1852. He died suddenly, leaving a widow with three daughters and seven sons—Witten, the youngest, only six years old, the next few years of whose life was spent on the farm, where he made himself generally useful during the summer months and attended a neighboring school in the winter.

In 1857 Mrs. McDonald moved with her family to Missouri and settled in Livingston county, four miles north of Chillicothe. Here Witten remained five years, working on the farm and attending such schools as were within his reach. This portion of his life he considers the most profitable, for he not only learned the value of time and how to do hard work, but self-reliance which is the only basis of permanent success

His elder brothers having joined General Price's command and gone South, left him with many things to look after, which, however only prepared him for a profitable term at St. Paul's College, in Palmyra, Missouri, where he remained until failing health compelled him to abandon study for a more active life. While at school he developed a talent for sketching and painting, but as is often the case these studies were soon forgotten when the battle of life began.

The great desire of the boy was to become a thoroughly educated and practical physician. This appeared to him the great field in which he could make himself the most useful and successful. But, finding that his health was better when actively engaged, he abandoned the idea, and after traveling somewhat extensively in the Northern, Eastern and Southern States, and visiting the old homestead in Virginia, he determined to go to Alabama and engage in cotton planting. Before doing so, however, he made a visit to his mother, who during his absence had moved into the town of Chillicothe. Here he made the acquaintance of the family of Greenup Bird, Esq., who was at that time cashier of the Chillicothe Savings Bank, but now a prominent wholesale hat and cap merchant in Kansas City, Missouri. Owing partly to the unsettled condition of political affairs in the South, and greatly, we could infer, to the dulcet notes of a charming Bird in Chillicothe, whose song and person had greater attractions for him than all the songsters of the sunny South, the cotton planting was abandoned. So in August, 1868, he associated himself with Mr. J. W. Hearne, of Carrollton, Missouri, for the sale of lumber and building material, and on October 7, 1868, ere the frosts of winter had seared the autumn leaves, Miss Clara Bird was making melody in McDonald's cosy cottage in Carrollton. And now, in the largest and most elegant residence in the northern suburbs of the town, four little songsters, two of either sex, blend their voices with the chorus:

> When peace and love and joy abounds,
> A charming "concord of sweet sounds"
> More grateful far to parents' ears
> Than all "the music of the spheres."

In 1873 Mr. McDonald became sole proprietor of the lumber business in Carrollton, and connected with it the sale of agricultural implements, wagons and buggies. He has also a branch house in Brunswick, Chariton county. In January, 1878, the "McDonald Lumber Company" was organized and incorporated. The subject of this sketch was elected treasurer of the company and placed in charge of its financial affairs, which responsible position he now fills. The company is doing an extensive business with the "Home office" at Carrollton and yards located at different points in North Missouri.

In 1870, at his suggestion, the Carroll Exchange Bank was organized, in which he is a large stockholder. He is also largely interested in and vice-president of the Chariton County Exchange Bank, organized by him in June, 1877, in Brunswick.

In 1874 he joined the Masonic fraternity, and at the first election after his admission he was elected treasurer of the lodge, and soon after principal sojourner of the chapter.

Though a thorough Democrat in politics, he never sought political preferment, but is decided in his views, and when principle is at stake or occasion demands he is not the man to shrink from duty.

Mr. McDonald was raised a Methodist, and hardly recollects when he was not one. He is an acknowledged leader and liberal supporter in all the manifold interests of the church, and is one of the most active and intelligent lay members in the state. He attributes his success in life to hard work and close personal attention to business.

ALBERT ROECKER.

OREGON.

ALBERT ROECKER was born in Leonberg, in the kingdom of Würtemberg, Germany, November 9, 1840. His father, Frederick Roecker, who is still living in Stuttgart, Germany, is a printer and was a newspaper publisher for thirty years. His mother's maiden name was Katerina Lindenberger.

Albert received his education in the common schools of Leonberg, which he left in 1854, and began to work in his father's printing office where he remained two years: He was then apprenticed to a store keeper and served three years, at the expiration of which time he came to America, landing in New York September 18, 1859, and worked in the English and German job printing office of Henry Ludwig till July 4, 1860. He then moved west and settled in Forest City, Holt county, Missouri, where he acted in the capacity of book-keeper in the brewery of his brother-in-law and uncle.

February 13, 1862, he enlisted in the 4th Regiment Missouri State militia, Colonel Hall's regiment, serving throughout the war, and was mustered out in June, 1865, with the rank of captain. He then returned to Forest City, and entered into partnership with C. Kreuss, in the brewing business, and remained engaged in the same until November, 1866, when he was elected on the Republican ticket sheriff of Holt county. He served in this capacity two years, at the end of which time he was reëlected without opposition for another term which expired in 1871. In the fall election of 1870, in view of the near approach of the close of his term as sheriff, he was elected county clerk of Holt, which position he filled faithfully and efficiently, his four year term expiring January, 1875. It is hardly necessary to state that Mr. Roecker has always been a Republican. In February, 1875, he visited his birth place in Germany. After a visit of three months he returned to America, arriving in Missouri, May 1, 1875.

January 15, 1877, he began the banking business in Oregon, Missouri, with Mr. Montgomery, under the style of Montgomery & Roecker, in which he is now engaged.

He was raised a Lutheran, but is a member of no church. He was made a Master Mason in Forest City Lodge No. 246, in 1866, and a Royal Arch Mason in Keystone Royal Arch Chapter in Oregon, some time after. He has served as secretary of both these bodies, and is now treasurer of the Chapter.

Captain Roecker was married in 1867 to Miss Elizabeth Weber, of Atchison county, Missouri, by which marriage he is the father of five children—three girls (the oldest ten years of age) and two boys.

In personal appearance the Captain is a fine specimen of manhood, his height being five feet seven inches, and his weight one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

JUDGE JAMES FRANKLIN DOWNING.

AULLVILLE.

AMONG those who early came to Missouri, and stood by her in her days of adversity and now enjoy her prosperity, is the man whose name heads this sketch. James Franklin Downing was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, October 21, 1824. His father, Dennis Downing, was a native of the same state and county, and was born in 1801. His grandfather, James Downing, was born in Virginia in 1765, and his great-grandfather, James Downing, was born in New York about 1740, and was of Welsh descent; he moved to Virginia and from there to Kentucky, and was killed by the Indians.

Dennis Downing was raised on a farm in Kentucky, and received a common school education. In 1821 he married Miss Mary McCormick, who was born in 1802, and was the daughter of William McCormick, a native of Virginia, but of Irish descent.

The subject of this sketch when quite small, moved with his parents to Indiana and remained there until 1837, when his father died, and he removed with his mother to his native state, stopping in Lewis county for a year, after which they went to Montgomery county. There he remained for three years, when he removed to Bath county. His education was received at the common schools.

In 1854 he emigrated to Grundy county, Missouri. In 1865 he removed to Johnson county, of the same state, and in 1868 located in LaFayette county, Missouri, where he has since resided. He has been what his father was through life, a farmer.

In 1846 he married Miss Cinthian McCormick, of Bath county, Kentucky, who was born October 10, 1824, and was the daughter of Samuel McCormick, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, born in 1800. Her grandfather, William McCormick, was a native Virginian and of Irish parentage. Her mother was a McClellan and of Welsh descent. Mrs. Downing died in Bath county, in 1849, leaving three children, two of whom died in infancy. The surviving son, William W., was born November 26, 1846, in Bath county, Kentucky.

In February, 1852, Mr. James F. Downing married Miss Susan Snedgar, who was born March 28, 1828, and was the daughter of Christopher Snedgar, of Bath county, Kentucky, who was born in 1803. Her mother was a Conyer, of Virginian birth and Irish descent.

By this marriage they have had eight children, seven of whom are living, whose names and births are recorded as follows: Josephine, born December 29, 1852, in Bath county, Kentucky, now the wife of John W. Prince; Statira, born March 26, 1857; George W., born September 20, 1859; Richard B., born February 21, 1863; John P., born August 7, 1865—all four being born in Grundy county, Missouri; Arthur, born February 10, 1868, in Johnson county, and Barton, born May 7, 1870, in Fayette county, Missouri. Surrounded by this large and happy family, Mr. Downing and wife may truly be contented. They, with their daughters, are members of the Christian church.

Mr. Downing was judge of the county court of Grundy county from 1859 to 1864. In 1862 he was commissioned by the Gamble government of Missouri, captain of the enrolled militia of the state

Judge Downing belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has served for some time as treasurer of his lodge. In politics he is a consistent Democrat. Such are the outlines of a useful life. Whatever his hand found to do he did well, and he now enjoys fruits of his labors.

HON. ISAAC WINGATE BOULWARE.

FULTON.

OF the prominent self-made men of Missouri, none present an example of greater energy, enterprise and prosperity than we find in the life history of Isaac Wingate Boulware, who was born May 26, 1830, in Callaway county, Missouri. His parents were Theodoric and Susan (Kelly) Boulware, the former a native of Culpeper county, Virginia, and the latter of Scott county, Kentucky. His father was a Baptist clergyman and an educator, and emigrated from Scott county, Kentucky to Missouri in 1827, locating in Callaway county.

Young Boulware enjoyed excellent educational advantages, and when nineteen years old began to teach school in his native county, and devoted his spare time to the study of law. He subsequently attended the Transylvania Law School, at Lexington, Kentucky, graduating in 1853, when he located at Fulton and began the practice of his profession. In 1858 Mr. Boulware was elected to represent Callaway county in the state legislature. He honored the position and his party. Politically he is a Democrat, and at the presidential election preceding the Rebellion, he voted for John C. Breckenridge. In 1856 Mr. Boulware married Miss Ann M. Lack, of Franklin county, Missouri.

As a legal practitioner he stands high in public esteem; especially is he successful as a criminal attorney. Personally and socially he has qualities that have won for him the deepest regard of a wide circle of friends.

JUDGE HENDERSON YOUNG.

LEXINGTON.

HENDERSON YOUNG was born in 1806, in Hawkins county, Tennessee. His parents were William and Betsy (Leper) Young. His family were Scotch-Irish, and of a long and honored lineage. But all the genealogical records were destroyed by fire in a conflagration some years since, so that it is impossible to give names and birth.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Knoxville, Tennessee, studied law under Judge Samuel Powell of the same city, was licensed August 20, 1832, by Judges Powell and Scott of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, when on his way to Missouri. He arrived in Lafayette county in 1833, and immediately entered upon his profession. In a few years he built up a large and lucrative practice and gained a wide spread popularity both among the legal frater-

nity and the people. In 1842 he was circuit attorney for the 6th Judicial Circuit of Missouri. January 1, 1844, he was appointed judge of the 12th Judicial Circuit, by Governor Thomas Reynolds, and re-appointed by Governor John C. Edwards in 1845. Upon receiving his appointment in 1844, he had removed to Weston, Platte county, to make his residence in the district, and at the expiration of his term of office in 1846 he returned to Lexington. January 1, 1848, he was appointed by Governor A. A. King judge of the 6th Judicial Circuit of Missouri for eight years; but in 1849 the state law was changed, making the judiciary elective, and he was, at the first election under the new law, elected to the same position and commissioned by Governor King. He held the office until his death, which occurred July 23, 1854.

Death found him well prepared and full of honors, beloved and respected by all, with his weeping family around him, as the good man passed upward to the Great Judge's presence.

Reared by Presbyterian parents, himself a member of the Methodist church from early manhood till life's close, he was fully prepared for the Great Assize.

Judge Henderson Young was married May 23, 1839, to Miss Doshea Callaway, daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Henderson) Callaway, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

LEXINGTON.

WILLIAM YOUNG, son of Henderson and Doshea (Callaway) Young, was born in Hawkins county, Tennessee, September 10, 1842. He received a common school education under the intellectual tutelage of David Herndon Lindsey. Subsequently, in 1858, he attended Masonic College, Lexington, and one session at the military college known as Lafayette Military Institute. He then entered Central College, at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, with the intention of graduating; but the excitement incident to the outbreak of the Rebellion in 1861, caused him to leave school in February of that year, and return to his grandfather's farm in Lafayette county, four months before he would have completed his course.

When Governor Claiborne Jackson of Missouri called for volunteers in the Southern cause in May, 1861, Mr. Young was planting corn; but his whole heart being enlisted in honor of his state and the maintenance of state rights, he dropped his plow and offered his services to the Missouri State guards, Captain Hiram M. Bledsoe's celebrated battery, and went into the strife. The history of that battery is so well known as to need very little space here. It is history that it engaged in more fights than almost any other company of the service in the South—having participated in twenty-seven pitched battles beside many skirmishes. He had two horses shot from under him at the battle of Carthage, and at the engagement of Wilson's Creek he lost his left arm and three fingers from his right hand, also receiving a painful wound in the right breast. He was left at Springfield hospital; but as soon as he was able he returned home. He taught school in Fayette county for one year, when the opportunity offering, he went south with General Price's Confederate command and remained in Waco, Texas, until September, 1865. Returning to Lafayette county, he taught school another year.

Mr. Young has been busily engaged all his leisure hours, since being so badly disabled by his wounds, in reading law, and having studied under Judge Samuel L. Sawyer, at Independence, Missouri, one year, he was admitted to the bar in the spring of 1868, by Judge Tutt. He opened his office in Lexington in July, 1868, in partnership with Henry L. Haynes. In the fall of 1869 he formed a partnership with Judge Tutt.

While engaged in his law pursuits Mr. Young took charge of the editorial department of the Lexington *Intelligencer*, a Democratic paper started by a few gentlemen in the financial interests of the county. Its first issue was in April, 1871, and he continued with it about sixteen months. In 1872 he was elected sheriff of Lafayette county for two years. In May, 1874, Governor Hardin, at the earnest request of the tax-payers, without regard to party, appointed him judge of Lafayette county court, to fill a vacancy. The enormous debt of $1,500,000 was at that time

saddled upon the county, and it was evident its financial affairs needed a thorough reform, and that a legal mind was necessary upon the bench. The old court had been asked to resign, and had yielded to the pressure. The tax-payers' convention then asked Mr. Young to accept the task, insisting he should serve his county in her hour of need. At considerable pecuniary sacrifice he reluctantly consented and served on the county court until the fall of 1876. Then, their finances being settled on a safe basis, he refused a reëlection and resumed his professional practice. In the fall of 1876 the Democratic party elected him prosecuting attorney of Lafayette county for two years. Mr. Young was raised a Methodist, but is not a member of any church. He was born and raised in the Democratic faith in politics, and has never forsaken his early teaching.

June 24, 1874, William Young was married to Miss Adelaide Wilson, daughter of Robert H. and Mary (Chamberlain) Wilson, of Lafayette county. Her mother was of a Quaker family from Ohio county, West Virginia, but originally of Revolutionary stock. Two children have blessed this union, only one of whom is living, named William Wilson Young.

ISAAC PEARSON.

FAYETTE.

ISAAC PEARSON was born in the town of Kendal, county of Westmoreland, England, January 21, 1810. His father, John Pearson, was a dissenting minister, and his paternal grandfather a member of the Society of Friends. Mary Bland was the maiden name of his mother, daughter of a distinguished botanist of Kendal, a town about seventy-five miles north of Liverpool.

Isaac Pearson received his elementary education in his native town, which he completed at Crosscrake, a noted parochial school some four miles distant. On the 27th of December, 1825, in company with an elder brother, Thomas H. Pearson, he embarked at Liverpool on board the sailing vessel Julius Cæsar, Captain French, bound for Philadelphia, where, after a tedious voyage, they arrived on the 17th of February, 1826, and joined an old friend of the family, Joseph Simpson, who was engaged in merchandising at the town of Old Franklin, Howard county, Missouri; who had, after completing his purchases in the city, been waiting some days for them. With him they came to Missouri and by him Isaac was employed to assist in the store. Mr. Simpson, in connection with John Nanson, had a store at Fayette also. Isaac remained in the employment of Simpson and his widow some four years, alternating between the two places, keeping the books at Franklin and assisting in the store at Fayette.

In the spring of 1830 he invested in goods some five hundred dollars that he had saved, and in company with a Spaniard started for Santa Fé, Mexico. After a tedious trip of about three months he arrived at his point of destination, having acquired from his traveling companion sufficient knowledge of the Spanish language for business purposes. He soon effected a profitable sale of his goods, and in the latter part of the summer went down to Chihuahua, where he engaged in business, making frequent trips to the principal manufacturing towns of the Republic, going as far south as the city of Mexico. During his stay in that country, which was about four years, he visited several of their annual fairs at some of the more important towns, which were occasions of great interest. In October, 1834, he returned to Fayette, having made some twelve thousand dollars during his absence.

About three years after Simpson's death, which occurred in 1828, Thomas Pearson acquired an interest in the store at Fayette, where he, in connection with Nanson, was doing business when Isaac returned from Mexico. He then purchased Nanson's interest, and the Pearson Brothers continued the business for several years, during which time Isaac purchased a fine farm near town, to which much of his attention was devoted.

In 1845 he retired from the mercantile business, sold his farm, and made another trip to Chihuahua, remaining this time a little less than a year. Returning to Fayette in 1846, he was employed as bookkeeper for the firm of Boon, Talbot & Co., in which business he continued for several years. Afterward

he formed a co-partnership with William C. Boon and Benjamin Smith, into which firm Samuel J. Duncan was subsequently admitted, which firm, with slight changes, transacted a very large and profitable business until about the close of the war, having for several years a very large house in Glasgow, under the firm name of Smith, Boon & Co., and subsequently of Boon, Bostwick & Co., Mr. Pearson all the time retaining an interest and himself keeping the books of their extensive and complicated business. The difficult and important task of closing up this extensive business devolved upon him, as the other partners, during the excitement caused by the war, had left the state. Since this time he has not been personally engaged in mercantile pursuits.

During the existence of the old Whig party, Mr. Pearson generally acted with it, but since its dissolution he has affiliated with the Democrats. He has never, however, sacrificed his judgment to the behests of party, always regarding personal character for honesty and integrity a better qualification for office than the ability to pronounce the shibboleth of party.

He has never formally connected himself with any church, though he has always had great respect for religion. His hereditary predilections are in favor of the doctrines and practices of the Society of Friends. Since his marriage he has been a regular attendant upon and a liberal supporter of the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of which his wife was a devoted and excellent member. His marriage with this excellent lady, Julia A. Huntington, daughter of Jonathan Huntington, of St. Louis, took place in that city May 20, 1836, of whose character and virtues, if this were the time and place to speak, too much could not well be said. She, in connection with her sisters, Martha and Harriet Huntington, (the former subsequently Mrs. Benjamin Smith, of Fayette, and the latter Mrs. James Campbell, of Springfield, Illinois,) organized and taught the first female school of high grade ever established in Howard county, and the refining influences of the lives and teachings of these excellent ladies are still apparent in the community in which they lived and labored. Mrs. Pearson died January 13, 1866. They had but one child, a son, Isaac Huntington, a young man who during a business career of some twelve years has proved himself a worthy son of an honored sire.

February 10, 1867, he was united in marriage with Kate, daughter of Rev. R. E. Terry, a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, at that time rector of a church in Wilmington, North Carolina, now of one in Hudson, New York. Mrs. Isaac H. Pearson is a lady of education and refinement, possessed of varied accomplishments, not the least of which is that of an excellent housewife. They have four children living, all sons, and have lost one in infancy, also a son.

The family live together in an elegant and comfortable home in the northwestern extremity of the city of Fayette, surrounded with all that is requisite to make life desirable. The son is actively engaged in his large mercantile pursuits. The father divides his time between the supervision of his farm, some two miles south of Fayette, and the enjoyment of the delights and endearments of a home where each vies with the other in efforts to promote the happiness of all.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL JACKSON L. SMITH.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JACKSON LEONIDAS SMITH was born January 31, 1838, in Callaway county, Missouri. His father, Richard Smith, was a native of Tennessee; emigrated to Missouri territory in 1816, settling in Old Franklin, then the most western military outpost in the United States; engaged in teaching for a while but afterwards became a farmer; was married to Miss Eliza Waggoner, whose father emigrated from North Carolina in 1834, and had three children—two daughters and a son.

Jackson L. Smith attended the public schools of his native county in his boyhood, and, subsequently, the State University at Columbia. He began the study of law in the office of General M. M. Parsons, of Jefferson City, in May, 1858, and was admitted to the bar in December, 1860. He immediately formed a partnership with General Parsons in the practice of law, which continued until tha

gentleman entered the Confederate army. He then continued to practice alone until 1864, and during these three years firmly established his reputation as a prudent counselor and sagacious and able lawyer. In 1864 he formed a copartnership with Hon. H Clay Ewing, late attorney-general of Missouri, but the partnership was dissolved in 1876, when General Smith was elected to the office he now holds. Since his election, many important questions have arisen which he has been called upon to study and decide, and his decisions have uniformly exhibited clearness of thought, power of analysis and profound knowledge of the law. He is justly regarded as one of the first lawyers of the state and has probably had more cases before the Missouri Supreme Court than any other man of his age.

In politics he is a Democrat, but not an active politician. He has never held a strictly political office, that of attorney-general, to which he was elected and which he now holds, being wholly within the sphere of his legitimate profession.

He is not a member of any church organization, but is a liberal contributor to all the denominations.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Fannie W. Chappell, sister of Philip E. Chappell, president of the National Exchange Bank, of Jefferson City, whose biography appears elsewhere in this volume. They have one son by this marriage, Clay Ewing Smith, now eleven years of age—a bright, intelligent and promising lad.

CAPTAIN JOHN W. PATTISON.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JOHN W. PATTISON was born in Easton, Fairfield county, Connecticut, January 28, 1830. His father, Dr. John P. Pattison, a graduate of the Pennsylvania Medical College, was, through the kindness of English rule, permitted to migrate to America from the north of Ireland—county Caven—with five other brothers, immediately after the rebellion of 1798; all youngsters, but of bad stock to Ireland under English rule. All the brothers prospered. Dr. Pattison, after graduating at the Pennsylvania Medical College, married Sophia Oakley, a lady of one of the old Puritan stock families of New England, and settled in the practice of his profession near the homestead of the Oakley family in Fairfield county. John W. Pattison was intended for a doctor or divine—the former being the preference of the father, and neither the preference of the son, who, when at thirteen years of age, made his first dash for liberty from the Easton Academy, sold his Virgil, Sallust, Greek grammar, etc., which he was trying to master, and in New York shipped as cabin boy on a Liverpool packet, only to be captured by his uncle before the vessel sailed, and returned to his pleasant home in Connecticut; and from thence sent to the Wilbraham University, in Massachusetts, where some of his wild, Irish pranks, before graduating, are told to-day by the old faculty.

At eighteen he turns up as editor of the *Union Republican*, a Democratic paper at the county seat of Monroe county, Virginia; and at nineteen, editor and proprietor of the *Southwestern Advocate*, at Tazewell Court-house, Virginia, (the home organ of Governor Floyd). Prior to this he had been elected delegate to the state Democratic convention held at Richmond, where came the struggle between the "old fogy" wing of the party, headed by Buchanan's friends, and the "young Americas," lead by the friends of Stephen A. Douglas; Pattison, the youngest member of the body, cast five votes for the latter element during its three days of stormy session. Those he esteems as proud days, for his side won. At twenty years of age he is on the then frontier, at Council Bluffs, Iowa, as partner of Joseph E. Johnson, a live, wide-awake Mormon, and the new firm started the first newspaper published in the beautiful territory of Nebraska. There was no money in the enterprise. United States Marshal Doyle, of Nebraska, selected Pattison as deputy, and, on the death of the chief, he became acting United States Marshal, in which office he remained for nearly a year, and was one of the leading colonization spirits of the frontier as well as a member of the Democratic central committee of that territory. In the outbreak of the Indian troubles, in 1855, he was commissioned captain of the 1st com-

pany Nebraska volunteers, and for his first "pure cussedness," as he terms it, in killing seven Pawnees, with a squad of his company, whom he found plundering a meager settlement on the upper Elk Horn river, he was promoted to lieutenant-colonel, and served on the staff of General Thayer during the brief Indian war. For four or five years he roughed it, emphatically, and the gilt and ragged edges of fortune, as well as a joyous wedding on the frontier, came to him. The financial crash of 1857 found him rich in lands, town lots, etc., but comparatively poor. He had married an estimable young lady, Miss Henrietta Redinour, of Quincy, Illinois, and when the little fortune he had accumulated went drifting off in the dark clouds of that panic, he sold his stock, purchased a printing office, and located, as editor and proprietor of the *Southwestern Iowian*, a live Democratic newspaper published at Sidney, Fremont county, Iowa. The civil war came. Under the political code of Iowa then, no Democrat need apply for commissions, and though twice elected by men he assisted in enlisting in the volunteer service, to a captaincy, he was kindly informed that his politics would be a bar to his obtaining a commission. He became a volunteer-aid in the Army of the Potomac, and then an officer in the Army of the West, leaving the army at the close of the war and moving with his family—a wife and three daughters—to Quincy, Illinois, where he became city editor of the *Quincy Herald*, and afterwards editor of the *Quincy Evening Journal*. Missouri seemed his natural home and, in 1867, he took editorial charge of the *Savannah* (Missouri) *Union*, from thence to the staff of the *St. Louis Republican*, then to the editorship of the *St. Joseph Gazette*, where his earnest advocacy of the recognition of Irish nationality on the state ticket, materially assisted in securing the nomination and election of Hon. M. K. McGrath as Secretary of State, with whom he is engaged as book-keeper.

Since the above was in type we have learned of Mr. Pattison's death, which occurred in Jefferson City, Saturday morning, February 23, 1878, aged forty-eight years and twenty-five days. He had for some time been confined to his bed with abdominal dropsy, the disease finally culminating in internal hemorrhage of the bowels and stomach and causing death. He leaves a widow and three daughters, Misses Norah, Alice and Hettie. At the time of his death he was a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, a position he has held since the present secretary took charge of the office. He was secretary of the Jefferson City fire company, and the members attended his funeral in a body.

JUDGE LUCIUS SALISBURY.

SALISBURY.

LUCIUS SALISBURY was born at West Randolph, Vermont, June 11, 1824. His father was Belcher Salisbury, who married Nancy Lamson, a descendant of Miles Standish. The ancestors on both sides were active participants in the Revolutionary war. Belcher Salisbury's father, William Salisbury, died near Boston, when his son Belcher was a small boy; this son when yet a youth moved to Brattleborough, Vermont, thence to Derby Line, on the Canada border, thence to Randolph, Vermont, some sixty years ago, where he died in 1863, aged seventy-two years. During his life he filled many official and political positions, was a Whig and an ardent admirer of Daniel Webster and Henry Clay.

Lucius received a common school education in his native town, working on his father's farm in the summer season and attending school in the winter months, until 1843. In that year he went to St. Louis to live with an elder brother, Captain Philander Salisbury, then engaged in the boot and shoe trade in that city. After remaining here about two years, he was sent by his brothers, Philander and Thomas Lamson Salisbury, to Keytesville, in Chariton county, Missouri, to assist in clerking and to take charge of a country store. After two years service he and a fellow-clerk named William E. Hill bought the establishment and continued the business some five or six years under the firm name of Salisbury Hill. In 1853 the partnership was dis-

solved and Mr. Salisbury carried on the establishment by himself five years longer.

In January, 1858, he moved to his fine farm in Chariton county, where the town of Salisbury now stands and where his residence still is. In 1866 Mr. Salisbury laid off the town which bears his name. It is situated on what was then called the West Branch of the North Missouri railroad (now the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern), one hundred and sixty-seven miles west of St. Louis and seven miles east of Keytesville, the county seat of Chariton county; the location is a fine one, being on a high and gently undulating prairie, and is one of the most beautiful sites for an inland town to be found in the West. Here, adjoining the town he founded, the proprietor has ever since been engaged in farming and stock raising.

Judge Salisbury has been an earnest advocate of railroads since 1850, and was the author of perhaps the first communication from the rural districts in relation to the construction of the road from St. Louis westward, *via* St. Charles, on the north side of the Missouri river. His able contributions on this subject were mostly published in the *Missouri Republican*, and had great weight in forming the subsequent legislation of the state in regard to this important enterprise. He has been a railroad director for sixteen years.

In August, 1850, he was elected a member of the county court of Chariton county, which position he held four years. In 1862 the county officers, as well as most of the state officials, resigned, rather than take the oath of loyalty prescribed by the convention. Governor Hamilton R. Gamble in that year appointed our subject a judge of the county court, which position he held till elected to represent his county in the State Legislature, which election occurred in the autumn of the same year. In this capacity he served, with honor to himself and to the interests of his constituents, at intervals for six years. In 1870 he came within a few votes of receiving the Democratic nomination for representative in Congress from the then 10th congressional district, Hon. A. Comingo, of Jackson county, being the successful candidate.

At the meeting of the legislature in January, 1869, Judge Salisbury received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic caucus for speaker of the house of representatives, as well as the entire Democratic vote, and during the last two years of his legislative career was chairman of the caucus composed of the Democratic members of both houses of the State Legislature.

It was during this period that the celebrated "passive policy" of the Democratic party of Missouri was adopted, which secured the election of B. Gratz Brown as Governor. Judge Salisbury claims to have originated that policy, regarding it as the surest and speediest means of redeeming the state from Radical rule—a consummation he considered of vital importance.

Since the close of his last legislative term the Judge has devoted his attention principally to his farm and stock interests. Meanwhile he has filled the chairmanship of the board of trustees for the town of Salisbury some four or five years, and always manifests a deep interest in the political questions and events of his county, state and nation. He is a regular attendant upon all the political gatherings in his state, except those of a local character, and when occasion requires lending his great personal influence to the principles he has espoused. At the same time he has kept a watchful eye upon the interests of the community in the matter of facilities for travel, being an ardent advocate of good county roads as well as railways.

From his youth until the year Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for the Presidency, Judge Salisbury was a Whig and active in politics. He was president of the convention, in 1856, that nominated Hon. James J. Lindley (now judge of one of the courts of St. Louis) as a candidate for Congress in opposition to Claiborne F. Jackson, the Democratic candidate. The contest between Lindley and Jackson was the most exciting ever known in Missouri, and resulted in the election of the former. Since the death of the Whig party, and in the present aspect of affairs, he is and has been ardent and decided in his advocacy of Democracy.

Judge Salisbury served some eight years as postmaster at Keytesville, Missouri, having received his appointment from Postmaster-General Cave Johnson, November 15, 1847.

Judge Salisbury is not a member of any church; his faith inclines to Presbyterianism, and he has great respect for religion, liberally supporting its interests to the extent of his ability, without reference to the particular name of its representatives. He has been a Mason since 1868.

April 13, 1847, he was married to Harriet Newel Hutchinson, youngest daughter of Nathaniel Hutchinson, of Braintree, Vermont. Mr. Hutchinson was

a leading influential man in his town, county and state, purely Democratic always. Arthur V. and Hattie Hutchinson are the surviving children of Lucius and Harriet N. Salisbury. The former was the first boy born within the now corporate limits of Salisbury; he is now (1878) seventeen years of age and his sister thirteen. In person Judge Salisbury is commanding, five feet ten and a half inches high, large gray eyes, light brown hair, fair complexion, and weighs from one hundred and ninety to two hundred pounds.

HON. J. W. L. SLAVENS.

KANSAS CITY.

JAMES W. L. SLAVENS was born in Putnam county, Indiana, August 3, 1838. His great-grandfather, John Slavens, a Scotch-Irish Protestant, settled in Virginia in early life, where he raised a large family. His youngest son, Isaiah Slavens, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, served five years in the Revolutionary war, and soon after its close, having married a Miss Stewart, of Maryland, he removed to Kentucky, and for a time engaged in surveying. Three of his sons having enlisted in the war of 1812, he determined to join them, and immediately volunteered and served out the term of his enlistment. He died in Putnam county, Indiana, aged eighty-six years. Hiram B. Slavens, the father of James, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1802. He acquired a good education for the times, and for several years taught school in his native county. He removed to Putnam county, Indiana, in 1827, where he entered land on which he resided the rest of his life engaged in farming. In 1830 he married Sarah Holland, daughter of William Holland, who was born and raised in Bath county, Kentucky. Her ancestors came from England and Scotland to Virginia. Her mother's maiden name was Susannah Grant. Hiram Slavens was widely known as a good citizen and an earnest friend of education. He gave active aid in the foundation of Asbury University, of Indiana.

James worked on his father's farm until he was old enough to attend college, when he entered the Indiana Asbury University, and taking a classical course he graduated with high honor in 1859. After his graduation he was married to Miss Mattie McNutt, a daughter of Collin and Mary McNutt, of Douglas county, Illinois, and immediately moved upon a tract of land which he bought in Douglas county, Illinois, there remained one year, getting his land fenced and securing a tenant. In the meantime he gave considerable attention to the study of law, which he prosecuted exclusively the ensuing year, and in the spring of 1861 began the practice in Tuscola with William McKenzie. He soon after enlisted in the 73d Illinois Regiment United States volunteers, and was commissioned quarter-master of the regiment, but soon after getting into the field was detailed into the subsistence department where he continued until the close of the war, serving the last year on the staff of Major-General George H. Thomas, and was mustered out of the service in July, 1865.

He removed to Kansas City in the fall of 1865, living for a short time at Independence, and in the spring of 1866 began the practice of law at Kansas City with his brother, L. C. Slavens. He was elected treasurer of Kansas City in the spring of 1867, and in the spring of 1868 formed a copartnership with E. W. Pattison and William Epperson in the beef and pork packing business. They built that season the first packing house in Kansas City—the stone house now owned by Nofsinger & Co., in West Kansas City—and in the fall of that year they packed four thousand five hundred head of cattle, which was the beginning of the large beef packing business for which Kansas City has become celebrated. The following year he became associated in the packing business at Kansas City with J. C. Ferguson and others, of Indianapolis, and built the brick packing house now occupied by Slavens & Oburn. During the last nine years this house has packed annually an average of thirteen thousand beef cattle and forty thousand hogs. Their goods are sent to all parts of the world. To this business Mr. Slavens gives his entire attention.

In political faith Mr. Slavens is a Republican,

Very Respectfully
J. W. Sladden

though never taking an active part in politics. He was elected mayor of Kansas City on the Republican ticket in 1877. He is a Mason, a Good Templar, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a lay delegate to the general conference of that church held in Baltimore in 1876. Mr. Slavens is one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Kansas City.

MAJOR A. J. WILLIAMS.

MACON CITY.

A. J. WILLIAMS was born February 8, 1829, at Honeoye Falls, Monroe county, New York. His parents were Benajah and Jerusha (Smith) Williams. His father was a Methodist clergyman, a native of Bennington, Vermont, and his mother was a native of Hartford, Connecticut.

The subject of this sketch was educated at Meadville College, Pennsylvania, in which institution his brother, Lorenzo D. Williams, was professor of the natural sciences for a number of years.

In 1850 he began to read law in Cuyahoga county, and completed his legal studies in Lake county, Ohio, where he was admitted to the bar, April 18, 1854. In the same year he located at Painesville, Ohio, and practiced his profession there until 1861, when he entered the Union army as 2d lieutenant of company D, 7th Ohio volunteer infantry. He was in active service about six months in Western Virginia, when on account of impaired health he was compelled to resign his commission. Upon his return home he was elected journal clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives, and served two sessions. In 1860 Major Williams was the regular Democratic candidate for Congress in the Cleveland (Ohio) district. In June, 1863, he entered the pay department of the army, serving in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee until the termination of the war.

In May, 1866, he moved to Missouri and located in Macon, where he resumed the practice of his profession. In politics he is a staunch Democrat. He is a member of the Episcopal church.

In 1849, while attending Meadville College, Major Williams married Miss Amelia C. French, of Lake county, Ohio.

His intelligence, enterprise, integrity, and many estimable qualities, have acquired for him a popularity not derived from any factitious circumstances, but a permanent and spontaneous tribute to his merit. He is a gentleman of liberal impulses, public-spirited as a citizen and conscientious as a churchman, and has won the lasting respect of the community for his blameless business and social life.

JUDGE WILLIAM CECIL PRICE.

SPRINGFIELD.

WILLIAM C. PRICE was born in Russell county, Virginia, April 1, 1816. He is the third child of Crabtree and Linny Cecil Price, and of English and Welsh descent. His father was a farmer and emigrated to Greene county, Missouri, in 1836.

William was given the advantages of a common school education in his early boyhood, and when twenty years of age was sent to Knoxville College in Tennessee, where he remained one year. Upon reaching Missouri he engaged in teaching school one year in Greene county, after which he entered a general merchandising store as clerk, and was a faithful and industrious employé. He improved all his leisure time during the two years of his clerkship in reading law. In 1840 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Greene county, and at the termination of his one year of service, was appointed justice of Greene county court, filling out an unexpired term. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar and practiced

his profession until 1847, when he was elected probate judge of Greene county. This position he held for two years, when he resumed his profession.

In 1854 Judge Price was elected to the state senate, and filled the position with marked ability. In 1857 he resigned his place in the senate, having been appointed by Governor Polk to fill an unexpired term as circuit judge of the 27th Judicial District. At the expiration of his term he resumed his practice. In 1859 he was appointed by Governor Stewart of Missouri, as agent to represent the state in the General Land office at Washington, on the subject of swamp and overflowed lands in the several states in which they were located. So decided was Judge Price in the stand he took that he saved several hundred thousand acres of land for his state.

In 1860 he was appointed by President Buchanan to fill the unexpired term of Judge Casey, as United States Treasurer. He held this position until the inauguration of President Lincoln.

Judge Price having been a Buchanan Democrat, and favoring the states rights doctrine, espoused the Southern cause and entered the Confederate army as a private soldier under General Price, in McBride's brigade Missouri volunteers. He was captured at Pea Ridge and taken to Alton, Illinois, and after remaining in prison eight months was exchanged at Vicksburg. He was assigned by President Davis to the Adjutant General's Department, with the rank of cavalry major, and given duty in Missouri as organizing officer in the Confederate service.

In the spring of 1863 he resigned his position in the army and having lost all his property during the war, for want of attention which he could not give it, he decided to go to farming; consequently he moved down into Arkansas near Mount Olive, where he farmed until 1867, in which year he moved to St. Louis and practiced his profession. In 1869 Judge Price located in Springfield where he has since resided, actively engaged as a leading lawyer.

June, 1842, he married Miss Sarah J. Kimbrough, of Kentucky. This estimable wife and mother died in August, 1859, leaving four sons and three daughters, three of whom are now (1878) living: Benjamin B., Simon C. and Thomas W. August 27, 1860, he married Miss Lydia C. Dow, daughter of Ira M. Dow, of Hardwick, Caledonia county, Vermont. She was born March 15, 1836, and was educated at Fairfax, Vermont. They have had three children, two of whom are living—Alma D., aged seven, and Willie C., aged four.

Judge Price takes no interest in politics, being entirely devoted to his profession. He was formerly connected with the Methodist Church (South), but of late years has not joined them in their religious services. Judge Price is a man whose educational, legal and social abilities give him a position in the front ranks of the men of to-day. He is an honored citizen and highly esteemed by all who know him.

BENJAMIN F. STONE.

MACON.

BENJAMIN F. STONE was born February 12, 1840, in Macon county, Missouri. His father, Joseph Stone, was a native of Wayne county, Kentucky; a carpenter by trade and a farmer; settled in Randolph county, Missouri, in 1837, and located in Macon county in 1839. His mother, Melinda Burris, was born in Virginia.

Benjamin F. Stone was reared on the farm. His education was liberal, his collegiate course having been completed at McGee college, from which institution he graduated in 1859. In 1860 he taught school in Macon county. He enlisted as a private soldier in Company K, 10th Missouri infantry of the Union army, and was in the service over a year. He participated in the battles of Iuka and Corinth; in the latter battle he received a wound in the right arm which necessitated its amputation and rendered him unfit for further military service. He returned to Macon in 1863 and remained on his father's farm during the years 1863, '64 and '65, and made the study of the law his principal business. He removed to Macon City in 1866 and still further prosecuted his studies under the direction and instruction of Benjamin R. Dysart, Esq., of that place, and was admitted to practice in the latter year He acted as superintendent of public schools of Macon county

during the year 1866, and in the fall of that year was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of circuit clerk, but was defeated by John M. London. In the fall of 1868 he was elected county treasurer, and served two years. He was elected county recorder in the fall election of 1870, and served out his full term, four years. In January, 1875, he and Walter Brown purchased the *Democratic Times*, of Macon City, which he edited for about eight months. In the following fall he consolidated his paper with several others under the title of the *Macon Examiner*, and conducted the editorial department of that journal until June, 1877.

He was married September 23, 1875, to Miss Mittie Powell, of Macon county.

DR. HARRIS SOPER GREENO.

KANSAS CITY.

DR. HARRIS S. GREENO was born at Millport, Chemung county, New York, August 7, 1832. His father, Samuel Greeno, was born at Rutland, Vermont, in 1779. He was a millwright and carpenter, pursuing these occupations during his life; a man of fair common school education and an expert in his business, an extensive contractor and builder. He enlisted in the war of 1812 as a private soldier, but in consequence of his ability as a mechanic was detailed and placed in charge of the construction of boats for government use at Buffalo, New York, and was in command of one of the boats that crossed the American troops at Black Rock, near Buffalo, and captured a British fort. The grandfather of Dr. Greeno was the first settler in Rutland county, Vermont, settling on Otter Creek, his nearest neighbor being at Bennington, twenty-six miles distant. He was at three different times driven from his home and his house burned down by Indians, but finally succeeded in clearing up his land and making for himself a home in the then wilderness. Two of the cousins of the subject of this sketch still occupy the old homestead by inheritance, no deed ever having been made from its first entry. He was of French origin, a liberal or free thinker, not connecting himself with any church. His son, the father of Dr. Greeno, in the latter part of his life became a Christian, uniting with that church.

The mother of Dr. Greeno was Matilda (Fisher) Greeno, born in Orwell, Vermont, in 1793. She was of Scotch origin, a lady of devout piety, originally a Baptist, but in the latter part of her life uniting with the Christian church. One of her brothers was a soldier during the war of 1812, and lost a leg by a cannon ball, whilst crossing Niagara river at Black Rock for the capture of a British fort.

Both of the Doctor's parents died at Johnstown, Berry county, Michigan, in the fall of 1849, within two months of each other. One of his brothers, Isaac, died the same night of his mother's death, and both were buried in the same grave. Two weeks later his youngest brother, Horace, died, leaving Dr. Greeno the only member of the family living at home at the time.

At this time, being only seventeen years old, he removed to Owego, New York, where he had a brother living, and entered the Owego Academy. He paid his tuition by doing the work of janitor to the institution, and paid his board by working nights and mornings at other occupations. This course he pursued for over two years, securing a fair education. He then engaged himself to the Panama Railroad Company as a hospital steward and bookkeeper for the medical department, remaining on the Isthmus six months, saving in the time six hundred dollars—the first considerable amount of money he ever owned. This enabled him to pursue the study of medicine, which he had previously determined upon. After studying medicine one year he engaged in the dry goods business as Roseville, Tioga county, Pennsylvania, but in the winter of 1855 his store was entirely destroyed by fire. He then determined to finish his medical education previously commenced, visited Philadelphia, entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated in 1857. He then removed to Amboy, Lee county, Illinois, and entered upon the practice of medicine, remaining there until August, 1858, when he removed to Kansas, settling at Osawotomie and practicing his profession till the fall of 1859, when he removed

to Fort Scott, where he practiced medicine until the breaking out of the war in 1861.

There being then great excitement at Fort Scott and along the border between Kansas and Missouri, the settlers constantly in fear of raids from Missouri, there being no military protection at that time, he organized an independent force of citizens and refugees, Union men from Missouri, of over one hundred men, and established a camp on Cox's Creek, twelve miles south of Fort Scott. In that capacity he patrolled the border and brought persecuted Union men and their families out of Missouri, and gave such protection as was in his power to the people of the border, thus continuing until General Lane arrived with Kansas troops in August, 1861, when he disbanded his men and most of them entered the regular service. He was tendered an appointment as surgeon in the 3rd Kansas, but having had some experience in military tactics, he declined the position and entered the service as captain of Company C, 6th Kansas volunteers. Immediately after, he participated in the battle of the Drywood. He remained at Fort Scott during the winter of 1861–2, having command of the cavalry, under Colonel Judson as post-commandant, being actively engaged all that time in scouting, and having frequent guerrilla engagements with bushwhackers and other irregular Confederate troops who infested the border.

In the spring of 1862 he was placed in charge of four companies of the 6th Kansas cavalry, attached to the command of Colonel Charles Doubleday, of the 2nd Ohio Cavalry, and started on an expedition to the Indian Nation. They went into camp at Baxter Springs, and Captain Greeno was kept busy scouting the country, and frequently skirmishing with the various guerrilla bands of the enemy. On the 2d of July the Captain with his command accompanied Colonel Weer's expedition into the Cherokee country, and on the 4th of the same month succeeded in overtaking and engaged a rebel force under command of Colonel Clarkson, which resulted in his capture, together with the main portion of his command and all his camp and garrison equipage. On the next day, Captain Greeno with two companies attacked a camp of rebels, under command of Colonel Stand Waitie, at Stand Waitie's Mills, and after a spirited engagement succeeded in routing the enemy and capturing a large quantity of sugar and other commissary stores, which were destroyed for want of transportation. On the 6th of July the command joined the balance of the regiment, and went into camp at Wolf Creek, where it remained until the 10th, when it moved to Flat Rock Creek, eighteen miles from Fort Gibson.

Whilst the command was in camp at Flat Rock, about the middle of July, 1862, Colonel Weer, commanding the division, sent a detachment of sixty men of the 6th Kansas, and one hundred Indians, under command of Captain Greeno, to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee nation, who succeeded in capturing John Ross, principal chief, Colonel William Ross, Major Pegg and eight other officers of the rebel army. Two hundred Indians, belonging to Colonel Drew's regiment, deserted and joined the Federal command, and returned with the Captain to camp. General Saloman, of the 9th Wisconsin Infantry, having superseded Colonel Weer in the command of the division, the Indian country was abandoned and the command fell back to Fort Scott, where, after a thorough reorganization of the forces, General Blunt assumed command.

August 13, 1862, orders were received to march for the purpose of intercepting Colonel Cooper's command, consisting of some four thousand rebels, who had passed up through Missouri, east of Fort Scott, on their way north, and on the 24th of August Captain Greeno participated in the battle of Coon Creek, Jasper county, Missouri, where he was severely wounded in both hands, after a desperate struggle with an enemy numbering more than four to one. Two of his command were killed and a large number wounded. The Captain, finding it impossible to contend with so large a force of the enemy, ordered his men to fall back, and succeeded in getting them all off the field, including the wounded, some of whom died from the effects of their wounds. The wounds received by Captain Greeno prevented him from the performance of military duty for several weeks, and he returned to Fort Scott to await their healing.

November 26, Captain Greeno rejoined his regiment and took command of the 2d battalion, participated in the battle of Cane Hill, Arkansas, on the 28th of the same month, and also commanded his battalion at the battle of Prairie Grove, on the 9th of December, and on the 28th of December, 1862, was with General Blunt at the capture of Van Buren, Arkansas. On the 31st of December, 1862, after General Blunt's command had fallen back and gone into winter quarters, Captain Greeno, with a detachment of his regiment, was ordered to Kansas on recruiting service, with orders to raise a battalion

in order to complete the organization of the 6th Kansas cavalry regiment to the quota of twelve companies. The Captain having received authority from the Governor of Kansas to recruit his battalion, established his headquarters at Fort Scott, opened an office, and in a very short time succeeded in raising three companies which were mustered into the 6th regiment and one company which was consigned to the 14th Kansas volunteer cavalry. After assisting in the recruiting of the 14th Kansas cavalry, Captain Greeno rejoined his regiment, then at Fort Smith, Arkansas. In October, 1863, he received authority from the war department at Washington to recruit the 4th Arkansas infantry, and after raising three companies they were consolidated with the 4th Arkansas cavalry, and Captain Greeno promoted to be major of said regiment, October 14, 1864. He served under Generals Steel and Reynolds, at Little Rock and Duvall's Bluff, until the close of the war, and was mustered out at Little Rock, July 3, 1865. He was subsequently breveted colonel by the President, for meritorious conduct during the war.

The subject of this sketch connected himself with the Masonic fraternity soon after his twenty-first birthday, and is at present a Royal Arch Mason. He has at different times filled the chair as Master of the Blue Lodge. He has also been a member of the Odd Fellows. He was a charter member of the Kansas College of Pharmacy, and its first president.

After the war he was one of the organizers of the Order of Veteran Brotherhood, and its first vice-commander, which organization was subsequently merged into the Grand Army of the Republic, and for several years he was post commander of the G. A. R. at Topeka, Kansas.

At the close of the war he settled at Topeka, and resumed the practice of medicine, pursuing this avocation until his removal to Kansas City, in March, 1877.

He was brought up in the Christian church, was baptized at the age of fifteen, and at the age of eighteen joined the Baptist church. At the age of twenty-six he ended his connection with that society and became a Liberalist. At the present time he is infidelic on the subject of revealed religion, but rather inclined to the Spiritualistic view of immortality. He has always been a Democrat, acting with the Douglas branch of that party—a war Democrat.

He was married, August 28, 1855, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Bodine, at Wellsborough, Tioga county, Pennsylvania. They have had two children, one of whom survives, the other dying at the age of two years. The child surviving, a daughter in her eighteenth year, Nettie Greeno, was educated at Mt. St. Mary's Convent, Leavenworth, Kansas.

Dr. Greeno is still pursuing the practice of medicine and surgery at Kansas City, Missouri, and is in the prime of life, enjoying a prosperous practice. He is a man of good address, about six feet high, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds, of sanguine-bilious temperament, in possession of robust health, with a vigorous constitution and a prospect of a life of usefulness and success. He has written considerably for the public press, is a fair public speaker, but has devoted himself mostly to the discussion of medical subjects.

CHARLES LEONIDAS CARTER, M. D.

HOLDEN.

CHARLES LEONIDAS CARTER was born March 1, 1832, at Smith's Cross Roads, Rhea county, Tennessee. His father, William Carter, was born in Virginia, 1806. His father, James Carter, moved to Rhea county, Tennessee, when William was quite small, and he there acquired a fair English education.

He lived on a farm and was married to Ruth B. McFarland, who was the daughter of Charles McFarland, a native of Scotland, from which country he emigrated with his wife, Elizabeth (Williams) McFarland, and located in Abbeville, South Carolina, where their daughter Ruth was born June 5, 1808. The family subsequently removed to Rhea county, Tennessee, where Mr. Carter and Miss McFarland were married. William Carter, during lifetime, dealt in horses, mules and land, and was sheriff of Bradley county, Tennessee, when he died, October 4, 1836.

Charles L. Carter attended common public school in Tennessee, and moved with his mother to Pleasant Hill, Cass county, Missouri, May 4, 1852. His uncle, Joseph H. Carter, being assessor of the county at the time, Charles assisted him in attending to the duties of that office. He taught school during summer for three months in the county, then returned to town and attended school under Hall & Alexander, studying English and Latin. Having attended one term under H. M. Bracken, he took charge of the public schools and taught for four years. He studied medicine under Drs. Cundiff & Rees for one year—having commenced prior to that time, at the age of fourteen years. Remaining with Cundiff & Rees for one year, he entered the St. Louis Medical College October 12, 1857. In the spring of 1858 he began the practice of medicine at Pleasant Hill, and in 1859 moved with his mother to Holden, Johnson county, where he has since resided. Dr. Carter was the first inhabitant of the place. In 1862 he graduated in St. Louis Medical College and accepted a commission in the United States Army as assistant surgeon in Missouri state militia. He was afterwards appointed surgeon in the United States army, with the rank of lieutenant, which position he held until November 10, 1864, when he went to Illinois, and remained in Pike county, practicing his profession until September 10, 1867, when he returned to his home in Missouri. During his two years sojourn in Illinois he wrote a work on "General Pathology and its Relation to the Practice of Medicine." This work was received as a text book in various colleges, including the one in which he graduated. Since that time he has continued his practice, having written a good deal for the scientific press. For several years he has been one of the editors of the St. Louis *Clinical Record.*

February 24, 1875, he was married to Miss Virginia Haynes, who was born February 7, 1853, in Johnson county, Missouri, where she was reared and educated. Her parents, James and Ann Haynes, were born, educated and married in Tennessee, moved to Missouri in 1852, and settled in Johnson county, where her mother died in 1870.

Dr. Charles L. Carter is a liberal thinker in politics and religion. His wife is a member of the Southern Methodist church.

They have two children, Charles Landon Carter, born May 7, 1876, a sprightly boy and the pride of his parents' hearts, and Cora Lea Carter, born September 27, 1877.

Dr. Carter is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the Knights of Pythias. As a physician he has been a success, and is highly esteemed as a friend and citizen in the community.

JOHN E. ORGAN

SALEM.

JOHN ELBERT ORGAN, born in Champaign county, Ohio, April 7, 1838, is the son of James Organ, born in the same state, September 2, 1802, and the grandson of William Organ, who was a native of Pennsylvania and moved to Ohio the latter part of the 18th century, where he carried on farming until his death in 1845. The great-grandfather Organ, an Irishman, emigrated to America prior to the Revolutionary war, in which he participated until the surrender of Cornwallis, when he was killed.

James Organ, the father of our subject, was a farmer in Ohio until 1848, when he moved to White county, Indiana, where he lived ten years and then settled in Dent county, Missouri, where he and his wife still reside. Mrs. James Organ (whose maiden name was Amanda L. Parry), was herself a native of Virginia, but her ancestors were from Wales. She removed with the family to Ohio and was there married to Mr. Organ in 1835. The second of their seven children is the subject of our sketch, whose youthful days were spent upon his father's farm and in the winter in the district schools of Indiana and Ohio. In his nineteenth year he attended the high school at Monticello, Indiana, five months in the general studies of that institution; but having a great desire to perfect himself in mathematics, he remained under the tuition of Dr. W. S. Haymond until his twentieth year, when his parents took him with them to Dent county, Missouri. Here he taught one term of school, and in 1859 located in Phelps county, in the same

state. After teaching school three months he was elected county surveyor of Phelps county, although but fourteen months a resident and only twenty-one years of age. He fulfilled the duties of that position until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he volunteered as a private in the Missouri state guards of the Confederate service, McBride's division; he was subsequently promoted to a lieutenancy. At the expiration of his six months term of service he recruited a company but was captured before getting them into any engagement; on being exchanged at Vicksburg he entered General Frost's brigade in the regular service three years' infantry, participating in all the campaigns in Missouri, Louisiana and Arkansas, being engaged in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pleasant Hill and Jenkins' Ferry and some minor engagements. He entered the service the last time as a private, but was promoted to orderly sergeant, which position he held until the close of the war, when he returned to Missouri.

Shortly afterward he began to travel through the west and continued his peregrinations until 1870, when he returned to Dent county, Missouri, and engaged in farming until 1873. In this latter year he purchased a one-half interest in the *Salem Monitor*, and at once entered upon his duties as editor. In 1874 he became the owner of the entire establishment and has ever since confined his attention to editing and publishing, and by strict attention to his journalistic duties has made his paper one of the leading newspapers in Southwest Missouri, with a very extensive circulation through that section of the state.

Mr. Organ is a life-long Democrat and has always been active in the party operations. In 1871 he took a very conspicuous part in the canvass of the county for the issuing of bonds for the building of the St. Louis, Salem & Little Rock Railroad, and to his efforts is largely due the successful establishing of that line of railway. In 1874 his party elected him to the 28th General Assembly of Missouri. He has been repeatedly a delegate to the Democratic state conventions. While a staunch advocate of the political policy of his party, he is noted for his liberality to those holding contrary views to his own. And so in his religious views: while silently entertaining his own opinions, he makes no war upon the faith or forms of other men.

On the 20th day of August, 1867, John E. Organ and Mattie L. Burkitt were married. She was the daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Hyer) Burkitt, of Phelps county, Missouri. Three living children are the fruits of the marriage.

GEORGE TOUSEY BROWN.

SEDALIA.

GEORGE TOUSEY BROWN was born in Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, May 11, 1839. His father, William Brown, was a native of Ohio, and in early manhood removed to Lawrenceburgh and engaged extensively in the manufacture of furniture, and was the inventor of the round post screw bedstead. This business he continued to the time of his death, a period of forty years. During life he was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and for twenty-five years superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Sunday school. He married Miss Amanda Kincaid, of Indiana, who still survives.

George Tousey Brown was educated at Moore Hill College, Indiana, and at the death of his father, in 1861, assumed the charge of the extensive manufactory, employing over one hundred hands. During that year he administered upon the estate of his father to the satisfaction of all who were interested in the settlement. In 1862 he bought the steamer, Golden Gate, and for two years as captain carried on a lucrative freighting business between Louisville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1864 he removed to Harrison, Hamilton county, Ohio, and commenced the manufacture of furniture upon an extensive scale, opening a wholesale store in Cincinnati. In this business he continued for three years, when, having a good opportunity, he sold his store and came to St. Louis, where he engaged in railroading. For several years he was a popular and highly respected passenger conductor on the North Missouri railroad. In 1873 he resigned this position and bought the well known Ives House, at Sedalia,

Missouri, in which business he still continues, changing the name to the Garrison House, in honor of Daniel R. Garrison, Esq., of railroad celebrity. The house is located at the Union depot in Sedalia, and ten passenger trains stop there daily for refreshments. It contains accommodation for two hundred and fifty guests, is an elegant structure, and is first-class in every particular.

In 1866 he was married to Miss Annie B. Frost, of New York City. They have two children, both boys, named Oscar William Brown and George Warder Brown. Mr. Brown is youthful in appearance, light-haired, erect figure; takes no part in politics, but by careful attention to business and uniform courtesy to all, is universally respected, not only by the traveling public, but by the enlightened citizens of Sedalia.

CYRUS SANDERS McLAUGHLIN.

KINGSTON.

CYRUS SANDERS McLAUGHLIN was born in Springfield, Ohio, June 29, 1848, and was the son of Judge Cyrus D. and Sarah (Wharton) McLaughlin. Judge McLaughlin was a prominent member of the Masonic order and held several important official positions. He was postmaster at Springfield at the time of his death—which position he had held for a number of years after the death of his father.

Cyrus S. McLaughlin was raised by his uncle, Dr. A. C. McLaughlin, of Tremont, Ohio. He attended school at Springfield and Lebanon, Ohio. He was one of seven children, four of whom are now living. His eldest brother, Dr. J. W. McLaughlin, left Clarke county, Ohio, at the outbreak of the war, when but eighteen years of age, joined the Confederate army, and was a commissioned officer under Stonewall Jackson. After the close of the war he completed his medical education in New Orleans, and is now engaged in the practice of his profession in Austin, Texas. The subject of this sketch removed to Caldwell county, Missouri, in 1868, where he taught school and read law alternately until 1871, when he was admitted to the bar by Judge Lucas, judge of the 5th Judicial Circuit of Missouri. The last year prior to his admission to the bar he spent in the law office of Donaldson & Ferris at Richmond, Missouri, reading law. After his admission he removed to Kingston and engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a candidate in 1872, on the Democratic ticket, for prosecuting attorney of Caldwell county, but was defeated with the remainder of the ticket. He has been secretary of the Democratic central committee for several terms, which position he still (1877) holds.

Mr. McLaughlin is a member of the independent order of Odd Fellows. His relatives generally are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

October 13, 1875, he married at Kingston, Missouri, Miss Fannie Canon, daughter of D. F. Canon, a resident of Piqua, Ohio.

Mr. McLaughlin is commanding in appearance, being five feet, eight inches high and weighing one hundred and seventy pounds.

WILLIAM JONES TERRELL.

HARRISONVILLE.

WILLIAM JONES TERRELL was born November 11, 1834, in Trumbull county, Ohio. His paternal great grandfather was of English parentage and was killed on the American side at the storming of Quebec. His grandfather, —— Terrell was born in Litchfield county, Connecticut, in 1776. His father, Sherman Terrell, was a native of Danbury, Connecticut, born October 5, 1805. His maternal great-great-grandfather was an Irishman. His grandfather, William Jones, was born in

Genesee county, New York. His mother, Olive Jones, was born in Hartford, Trumbull county, Ohio, in 1808.

William J. Terrell was educated at the academy at Kingsville, Ashtabula county, Ohio. After quitting the academy he attended Michigan University for one year, in the literary department For several years after he was employed in school teaching to enable him to attend the law school, having selected the law as his profession During the continuance of his school he read such works relating to his future business as his leisure would allow. He again attended the Michigan University, this time in the law department, and graduated in 1865. The same year, at the April term of the Supreme Court, at Detroit, he was admitted to the bar. In the following September he removed to and located in Harrisonville, Missouri, since which he has been practicing his profession, a part of the time in partnership with H. P. Mather.

He takes but little part in political matters, but acts with the Republican party when he votes. He was appointed county superintendent of public schools by the county court, in 1865, and was reëlected to the same position by the people in 1866. He was county attorney during the years 1867, 1868 and 1872.

Both he and his wife are connected with the Methodist Episcopal church.

He was married December 26, 1864, at Monroe, Ashtabula county, Ohio, to Miss Julia A Quigley. She was born June 18, 1835, in Chautauqua county, New York, at the town of Portland. She received a thorough academic education at the Kingsville, Ohio, Academy. Her father, Captain Quigley, was the commander of a steamer on Lake Erie, and died in 1836, aged about thirty years. Her mother was born in Vermont, in 1811. Her maiden name was Everts, and she was of French descent. Mr. and Mrs. Terrell have an adopted daughter, Daisy, born in Harrisonville, November 28, 1871.

By energy, economy, studious attention to business and commendable industry, Mr. Terrell has acquired an excellent reputation and a handsome competence.

GEORGE M. SAWYER.

SPRINGFIELD.

GEORGE M. SAWYER was born June 10, 1848, in Gallatin, Tennessee. He is the third child of Thomas L. and Henrietta Sawyer, His father was originally from Eastern Pennsylvania, where he was engaged in teaching, when he was selected by General Jackson to prepare his two nephews, one for the Military Academy at West Point, and the other for the Naval Academy at Annapolis, and moved to the Hermitage in Tennessee. He also founded a female college at Fayetteville, Tennessee, where he remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when he moved to Bunker Hill, Illinois, taking charge of the Bunker Hill Female Academy, and remained in charge until 1868, when he removed to Missouri where he now resides, aged sixty-one years. His mother died in 1859.

Under his father's tuition young Sawyer received a common school education. He left school at the age of fifteen, and in the office of the *Spectator*, at Carlinville, Illinois, began to acquire a knowledge of the printing business. Becoming dissatisfied at the end of a year, he went to St. Louis, and in the job printing house of W. H. Woodward (now Woodward, Tiernan & Hale) became a thorough practical printer. He remained there from 1864 to 1868. In the fall of the latter year he removed to Springfield, Missouri, taking charge at first of the mechanical, and afterward of the local, department of the *Missouri Patriot*, in which office he remained until the spring of 1875. At that time, his health being seriously impaired, he went to San Antonio, Texas, and took charge of the *Herald* newspaper. He remained there one year, then returned to Springfield and for three months filled his old position on the *Patriot*. He then purchased an interest in the Springfield *Times*, a paper which through mismanagement had lost nearly all its patronage. By his characteristic energy and perseverance, Mr. Sawyer increased the circulation and advertising business, and made it one of the most prominent of the papers in Southwest Missouri. He is an active and enthusiastic Democrat, and takes a deep interest in the local management of political

affairs. He was married November 28, 1872, to Virginia C. Stephens, daughter of Dr. John A. Stephens, of Springfield, who was a pioneer in the Southwest, a prominent physician and citizen, and was killed at his own door-step by one of Zagonyi's men in the famous charge of Fremont's body guard. One year after his death, by order of a Federal officer, eight houses belonging to his widow were destroyed, as they protected the approach of the rebels under General Marmaduke. Mr. Sawyer and wife have three children: Carrie, Lewden and Robert. He is a man of great energy and push, of perseverance and pluck, and as a journalist ranks among the best in Southwest Missouri.

CHARLES BROWNELL WILKINSON.

ST. JOSEPH.

CHARLES BROWNELL WILKINSON was born October 15, 1827, in Waterville, Oneida county, New York. He is the son of Thomas Knight Wilkinson and Lydia Salisbury, the former still living in Waterville, the latter died May 15, 1878. Charles B. Wilkinson is of the eighth generation of Lawrance Wilkinson, born in Lanchester, Durham county, England, about the year 1618, who was the son of William Wilkinson and Mary, sister of Sir John Conyers, Bart., and grandson of Lawrance Wilkinson, of Harpley House, Durham. The house to which young Lawrance belonged adhered to the tottering fortunes of Charles I., and when the civil strife arose that culminated in the beheading of Charles and the elevation of Cromwell to the Protectorate, he entered the royal army with a lieutenant's commission, and, at the surrender of New Castle, October 12, 1644, was taken prisoner by the insurgent and Scotch troops, and his estates confiscated by order of Parliament. Obtaining special permission from Lord Fairfax, he left England and came with his wife (Susannah Smith) and son to America, locating at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1645. He was one of the original proprietors of Providence, and in the plats of the original city and in the draughts of its subsequent divisions, his name constantly appears. He acquired a large real estate. In 1659, and several times thereafter, he was elected to the legislature and filled various important offices in the infant colony. He participated in the Indian wars, and, with Roger Williams and Major Hopkins, refused to leave Providence when the savages threatened destruction. He died in 1692.

Joseph Wilkinson, a descendant of Harpley House, came to Maryland in the latter part of the seventeenth century. From him descended General James Wilkinson, born in 1757, Adjutant-General on the staff of General Gates, general-in-chief of the American army in 1796, and the first governor of Louisiana, with headquarters at St. Louis, May 6, 1806. Associated with him in legislative duties were John B. C. Lucas and Return J. Meigs, Jr. Judge Joseph Browne was secretary. The descendants of these men are to-day prominent citizens of St. Louis. Governor Wilkinson's name is signed to seven different acts for the government of the territory, the last dated July 9, 1806. He was then ordered to leave the territory and watch the movements of Aaron Burr. He died near the city of Mexico, December 28, 1825.

Stephen Hopkins, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, for nine years governor of Rhode Island, and for twenty-one years chancellor of Rhode Island College, born in Scituate, Rhode Island, March 7, 1707, was the son of William Hopkins and Ruth Wilkinson, of the third generation of Lawrance Wilkinson.

Of the fourth generation were Jemima Wilkinson and Jeremiah, her brother. Jemima, known as the "Prophetess," and generally denounced as a religious impostor, was born November 29, 1752, (the date 1753, in the American Cyclopædia, being incorrect,) in Cumberland, Rhode Island. At the age of eighteen, having heard Rev. George Whitefield preach, she became religiously excited and, after a severe illness, claimed to have died, been reanimated by the spirit of Jesus Christ, and that thenceforth she would work miracles, and be known as the "Universal Friend." Her attractive person and extraordinary tact and shrewdness induced many intelligent people to follow her. She had a very retentive memory, was very eloquent, and her

knowledge of Scripture astonished all who heard her. She traveled through Massachusetts; crowds flocked to hear her and many of the first citizens were converted to her doctrines. She claimed to have a vision of the New Jerusalem, which she located in the western part of New York, and, in 1786, three of the sect went to Yates county, New York, and fixed upon the site of the new colony in the present town of Torrey. They purchased fourteen thousand acres of land, and soon added to their possessions a village, which they called Jerusalem. In 1789 she went there and exerted a most powerful influence over her followers. One thousand acres of land were set apart for her special use. Her meetings were conducted according to the custom of the Shakers, and, like them, she insisted upon the practice of celibacy. Up to the hour of her death, which occurred July 11, 1819, she did not relinquish her pretensions to divinity. After her death the sect gradually broke up, although large numbers of people believe to this day that she was a prophetess, and all speak highly of her benevolence and moral worth.

The "Transactions of the Rhode Island Society of Domestic Industry, 1861," states that Jeremiah Wilkinson, brother of Jemima, was the first inventor of a machine for "drawing wire," which was operated by horse-power, the wire being used in the manufacture of cards for carding cotton and wool. He was the first in America to invent a machine for cutting nails from cold iron. Arnold's History of Rhode Island, page sixty-nine, says: "The first cold cut nail in the world was made in 1777, by Jeremiah Wilkinson, of Cumberland, Rhode Island, who died in 1832 at the age of ninety." Undoubtedly, he is entitled to the credit of being the first man to start three very important branches of American industry, viz: Drawing wire, card-making and nail-cutting, as he invented the original machines by which such work was done.

The fifth generation was prolific of manufacturers and inventors. Job Wilkinson, born 1774, erected a woolen factory in Saratoga county, New York, and manufactured the first broadcloth in that state. Governor Daniel D. Tompkins had a suit made from it. He also imported the first merino buck into that state. Garner Wilkinson, a brother, purchased of Job the invention and secured the patent of a boring and mortising machine. He also invented the draw-bridge and the rolling axle-tree, now used under railway cars and locomotives. Samuel Slater, the first successful manufacturer of cotton goods in America, married Hannah Wilkinson, daughter of Oziel Wilkinson, in 1791. In 1799 Oziel Wilkinson erected the second cotton mill in New England. John Wilkinson, born in Onondaga county, New York, September 30, 1798, died September 19, 1862, was long prominent in every public enterprise in Central New York. The little village of Cossitt's Corners became his home, and he christened it Syracuse, which will be recognized as one of the most prosperous cities of the Empire state. He was associated with Governor Clinton and others in the construction of the Erie canal; was one of the first men to aid in engineering the railroad from Albany to Syracuse, and was, for many years, president of the Syracuse & Utica railroad, previous to its consolidation with and forming a part of the present New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. He built the Globe Hotel, and many other public buildings, in Syracuse, and traveled extensively in Europe and on the continent. Jeptha Avery Wilkinson, also of the fifth generation, was the inventor of a machine to manufacture weavers' reeds for power looms. He established those machines in the United States, England, Holland, France and Belgium. While living in Paris he conceived the idea of a repeating revolver, and exhibited his drawings to an officer of the French army, at whose residence Mr. Colt saw them, and, returning to America, patented the principle. In the *Endless Register*, published in New York, June 6, 1860, the claim is made and apparently well-established that Jeptha invented therotary cylinder press in 1818, while residing in London. Indeed, from 1850 to 1854 there were many dissertations upon this subject in the New York journals, in which the names of Ambrose L. Jordan, John Harper, R. M. Hoe, Moses Y. Beach and Jeptha A. Wilkinson conspicuously figure. He claimed to be the inventor of the endless rotary press, the main principle of which is patented in the Walter and Bullock presses.

Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, ex-United States senator from Minnesota, is of the sixth generation of Lawrance Wilkinson, and the fourth from John Wilkinson and Betsy Tower, his wife.

Charles Brownell Wilkinson, the subject of this sketch, was educated at the Waterville, Academy, New York, and, at the age of eighteen, was prepared to enter the junior class of Hamilton College; but his father decided to place him at once in a law office, and in 1846 he began his legal studies. In

those days a student could be admitted to the bar only on proof of seven years of study, either wholly of the law, or four of classical and three of law. He was allowed four years of classics, and completed his legal course in Utica, New York, being admitted in February, 1849, at Albany, to practice as an attorney and counselor. On March 4, 1850, he formed a partnership with Messrs. Hubbard, Terry and Tower, for the manufacture of alcohol in Waterville, New York, and was bookkeeper and cashier of the firm until it expired by limitation in 1855. The operations of the firm were very successful financially.

In 1849 he was initiated into Waterville Lodge No. 240, I. O. O. F., and held the offices of secretary and Noble Grand. In 1850 he was made a Master Mason by Sanger Lodge, No. 129, Waterville, and held the offices of secretary, junior warden and senior warden, and for three years represented that lodge in the sessions of the Grand Lodge at New York City.

September 10, 1851, he was married to Cornelia B. Hubbard, of Waterville, who died in St. Joseph, Missouri, December 2, 1865. In 1854 he began the publication of the Waterville *Journal*, a weekly newspaper, which he sold in 1855, and removed to Toledo, Ohio. Here he was president of the Toledo Nursery Association from June 1, 1855, to June 1, 1856. In August, 1856, he went to Deansville, New York, where he erected a large flouring mill and distillery. In 1857 he issued the first number of the Waterville *Times*, a successor of the *Journal*, which had died the previous year. The *Times* is still a prosperous and influential newspaper. In 1858 and 1859 he was elected supervisor of the town of Marshall, Oneida county, New York, on the Democratic ticket, although the town was Republican by a large majority. In the fall of 1859 he was the Democratic nominee for the legislature in the 2d District of Oneida county, which usually gave over two thousand Republican majority. He challenged his competitor to meet him in joint discussion, but he declined and Mr. Wilkinson addressed the citizens in every school district, holding meetings nightly for several weeks. He was defeated, but he polled a larger vote than his party in every town.

In January, 1860, he disposed of his interest in the *Times*, and removed to St. Joseph, Missouri, where he resumed the practice of law. He was an ardent supporter of Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, and spoke from the stump at many political gatherings in North Missouri. When the rebellion was fully inaugurated, no courts could be held in that part of the state, and he abandoned the profession and accepted a clerkship in the office of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, regularly corresponding with the *New York Tribune* and the *Democrat* and *Republican* of St. Louis. In August, 1861, the rebel soldiers took possession of St. Joseph, and, on the morning of their entrance, the *Journal* published a radical Union editorial, written by Mr. Wilkinson, which induced the commander of the forces to take possession of the office and issue an order for his arrest, which order would probably have promptly been executed, as well as the party therein mentioned, had he not crossed the river and fled through Kansas into Nebraska.

In February, 1862, Mr. Wilkinson began the publication of the St. Joseph *Morning Herald*, a daily and weekly newspaper that unflinchingly advocated the Union cause, and supported the administration of President Lincoln. The first numbers of that paper announced Wilkinson & McKibben publishers and proprietors. The latter was a printer, and the two had been associated in the publication of the Waterville *Times*. McKibben came to St. Joseph in April, 1862, remained about ten days, became disgusted with the situation, and withdrew from the partnership and the state. Up to December, 1862, Mr. Wilkinson wrote all of the editorials and nearly every local item that appeared in the paper, selected all the miscellaneous matter for its columns, and acted as mailing clerk for the concern. The paper was a financial success from the start, and secured and still enjoys a large circulation in Missouri, Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska.

In August, 1862, he was appointed Internal Revenue Collector for the 3d District of Missouri, embracing forty-four counties, or all of that portion of the state lying north of the Missouri river. The taxes collected amounted to about one million dollars per annum. In April, 1865, President Johnson subdivided the district and appointed him Collector of the 6th District, twenty-five counties, which office he resigned December 1, 1865.

In November, 1866, Mr. Wilkinson was elected a member of the XXIVth General Assembly of Missouri. On the 6th day of March, 1867, he advocated before that body an amendment to the constitution striking out the word "white" as a qualification for voters, in a speech which was published in pamphlet form, bearing the title "A Democratic Ballot-

Box," fifteen thousand copies of which were printed in English and German.

December 27, 1866, he was married to Elizabeth Smith who is still (1878) living.

At the organization of the Editors' and Publishers' Association of Missouri, in 1867, he was elected orator of the first annual meeting, and delivered the oration before that body at its first convention, held in St. Louis in June, 1868. That year he actively supported the Republican cause, urging the election of General Grant in the columns of the *Herald* and on the stump. He delivered the poem before the fourth annual convention of Missouri editors and publishers, held at St. Joseph, in June, 1871, and was elected president of the Association for the ensuing year. In 1872 he was one of the candidates for elector at large on the Republican ticket in Missouri, and addressed a series of meetings in each Congressional District of the state and in many of the cities of Kansas.

From 1855 to 1875 he spent a portion of each year in travel, thus visiting Canada and every state of the Union but Florida, Georgia and the Carolinas.

February 1, 1873, he was again appointed Collector of the 6th District of Missouri, and held the office until August, 1875. In 1874 he was elected a director of the Bank of St. Joseph, also of the St. Joseph Savings Bank.

In 1875 several parties were suspected of participation in revenue frauds, and he seized the distillery and other property of one of them and placed it in the hands of the United States Marshal. He afterwards discovered that without his knowledge and contrary to his express orders, one of his deputies sold to this distiller on the day before the seizure, revenue stamps to the value of about five thousand dollars, for which he never paid, but which were affixed to the identical barrels of spirits seized by Mr. Wilkinson for the benefit of and transferred to the Government. The seizure of the liquor had thus deprived the distiller of all means of paying for the stamps, and to avoid arrest on a criminal prosecution which the Government began against him, the distiller fled. One of Mr. Wilkinson's deputies left the service a defaulter in the sum of over three thousand dollars. For the aggregate of these two deficiencies Mr. Wilkinson stood indebted to the Government. At the request of the deputy who sold the stamps Mr. Wilkinson paid a large proportion of his salary to his father, with whom he resided, the payment being made in the presence of the son, who gave sworn vouchers therefor. The father died in 1874.

A gauger in the 6th District had been a member of the legislature since 1870, and had deputized a competent and qualified gauger to do the work in his division during his absence. The vouchers for said work had always been approved by Mr. Wilkinson's predecessors. The work was done and well done, and the government should pay for it. He knew that the duties of an administrative officer could be discharged by a deputy without the aid of a statute empowering the appointment. He knew there was no statute forbidding the appointment of a deputy gauger, but a regulation of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue did require gaugers to personally transact their business. Before approving any of the vouchers Mr. Wilkinson consulted his chief clerk, who was expert in revenue matters, and who for seven years previous to Mr. Wilkinson's last appointment had prepared all the reports, returns and papers of the revenue office of the 6th District, and he stated that the practice was understood and expressly sanctioned by the Commissioner. Mr. Wilkinson applied to his superior officer, the Supervisor of the district, and he gave similar instructions, on which he approved the vouchers as all his predecessors had done. The chief clerk died in December, 1874.

While Mr. Wilkinson was in Long Branch in July, 1875, government detectives visited his office and on his return had him arrested on three grave charges, viz: embezzlement of $8,000, a sum which it was admitted was due, but from the sources stated; retaining a portion of the salary of a deputy, which, as stated, was paid to his father; and approving false vouchers. He fully and truthfully explained everything, but he saw that he was not believed. His most innocent acts were construed and tortured into crime. The United States Attorney evidently believed he was connected with some of the revenue frauds over which the people of the state were then in a furore and for which the Supervisor of Internal Revenue, treasury agents and others in the district were under arrest. In all subsequent investigations not a particle of evidence was ever discovered, because none existed, of Mr. Wilkinson's connection with any frauds on the Government. His deputy was flattered with the belief that he would recover from the Government the sums paid to his father, and was induced to subscribe an affidavit charging that they had not been paid him. On Mr. Wilkinson's return the deputy frankly told him all, and expressed great sorrow for his course.

Mr. Wilkinson's property was worth four times the amount named in the charge of embezzlement. He had, all his life, received and disbursed large sums of money in a fiduciary capacity. As collector during the war, with a bond of one hundred thousand dollars, he frequently had possession of a quarter of a million dollars of Government funds. In the matter of vouchers he pursued the course of each of his predecessors—a course sanctioned and approved by their superior officers, and ordered by his own superiors. Each of the five collectors of the district, after his resignation in 1865, although honest and honorable men, could have been charged with technical embezzlement for a far greater sum of money than was involved in his case, had officers and detectives desired to prosecute them. Mr. Wilkinson's trial was to take place in four weeks, before a German judge, whose most conspicuous gifts, as he thought, were bitter personal prejudices, dense Teutonic obstinacy, and vacuity of legal lore; in the depths of whose brain was long since forged the idea, which cannot be rooted out, that justice and severity are synonymous terms. The excitement against every man connected with the revenue service was great and constantly increasing. He had seen a Missouri jury sit and render verdicts under the controlling impulse of popular frenzy. The District Attorney was timid and expected to lose his official head unless he prosecuted with vigor every suspected person. The political friends of the Secretary of the Treasury were active in working up cases and secretly informing against all revenue officers in the West who were friendly to the administration or the President. Mr. Wilkinson was charged with embezzling funds that were never in his hands; but the only witness to prove the latter fact had absconded. He was charged with retaining a portion of a deputy's salary; but the only witness who could fully establish his innocence was dead. He was charged with irregularly approving vouchers; but the chief clerk who prepared the papers and knew his innocence, was dead, and the superior officer who directed their approval was shrouded in a cloud of criminal accusations, and his every statement doubted, although an honored friend of the President and a trusted official when he gave the order; while he whose vouchers were approved was also under criminal accusations.

Knowing his entire innocence of all criminal intent, he believed he could not secure a fair trial if he appeared at that term of the court where were to be tried a large number of parties accused of revenue frauds. He felt that he stood helpless and defenseless before an enemy more powerful than the strongest individual and capable, at will, of crushing and blasting men, communities and nations. The Government of the United States, for whose interests he had devoted all his powers and the best years of his life, was placed upon his track as an enemy through the machinations of its agents—detectives and spies, whose only hope of reward, promotion, or even honorable mention lay, not in securing justice to the individual, but in "working up a case" against him. Under these circumstances, determined not to be tried, unprepared, in a whirlpool of excitement and misrepresentation, he left the state. He fully realized that most minds deduce nothing from flight but guilt. Indeed, that is the popular interpretation. People suspect that he who flies from accusations is unable to face them or successfully refute them. Continued absence causes those suspicions to multiply and intensify until they mature into firm belief in guilt. But he was actuated and impelled by the idea that it was his duty, knowing his innocence, to fly from and try to avoid a crushing, overpowering danger—that if his life, or services, or usefulness were worth anything to his family or society, he should fly from the path of so powerful an engine whose movements he could not impede or control.

From Quebec he went by steamer to Glasgow; after traveling in Scotland and England he sailed from Liverpool September 18, 1875, for Australia, landing in Melbourne December 9. There he met a man who was an important witness for the Government in the revenue trials in the 6th Missouri District. The man was penniless and friendless, and he informed Mr. Wilkinson that he was under a penal bond of several thousand dollars to appear and testify at the March term of court; but becoming frightened at the prospect of a prosecution for crimes of which his testimony would surely reveal his guilt, he left his family and sought safety in flight. Mr. Wilkinson advised him to return by the first steamer, save his bondsmen by appearing in court, truthfully testify to all the facts in his knowledge and leave consequences to take care of themselves. Mr. Wilkinson paid his fare to St. Joseph, and sailed in the same steamer to the Fiji Islands, Honolulu and San Francisco. There he informed the man he intended to remain till the adjournment of the March term, when the man would be at perfect liberty to proclaim his whereabouts, for he should then return to Mis-

souri. The man returned, gave important testimony in the trials and was dismissed scot-free, first having disclosed Mr. Wilkinson's place of residence, for which information he was paid a sum sufficient to refund the amount advanced to him. Mr. Wilkinson returned to Missouri, where in September, 1876, all cases against him were dismissed, save the one for embezzlement. The statute defines it to be embezzlement for a collector to have, from any cause, a deficit in his accounts. He therefore entered a plea of guilty to the single count in an indictment that charged that on a certain day such a deficit existed. The judge, true to his instincts and to Mr. Wilkinson's conception of his character, sentenced him to the penitentiary for two years, but delayed execution until the case could be presented to President Grant. One of Mr. Wilkinson's attorneys presented an application for an immediate commutation of the excessively harsh sentence, intending to follow it with a petition for a full pardon. But after a full and careful examination of the case by the President and Attorney General, a full pardon was granted and the district attorney was officially decapitated the same week, although he had proved himself a most zealous and vigorous prosecutor of his fellow men in all cases where even the slightest technical web could be spread for their entanglement.

Neither Mr. Wilkinson's political friends nor his political opponents believe he was guilty of any criminal intent, but that he was the victim of misplaced confidence and a concatenation of most unfortuitous circumstances. In June, 1878, Mr. Wilkinson was given sole charge of the St. Joseph Daily and Weekly *Gazette*, which position he still occupies.

DREWRY MACKEY WOOLDRIDGE.

STOCKTON.

DREWRY MACKEY WOOLDRIDGE was born November 3, 1818, in Christian county, Kentucky. The family is of English origin, and members of it emigrated from England and settled in North Carolina in the early history of the colony. His grandfather, Edward Wooldridge, was a native North Carolinian and emigrated from his native state about the year 1800, settling in Trigg county, where he followed farming until his death, about the year 1833, in the seventy-third year of his age. Edward Wooldridge, jr., was born in North Carolina about the year 1779, and emigrated with his parents to Kentucky; joined General Jackson's forces in the war against the Seminole Indians; served out his term of enlistment, nine months; returned to Kentucky and engaged in farming in Christian county until his death in 1841 at the age of sixty-five years. Margaret Brasher was the maiden name of his mother.

D. M. Wooldridge, the second of seven children born to Edward Wooldridge, jr., and Margaret Brasher, was employed on the farm, attending the common schools as opportunity offered, until he was twenty-two years of age, when he for two years attended the High School at Pleasant Hill, in his native county. He then engaged in mercantile business and continued in it for two years, at the expiration of which time he engaged in school teaching and studying law. In 1842 he began farming and until 1845 was so employed. In the latter year he was appointed sheriff of Christian county, holding the position for six years. In 1853 he was elected to the Kentucky Legislature, and was the author of the bill appropriating means to build the lunatic asylum at Hopkinsville, and was mainly instrumental in its passage. He was admitted to the practice of law in the year 1854. For fourteen years, from 1856 to 1870, he was a justice of county court in Christian county, Kentucky. During a part of this time he also engaged in the practice of law. From the beginning to the end of the civil war he was a strong Union man, advocating the cause of the government against the Rebels. In 1866 he was tendered the nomination for state senate on the Republican ticket, but, preferring a quiet life, he declined. In 1870, having met with financial reverses, he moved to Missouri and located in Stockton, Cedar county, and resumed the practice of law. He has a large practice in the 25th Judicial Circuit. In 1871 he was elected town justice and chairman of the board of trustees. He was elected in the following year, on the Republican ticket, judge of the probate court, a position to which he has been twice since chosen and still holds.

He has accumulated a considerable property in Stockton, besides owning a thousand acres of coal land in Kentucky.

Politically he was a Whig, but since the war has been identified with the Republican party.

In religion he is a Universalist, in the ministry of which church he labors, having held several theological discussions, both written and oral.

He was married August 20, 1844, to Miss Sicily J. Croft, daughter of David Croft and Margaret (Jackson) Croft, of Christian county, Kentucky, formerly of South Carolina, by whom he had five children, four of whom are living. Mrs. Wooldridge died July 29, 1877, aged fifty-nine years.

SIDNEY McWILLIAMS.

CHILLICOTHE.

AMONG the prominent men of Chillicothe, who have been foremost in every effort to promote her interests, the name of Sidney McWilliams deserves honorable mention.

He was born in Madison county, Kentucky, April 8, 1829, and is the son of Alexander C. and Jane C. (Breedlove) McWilliams—the former a native of Madison county, Kentucky, the latter of Albemarle county, Virginia. His father was, by occupation, a farmer, served in the wars of 1812 and the Indian war, and was a son of John McWilliams, a native of Virginia and a soldier of the Revolution.

Sidney was reared on the farm in his native state and when twenty years of age began merchandising at Rogersville, Kentucky, and was thus successfully engaged until 1857, when he came to Missouri, locating at Breckenridge, Caldwell county, where he continued his mercantile pursuits for ten years. In 1867 he removed to Chillicothe and became interested in the People's Savings Bank as director, stockholder and cashier. In 1872 he was elected president of the bank. He has devoted his entire time to banking and the buying and selling of real estate, by which he is now in command of a competence which affords him time and capital to indulge his tastes.

In 1860 he married Miss Ann Rogers, of Madison county, Kentucky. This estimable lady only lived three years after their marriage. In 1868 he married Miss Fannie, daughter of John H. Ware, Esq., of Chillicothe.

Politically he is a Democrat, but has never sought or held public office of a political responsibility.

Mr. McWilliams is a man of public spirit, strict integrity and great strength of character. To his indefatigable energy, and his financial ability is due the prosperous condition of the People's Savings Bank of Chillicothe. In November, 1877, he received the appointment of receiver of the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, which position he filled with credit to himself until relieved by the courts.

ADAM KLIPPEL.

OREGON.

ADAM KLIPPEL is a native of Germany. He was born at the village of Wackernheim, near the city of Mentz, on the Rhine, November 1, 1828. His father, Philip Klippel, was the owner of a vineyard and a small farm. In the year 1838 the family immigrated to America. There were nine children, six boys and three girls, of whom Adam was the fourth. They landed in New York City in September, 1838, and moved directly to West Virginia; but not receiving a favorable impression of that country they proceeded down the Ohio river, in the fall of 1839, to Cincinnati, and there Adam grew to manhood.

In 1840, at the age of twelve, he began the printing business in the Methodist Book Concern, in which he was employed until 1849, princi-

pally engaged as a compositor on book work, and thoroughly learning the printing business. The printing office was his school-room, and the only means of education he enjoyed except when, for a short time, he was a student at Woodward College, Cincinnati. After his father's death in 1844 he assisted in supporting the family. It was his good fortune to form the acquaintance of Salmon P. Chase, who in various ways befriended him. In 1849, when the gold fever broke out, he left Cincinnati with the intention of going to the Pacific coast. He reached St. Joseph, Missouri, *en route*, and there learning of the immense number of people seeking the newly discovered gold fields, he with other members of the company concluded to stop in the Platte purchase. He secured employment in the office of the *St. Joseph Gazette* and for nearly three years was a compositor and foreman on that paper.

In July, 1852, he married Elizabeth Snider, the daughter of Philip Snider, now of Oregon.

In the autumn of 1851 he left the printing business and engaged in the work of the ministry, in connection with the German branch of the Methodist Episcopal church. He filled appointments at Jefferson City and Boonville, and had charge of the circuits embracing Cooper, Moniteau, Osage, Cole, Miller, and portions of Morgan and Pettis counties. From the fall of 1854 till 1860 he was engaged in preaching in Illinois, and was on the Petersburg circuit in Menard county; the Arenzville circuit in Cass and Morgan counties; and for two years was stationed at Springfield. He here formed the acquaintance of Abraham Lincoln, and when that gentleman became a candidate for president he with Carl Schurz canvassed the state in behalf of the Republican cause.

In 1861 Mr. Klippel accepted an appointment as railway postal clerk on the Chicago & Alton Railway, between Chicago and St Louis, a position which he retained for eight years. In this interval he was appointed a delegate by a convention of railway postal clerks held in Chicago, to visit the Postmaster-General and lay before him the action of that body. It was on this occasion that Mr. Klippel received from President Lincoln a note of introduction to Montgomery Blair, then Postmaster-General, which reads as follows, and which he still warmly cherishes:

"WASHINGTON, March 18, 1864.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL: Please see and hear Rev. Adam Klippel, who, it seems, is an agent of yours, and certainly is an old and highly valued friend of mine. ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

Early in 1869 he resigned his position in the mail service, and at the solicitation of friends and relatives in Holt county, came to Oregon and assumed charge of the *Sentinel*. He succeeded in making it a popular and influential newspaper.

In his political belief he has always been an earnest Republican, a member of that organization from the very birth of the party. He took an active part in the political canvass, and in various ways labored with voice and pen for the success of Republican principles. He disposed of the *Sentinel* in November, 1876. He is widely known throughout the county and state, and commands the confidence of the people.

As a newspaper editor and publisher Mr. Klippel gained the reputation of an enterprising, faithful and successful business man. The present status of the *Sentinel* is mainly due to his untiring efforts in that direction. As a private citizen no man in the county is more highly respected. For the past year he has been engaged in hydraulic placer mining in Southern Oregon, in which enterprise he has met with marked success. He returned to his old home in Missouri in the month of May, 1878.

CHARLES WILLIAM SLOAN.

HARRISONVILLE.

CHARLES WILLIAM SLOAN was born December 24, 1842, in Lafayette county, Missouri. His grandfather, Alexander Sloan, was of Scotch-Irish descent, and removed from Tennessee to Christian county, Kentucky, and thence, in 1819, to Cooper county, Missouri. His father, Robert Sloan, was born in Tennessee, May 11, 1801, and moved with his parents to Kentucky; was a clergyman of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; was married December 13, 1826, and died in Cass county, Missouri, May 27, 1868. His mother, Margaret Davidson Ewing, was born in Logan

county, Kentucky, in 1806, and was the daughter of Rev. Finis Ewing, who, with Revs. McAdow and King, formed what is known as the Cumberland Presbyterian church about the year 1810. Rev. Finis Ewing was born in Bedford county, Virginia, July 10, 1773, his father, Robert Ewing, being an Irishman, who emigrated to America several years prior to the Revolution, and was the father of twelve children, of whom Finis was the youngest. He was married to Margaret Davidson, January 15, 1793, in Kentucky, and died at Lexington, Missouri, July 4, 1841. Margaret Davidson was born January 23, 1774, in North Carolina, and died December 11, 1868. She was the daughter of General William Davidson, who was killed at Gowan's Ford, at the head of a column of North Carolina troops, while disputing the passage of Lord Cornwallis across the Catawba river, and for his gallantry the Continental Congress passed an order for the erection of a monument to his memory.

Charles W. Sloan was reared on his father's farm in Cass county, Missouri, and was educated in the common schools of that county, and at the High school in Jefferson City. In the latter institution he pursued only an English course. After leaving school he assisted his brother, who was at that time clerk of the Kansas City court of common pleas—remaining there from the fall of 1860 till April, 1863. During this time he had devoted his leisure to the study of law, and on leaving Kansas City he continued his studies in the office of Judge E. B. Ewing, of Jefferson City, continuing this course until January, 1865, but spending a portion of the time in the office of the Secretary of State, Hon. Mordecai Oliver. In January, 1865, he opened a real estate office in St. Louis, where he continued about one year. In January, 1866, he removed to Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri, where he began, and has continued to the present time, the practice of his profession.

In politics he is a Democrat, there having been but one Whig in the family, and he is now a Democrat. He united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1870. He was married April 8, 1875, to Miss Alice Patton, daughter of Colonel Robert Patton, near Charleston, Kanawha county, West Virginia. She was born in Kentucky, August 24, 1851, was highly educated, and an accomplished and gifted writer. She died December 10, 1875.

Mr. Sloan has five brothers living: Dr. A. B. Sloan, of Kansas City; Ewing M. Sloan, of St. Louis; Alexander T., Robert L. and Ephraim P. Sloan, farmers of Cass county. One sister, Fannie W., is the wife of Green J. Jones, Cañon City, Colorado; Margaret P. Sloan married William Yantis and died without issue in December, 1866; Kate W. Sloan married Silas P. Keller, and died in August, 1867, leaving five children—Mary, Fannie, Helen, Charles and Robert—in Cass county, where she died.

COLONEL ENOCH STEEN.

JACKSON COUNTY.

ENOCH STEEN was born near Harrodsburgh, Mercer county, Kentucky, on the 22d of February, 1800. His father, William Steen, was a native of Pennsylvania and a son of the owner of the land on which the battle of Brandywine was fought.

Colonel Steen received his education so far as schools were concerned, and which was limited, principally in the state of Illinois. His early life was spent in the capacity of a deputy United States surveyor under General William Rector, who afterward became his brother-in-law.

At the commencement of the Blackhawk war in 1832 he entered the United States service as a volunteer, and has never been out of it since, or performed an act unworthy of a soldier or an officer in the army—a period of forty-five years. After a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians in the fall of 1832, he was marched to Fort Gibson and stationed at different frontier posts. After the expiration of the term of enlistment for twelve months, the command to which he was attached was transferred to the 1st United States dragoons—there being no cavalry in the army then. The officers were taken in equal number and rank from the regular and volunteer portions of the army, Henry Dodge, a civilian, being colonel, and Stephen W. Kearney, a regular

army officer, and one of the best disciplinarians the army ever had, lieutenant-colonel, and the subject of this sketch a lieutenant. It would take up too much time and space to follow him through a life of nearly half a century of vigorous, active and valuable service, but we will simply recite some of the principal points in his brilliant career.

During the summer of 1834 he was with an expedition on Red River and up the same to the mountains, one of the hardest and most disastrous campaigns on record. Starting from General Leavenworth's camp under Colonel Henry Dodge, with two hundred and fifty picked men of the first dragoons, they had the misfortune to lose their general and all his staff officers with fever, were frequently without rations and had to subsist on buffalo meat without bread or salt, and were at times with nothing but horse meat for ten days. But they had excluded the word fail from their vocabulary, and accomplished their object without the thought of turning back. On this expedition they re-captured a boy named Martin, whose father with his son and two trusty negro servants, was traveling in that country for his health and was himself and one of the servants murdered by the Indians and his son captured, the other servant being fortunate enough to escape. They succeeded in making satisfactory treaties with six or eight tribes of hostile Indians, including the Kiowas, Comanches, Wichitas, Tomaskas, Panneypicks and Wacos.

About June, 1838, he was ordered across to Wisconsin to remove the Winnebago Indians. From 1838 to 1840 he remained in and around Prairie Du Chien, and being promoted to the office of captain, was attached to another company and sent to Fort Leavenworth again, alternating between Leavenworth, Fort Gibson, Fort Tonson, Wichita and Fort Smith, until the commencement of the Mexican war. He then marched under Colonel Bonneville from Fort Smith to San Antonio, Texas, and proceeded to the Rio Grande on General Santa Anna's route, under command of General Wool, with three thousand troops. He was in no important battles in Mexico until that of Buena Vista, where he was wounded during the second days fight, receiving a shot through the thigh. He was then brevetted major for gallant and good conduct in battle. From the close of the Mexican war he was in constant and active service, and at almost every military post and fort west of the Mississippi to the commencement of the late civil war, including Fort Gibson, Santa Fé, Don A. A., Fillmore, Walla Walla and San Francisco, establishing and building forts, taking possession of territory and fighting Indians. He is now (1878) in his seventy-eighth year, and carries between his kidneys and spine, a bullet received in a hand to hand fight on one of these occasions. At one time, in an expedition against the Snake Indians, he traveled over sixteen hundred miles in his meanderings after the wily foe. At the close of this campaign he was ordered to Walla Walla, and from thence in the latter part of 1861 to San Francisco; thence, in 1862, to report to Commanding-General Halleck, in St. Louis, Missouri, where by general army order, he was placed on duty at Benton Barracks as inspecting officer of troops and supplies. About this time he was promoted to the rank of colonel. From St. Louis he was sent to Sandy Hook to watch Sims and prevent his burning New York City, where he remained until after Lee's surrender, after which he was appointed commanding officer at St. Louis by General John Pope, and was offered choice of any western post he might select. His delicate sense of honor led him to reply in substance that he had been a soldier too long to permit himself to dictate in regard to the duties he himself should perform; but that he was ready to go where his services were most needed. He was appointed commander at Fort Lyon on the Arkansas river, in Colorado, where he remained until September, 1869, when, on account of his long and valuable service to his country and his advanced age, he was relieved and retired from active duty.

Colonel Steen has been a Democrat all his life, and Mercer county, Kentucky, where he was born, was never known to give other than a Democratic vote. In religion he is a devout Catholic.

Colonel Steen has been thrice wedded, each time to a widow. His first wife was a widow McPherson, her maiden name being Mary Rector, to whom he was married in St. Louis, in 1824. She was a lady fitted for any position an intelligent and polished woman might occupy, and a member of the noted Rector family, so well known in the early annals of Illinois and Missouri. His second wife was a widow Walsh, her maiden name being Mary Selkirk. Their marriage occurred in 1849, and she died in 1862. In 1869 he was married to his present wife, Mrs. Amelia (McGee) Evans, widow of William B. Evans, late of Kansas City, Missouri, and daughter of the late James H. McGee, of Jackson county. Mrs. Steen and her former husband, Mr. Evans, were among the earliest inhabitants of Kansas City, Mr. Evans hav-

ing bought the first lot that was sold after the town was laid out, built the first house that was erected in the town, built the first ferry boat that ever crossed the river at this point, and his wife, now Mrs. Steen, was a passenger of the first trip of that boat. The ferry boat was built in 1830 and the house in 1841.

Colonel Steen has three children living, all daughters, and has lost one daughter and an only son—Alexander Early Steen—who was a captain in the United States army, and at the commencement of the late civil war was stationed at Ringold Barracks, Texas. He resigned his commission in the army and gave his services and life to the South. He was very soon made a brigadier general in the Southern army, and served with great bravery and distinction throughout the war, and was killed at one of the last battles at Prairie Grove, Arkansas. Colonel Steen also lost two sons-in-law in the Southern army, one a surgeon and the other a naval officer; the latter, husband to the Colonel's oldest daughter, who is also dead, and the former, Dr. Madison, husband to his second daughter, who still survives.

Colonel Steen is at present living on a beautiful farm three and a half miles from Greenwood station, Jackson county, Missouri, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and about thirty miles from Kansas City. He has enjoyed excellent health until within a recent period, since which time he has sensibly declined. But when recounting the various incidents of his eventful life, his eye still kindles with its wonted fire and his countenance gives evidence of the zeal, earnestness and delight with which his valuable services to his country have been rendered.

MAJOR WILLIAM WARNER.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM WARNER, lawyer, was born in Lafayette county, Wisconsin, June 11, 1839, and is one of the self-made men of the country. He was the youngest of six children, whose parents died young, leaving nothing to their little ones but an honest name and that noble spirit of independence that has made the subject of this sketch one of the most influential and honored citizens of Kansas City. From the tender age of six years he has taken care of himself, fighting his own battles with poverty, and winning where so many older and more favored ones have fallen by the wayside. Until he was ten years old he worked at anything he could get to do, but at that age entered a country store as clerk, where he remained five years. During that time he saved money enough to pay his expenses for two years at college, where his indomitable energy and industry soon placed him first among his classmates. He then taught school for two years, at the same time reading law and preparing himself by hard study for his present profession. When the war broke out, he offered his services to his country, entering the army in the spring of 1862 as 1st lieutenant, and was appointed adjutant of the 33d Wisconsin volunteers. In '63 he was promoted to a captaincy, and in '64 was made assistant-adjutant general. In '65 he received the rank of major. Major Warner was in active service in the Western army during the entire war, and most of the time was on staff duty, prompt to obey all orders, and undaunted in action. He was no carpet knight, but a soldier in heart as well as uniform.

In October, 1865, Major Warner came to Missouri and settled in Kansas City, where he immediately commenced the practice of law. In the spring of 1867 he was elected city attorney, and in the following year was chosen circuit attorney, a position he resigned after holding it two years. In 1871 he was elected mayor of Kansas City by a majority of nearly four hundred votes; and the highest compliment was paid to his worth as a citizen in the fact that he was the only successful candidate on the Republican ticket. He has been offered the position again and again, but firmly declined, his large professional practice preventing him from accepting any more civic honors.

Major Warner to-day is one of the most popular men of this young metropolis, and the most influential member of the Republican party. As a stump speaker he has few superiors in the West — his piercing eye, powerful voice and well-toned sentences holding the masses in subdued control. His speeches

Wm Palmer

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are strong in argument, rich in humor, and withering in sarcasm. He is a politician of the progressive school, ever ready to sink the partisan in the citizen whenever the prosperity of his adopted home demands it. In 1875-6 he supported a Democrat for the office of mayor, and elected him in spite of strong and bitter opposition. To him, as one of the committee appointed to prepare a new charter, is due much of the present financial prosperity of Kansas City; his care and legal foresight helping to frame the laws that now give to this growing city the best government in the West.

In religious matters Major Warner is liberal in the extreme, freely conceding to every one the privilege of worshiping God according to his own ideas. He is generous to a fault, and respects the honest opinions of all men; believing that every intelligent person has the sovereign right to think for himself.

In his profession he has a standing which any lawyer might covet. There is nothing that so recommends a man as success, and the subject of this sketch has a history bright with the record of victories won. As a pleader he has few superiors, and the thoroughness and intelligence with which he takes up a case inspire a confidence that has steadily increased the number of his clidnts.

His personal appearance is striking, the quick eye and rapid movement at once showing that great energy and resolution for which he has become distinguished. He is of medium height, dark complexion, and heavily built, his look and action denoting a man of superior mental and physical power.

In 1866 he was married to Mrs. Sophia A. Bromley, sister of T. B. Bullene, a lady whose many social virtues have made his home one of the happiest in the land. He has three beautiful children, one boy and two girls: John Bullene, born August 17, 1867, Cora Eva, born April 18, 1869, and Nellie Merrill, born October 14, 1871. The son is a most promising branch from the parent tree.

The life of William Warner has been an interesting one, full of trials, a long hand to hand conflict with poverty; but his dark days of toil were brightened by high hopes of the future, and his weariness forgotten in the determination to make a name and fortune for himself. The bold young spirit that at six years of age went out to build from the foundation, beholds to-day a structure whose solid masonry commands the admiration of all. At thirty-eight years of age Major Warren is one of the foremost men in the West—a living evidence of what energy and industry may accomplish.

JOHN WALTON.

WAVERLY.

JOHN WALTON was born February 17, 1815, in Yorkshire, England. His father, John Walton, was a native of Hawes, in Yorkshire, was born in 1775 and married in 1808, Miss Elizabeth Thistlethwaite, daughter of John Thistlethwaite, of Yorkshire. She was born in 1782 and died in 1840, her husband following her in 1860. They had seven children: Isabella, Christopher, Jane, John, Richard, William and Elizabeth. Richard died in Canada in 1862, and left no issue; Isabella died in 1874, and the others are still living.

John Walton's education was received at a night school and a good Sabbath school. By this means he acquired the rudiments of the English branches. He was raised in a cotton factory. In March, 1849, he started to America in a sailing vessel, the Trenton, Capt. Smith, of Boston, commanding. He was one month on the voyage, and landed in New Orleans in April, 1849. In May he left New Orleans and went to Baltimore Landing, Missouri, where he engaged to work on the farm of Simon Harker at ten dollars per month. When disengaged, he rented land, bought a team on credit, and raised a crop. At this he continued until 1852, when he removed to Waverly and hired to work in a livery stable at twenty-five dollars per month, and remained two years. In 1854 he began baling hemp in the warehouse of W. S. Thomas, and worked there till 1857. Having saved some money, he bought out a candy shop and adding a bakery, began business for himself. He saved means enough to start a store with three to four thousand dollars capital in 1861. The war troubles annoyed him, and leaving the store in charge of his oldest son, John E. Walton, he took most of

his family and returned to England in 1863. He returned to Waverly in 1866, and began business again in 1867 He has continued in the mercantile and other outside business ever since. He owns the ferry privilege at that point, and also the steamer Alice, several houses in the place and a good stock of goods, and is worth ten thousand dollars. He was elected treasurer of the city of Waverly for seven years in succession. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church (South). In politics he is a Democrat.

John Walton was married December 24 1840, to Miss Esther Ellen, daughter of John and Alice Ellen, near Skipton, Yorkshire, England. She was born February 14, 1816. They have four children, all of whom, except the youngest, were born in Yorkshire: John Ellen, born September 22, 1842; Christopher, born April 29, 1845; Anthony Richard, born March 15, 1847; and William James, born in Lafayette county, Missouri, July 14, 1850. They are all living and work together. John E. Walton married Miss Bettie Ann Tilman, and has three children, John F., William Wallace, and Alice Elizabeth; Christopher married Miss Fannie Richardson, of Macon county, and has had two children, of whom one died in infancy, and the other, Minnie Ann, is still living.

WILLIAM WASHINGTON COOK.

HARRISONVILLE.

WILLIAM W. COOK was born in Morgan county, Illinois, July 3, 1843, being the oldest of a family of nine children, eight of whom are living. His father, Thomas H. Cook, was born in Barren county, Kentucky, May 18, 1814, immigrated to Illinois in 1829, and settled at Winchester, and assisted in clearing what is now the public square of that city. Moses Cook, the father of Thomas H. Cook, was born in Culpeper county, Virginia, in 1780, and was a soldier of the war of 1812. The father of Moses Cook was a native of Germany, and served eight years in the Revolution. The mother of Thomas H. Cook was Elizabeth, the daughter of William Grayson, of Culpeper county, Virginia, who was a colonel in the Revolutionary war, and sheriff of that county twelve years. He lived eighty-nine years on one farm. His parents were natives of Germany. Malinda Cook, the mother of William W. Cook, was one of a family of thirteen children, and the daughter of Edward Wyatt. She was born in Todd county, Kentucky, in 1824. When quite young she removed with her parents to Morgan county, Illinois, and was married to Thomas H. Cook September 1, 1842. Edward Wyatt was born in Tennessee, in 1796, and immigrated to Todd county, Kentucky, when quite young. The mother of Malinda Cook was born in North Carolina in 1800, afterward removing to Todd county, Kentucky. Her maiden name was Annie McCrea. She was married to William Kennedy, on whose death she was married to Edward Wyatt. They removed to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1828, where she died in 1866, aged sixty-six years. Edward Wyatt is still living and is now in his eighty-first year. Mary L. Simms was the oldest daughter of William M. Simms, and was born in Triadelphia, near Wheeling, West Virginia, August 20, 1844, and removed with her parents to Scott county, Illinois, in 1851. Her mother, Sarah A., was the daughter of David Knox. She was born in Wheeling, West Virginia, January 20, 1820. His father, David Knox, was a son of Samuel Knox, who was a Scotchman, and a legal descendant of John Knox, the reformer, and was born and raised in Hartford, Connecticut. He first married Miss Mary Anderson, but after her death he married Elizabeth Seaver, and immigrated to Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1815. He (David) was the father of ten children. He died of cholera in 1833. Elizabeth Seaver was a daughter of Luther Seaver, who married Miss Priscilla Dodd. They lived in Brooklyn, New York, where Elizabeth was born and educated. She died in Madison, Indiana, in January, 1877, aged about eighty-four years. William M. Simms was born in Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania, October 14, 1814. He was the son of John Simms, who was born in New Jersey, and removed at an early day to Pennsylvania. He (John Simms) was married to Miss Mary Martin, of which marriage thirteen children were born. He died in Greene county, Pennsyl-

vania, in 1866. His wife died in 1872. His father, William Simms, one of three sons, was born in England. He received his discharge as an English soldier in Cuba, and coming to this country settled in New Jersey. He died in 1822. The father of Mary Martin was Jonathan Martin, who was born in Wales. He came to this country and engaged in the Revolutionary war, was in the battle at Egg Harbor, Valley Forge, etc., and died in Tuscarora Valley, Pennsylvania, in 1818. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Cooper, died at the age of one hundred and eleven years.

The subject of this sketch in early youth attended the common schools, such as the country afforded in those days. He enlisted in the Federal army in July, 1862, in the 101st Illinois infantry volunteers, Company I, and was afterward transferred to Company F, of which his uncle, James L. Wyatt, was captain, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in Washington in June, 1865. He was with General Sherman from Mission Ridge to the close of the war, and participated in his march to the sea. Returning from the war he attended Illinois College, at Jacksonville, after which he taught school in Morgan county, Illinois, two years.

December 20, 1866, he married Miss Mary L. Simms, of Scott county, Illinois, and in April, 1868, they removed to Cass county, Missouri, locating in the town of Austin.

In 1869 he removed to Harrisonville, in the same county, and became a deputy in the sheriff and collector's office until the winter of 1870–1. April, 1872, he was appointed a deputy clerk of the common pleas and probate court of Cass county, which position he retained until the regular November election in 1874, when he was elected county clerk of Cass county, which position he still (1878) holds.

In politics he is a Democrat. Religiously he is a Methodist. He belongs to the Masonic order and is a member of Bayard Commandery No. 26, Knights Templar. He is also a member of Austin Lodge No. 197, Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

CHARLES HARLEY MANSUR.

CHILLICOTHE.

CHARLES HARLEY MANSUR was born in the city of Philadelphia, in the shadow of Independence Hall, March 6, 1835. His parents immigrated to St. Louis in 1837 and remained there until 1845, when his father, Charles Mansur, falling into ill health gave up mercantile pursuits, in which he had been engaged during his residence in that city, and moved to Ray county, Missouri, where he died in August, 1847.

Young Mansur grew to manhood in Ray county, attending the free public schools from three to four months of each year. In the spring of 1850 he was sent to Lawrence Academy, in Groton, Middlesex county, Massachusetts, where he remained about two and a half years. He then returned to Ray county, and for a short time was employed as a clerk in a store, subsequently becoming deputy sheriff of the county. In the spring of 1855 he began the study of law in the office of Messrs. Oliver & Conrow. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1856 by Hon. George W. Dunn, and moved to Chillicothe, Livingston county, Missouri, and began practice November 1, 1856, gradually attaining an extensive and paying practice.

He has held no office except that of prosecuting attorney of Livingston county, to which he was elected in 1874 and reëlected in 1876. In 1872 he was the nominee of both the Democratic and Liberal Republican parties for representative in Congress from the 10th District, receiving his nomination by a two-thirds vote in each convention. The district being at that time strongly Republican, he was defeated, though running far ahead of the state and national tickets, after one of the most exciting and interesting campaigns ever made in the state.

He is one of the best known and most influential Democrats in Missouri, and is deservedly popular with his party. He has probably served as a delegate in more congressional, state and national conventions than any other man of his age in the state. He has served upon four state platform committees and one national committee, exerting much influence in shaping the policy of his party. He was chairman of the last state committee on resolu-

tions and the author of the state platform. He was a member of the state central committee from 1864 to 1868. He was a leading supporter of General Cockrell in his campaign for the United States Senate in 1875, and in 1876 nominated the present governor of the state, Hon. John S. Phelps, in the state convention.

As a speaker on the hustings, or in advocacy of Odd Fellowship and Free Masonry, and upon educational and literary subjects, he stands in the front rank of Missouri's orators. He was strongly urged in 1872 by more than thirty papers in the state for the position of governor, but declined being considered a candidate for that office.

From "*The Constitution*," of August 15, 1878, we glean that the prospect of C. H. Mansur for senatorial honors and usefulness is very flattering. His wonderful strength with the people is shown in his native county—Livingston—which is a fair index to the whole district, and gave him twelve out of thirteen townships, with at least three to one of the popular vote. He will go into the convention with thirty-five delegates, needing only one more to nominate. He made a gallant contest, and unless a bolt occurs to demoralize the convention, and he does not too largely ignore the strength of the whole field of candidates—ten in number—who are liable to combine against him, he will be the next senator from the 10th District.

In Odd Fellowship he has been Grand Master, Grand Patriarch and Grand Representative, thus exhausting the honors that can be conferred in this state. He is also a Master Mason, and is well known by the fraternity in Northern and Central Missouri. He is not a member of any Christian body, but is liberal in his religious sentiments.

He is a bold and outspoken advocate of every measure tending to promote the educational interests of his state and country, and is a warm supporter of the free public school system. His position as a leading lawyer and politician enables him to exert a healthful influence upon society and the state in which he resides He was married, in September, 1859, to Miss Damaris M. Brosheer, daughter of Thomas Brosheer, a master mechanic of Palmyra, Marion county, Missouri.

JOHN SAPPINGTON, M. D.

ARROW ROCK.

JOHN SAPPINGTON was one of the most distinguished and best known physicians of Missouri's early history. He was born in Maryland May 1, 1776. His father, Dr. Mark Sappington, was of English descent, lived in Virginia, moved to Tennessee at an early day, settled where Nashville is now located, and died at a very advanced age. His mother was a Miss Boyce, a native of Maryland. His father and mother had six children: Roger, Frank, John, Thomas, Rebecca and Eleanor. By a subsequent marriage Dr. Mark had two daughters, Fannie, who married James Burke, and Mary, who died single, May 15, 1877. Roger, John and Thomas were physicians. Frank was a merchant.

John Sappington was educated at Nashville, and studied medicine with his father. He also practiced for a time with his father, but afterward removed to Franklin, Tennessee. In 1814 and '15 he attended lectures at Philadelphia Medical College and received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution. He returned to Tennessee and prosecuted the practice of his profession for a short time, and in 1817 emigrated to Missouri and settled near the present site of Glasgow, in Howard county. In 1819 he crossed the river and settled in Saline county, near where Arrow Rock now stands, and continued the practice of medicine. The country was sparsely settled and physicians were few, and his practice extended from Jefferson City on the east to Lexington on the west, and into all the adjoining counties. He was especially successful in the treatment of malarial fevers, which at that early day were very prevalent. In 1832, after a laborious professional life, he retired from the practice and extensively manufactured and sold what was known as Dr. Sappington's Anti-Fever Pills. In 1844 he published a treatise on the "Theory and Treatment of Fevers." Before his death he placed in the hands of Trustees $20,000, the proceeds of which were to be expended for the education of the indigent children

of the county. This fund has increased until it is now about $38,000. He died at his residence in Saline county, September 7, 1856, in the eighty-first year of his age, honored and respected by all who knew him. In religious matters he was liberal; in politics he was a Jeffersonian Democrat.

He was married at Russellville, Logan county, Kentucky, November 22, 1804, to Miss Jane Breathitt. She was the eldest of the eight children born to William and Elizabeth Breathitt. John was afterward governor of Kentucky, and died while in office; Edward was a physician, and studied medicine under Dr. Sappington; James was a lawyer at Hopkinsville, Kentucky; Cardwell was a farmer and merchant at Russellville, Kentucky; George was private secretary to President Jackson and died in that service. Dr. Sappington and wife had eight children: Eliza, third wife of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson; Lavinia, wife of Governor M. M. Marmaduke; Erasmus D.; William B.; Jane, first wife of Governor C. F. Jackson; Louisa, second wife of Governor C. F. Jackson; Susan, wife of Captain L. S. Eddins; Mary Ellen, wife of Dr. William Price. One of the sons, William B. Sappington, residing in the neighborhood of his father's home, was born in Franklin, Tennessee, January 4, 1811, and remained on the farm with his father, receiving such education as the common schools afforded. At seventeen years of age he was sent to Princeton Manual Labor School, where he remained four years. He studied law, but owing to an affliction of the eyes was forced to abandon the profession, and devoted himself to farming. He was married in 1844 to Miss Mary M., daughter of Governor John Breathitt, of Kentucky. In 1866 he was elected president of the Bank of Missouri, at Arrow Rock, in which capacity he continues to act. He had previously acted as president of the Branch Bank of Missouri, located at Arrow Rock, until its consolidation with the parent bank at St. Louis. He is politically a Democrat, and was in sympathy with the South during the war. He has reared five children: William B., deceased; John C., Mildred, Jane E., D. and Stella.

Dr. John Sappington practiced medicine at Jefferson, Rutherford county, Tennessee, about 1807, and in 1810 moved to Franklin, Williamson county.

JAMES WILLIAM THOMPSON.

MARSHFIELD.

JAMES WILLIAM THOMPSON was born April 30, 1844, in Lawrenceville, Lawrence county, Illinois. His grandfather, James Thompson, was originally from Virginia, moved to Tennessee and subsequently to Lawrence county, Illinois. His father, William Thompson, was born in Tennessee; moved with his parents to Illinois; was a physician and surgeon, a graduate of St. Louis Medical College; died in 1848, in the thirty-second year of his age. His maternal grandfather was a Kentuckian, but moved to Illinois, where his mother was born. His mother, Fanny Barnes, died in October, 1855, aged thirty-three years.

J. W. Thompson was from childhood of studious habits, fond of books, his tastes inclining him to the legal profession. On the death of his mother he went to live with his grandfather, a farmer, where he was employed on the farm. Owing to his being a cripple he was not sent to school until twelve years of age. At that time he was sent to the winter schools and worked on the farm the balance of the year. In 1862, at the age of eighteen, he taught a school and employed himself on the farm during the following summer. In the fall of 1862 he enlisted in the army, in Company A, 11th Missouri infantry, but met with an accident that prevented him from being mustered into service. In 1863 he enlisted in Company H, 136th Illinois volunteers, for three months. He, however, remained in the service nine months, during which time he was stationed on the line of the Iron Mountain Railroad, and acted as division clerk.

On his return from the army he taught school until 1871, studying law during leisure hours. In that year he moved to Marshfield and completed his studies, being admitted to the bar in 1873, his instruction at Marshfield having been received from W. A. Lows, Esq. He was afterward appointed deputy

circuit clerk, but resigned in April, 1876, resuming his profession, and at the same time entering into the real estate and insurance business. In politics he is a Republican, and works faithfully for the success of his party. He is a member of the Christian church. He was married September 10, 1865, to Miss Emily C. Lewis, daughter of Calvin Lewis, of Lawrence county, Illinois, by whom he has had three sons. Mr. Thompson is a man of genial temper and social habits, upright in his dealings, honorable in his practice, and enjoys the confidence of those who know him.

CAPTAIN W. D. SWINNEY.

GLASGOW.

WILLIAM DANIEL SWINNEY, one of the early pioneers of Missouri, was born in Campbell county, Virginia, October, 1797. His ancestry were Scotch-Irish, among whom were several of the colonial settlers of this country. The father of our subject was a Virginia farmer of moderate means, and served with gallantry and distinction as a captain in the war of the Revolution. The only education his children received was such as the common schools of that early day afforded. The earlier years of William D. were spent on his father's farm, and here was laid the foundation of those habits of industry and self-reliance which characterized him in after life, and secured him that honor and distinction that placed him in the front rank of the business men of the state. About the time of his majority he became interested in the tobacco business in Lynchburg, Virginia, but his success there was not equal to his aspirations.

In the fall of 1832 he came to Monticello, Missouri, and boarded his family during the winter, prospecting through the country with a view to settlement. The farm of about a thousand acres, near Glasgow, in Howard county, which he afterward purchased, was offered him at seven dollars per acre. Considering the price too high, on account of the absence of schools, churches, and other attractions of cultivated society, he declined the purchase, and in the following spring returned to Lynchburg. But when he compared the barren hills of his native state with the fertile soil of the country he had visited, without unloading his wagon he determined to make Missouri his home, returned thither, immediately purchased the farm, and on it spent the remainder of his life. Here he engaged in farming and in the purchase, manufacture and shipping of tobacco. For many years he was the principal dealer in this great staple of his section of the state. While thus engaged, his shipments extended to all the markets of the world. But his energies were not confined to the mere accumulation of wealth. The kindred interests of religion and education lay near his heart, and in his opinion the school-house and the church were indispensable to social comfort and a high degree of civilization. Under the lead of such a man as Captain Swinney, whatever was undertaken was soon accomplished, and to him and to his family the educational interests of Howard county are more largely indebted than to any others in the community. The location of Central College in Howard county was with him a long cherished idea, and to his efforts more than to those of any other, are the citizens of that county indebted for its attainment. He was the first president of its board of curators (a position he held during life), and one of its most liberal supporters.

In all public enterprises connected with the welfare of the community in which he lived, he took a lively interest. For more than forty years he was a member of the Methodist church, always a leader in every department of its varied interests. In politics he was an earnest and uncompromising Whig while that party had an existence.

When quite young, Captain Swinney was married to Miss Brown, sister of Rev. Richard Brown, formerly of the Virginia Conference. She lived several years after her marriage, and died leaving no children. In 1826 he was married to Lucy Ann, daughter of James and Catharine Jones, of Northern Alabama. She was a widow, and her first husband's name was Jones, who lived but a short time and died leaving no children. Mrs. Swinney's father was also a captain in the Revolutionary war, and her mother, "Aunt Jones" as she was familiarly called,

was one of the most devotedly pious and exemplary Christian women that has ever lived to bless the church, and Mrs. Swinney herself a lady of cultivated intellect, refined manners, kind and benevolent, will long live in the remembrance of her friends as one whose like we seldom look upon. They had two children, a son and a daughter. The former, James Oswald, inherits many of his parents' noble traits of character and benevolent Christian impulses. Soon after the close of the civil war he induced Rev. Carr W. Pritchett, one of the ablest and most thorough educators in the West, to remove to Glasgow for the purpose of building up, in the community where his father had lived and achieved his success, and where himself was raised, a school of high grade, and subsequently expended forty or fifty thousand dollars in a building and grounds for the purpose, and "Pritchett Institute," one of the best institutions of learning in the state, now stands as a monument to his Christian liberality. The daughter, Kate, married William M. Morrison, of St. Louis, a highly esteemed, refined and polished gentleman, and one of the most successful merchants of that city. Mrs. Morrison, in all the elements that constitute the modest, refined, intelligent, benevolent Christian lady, was a worthy representative of her mother and grandmother. Mrs. Morrison died in 1862, leaving a daughter about six years of age. This daughter, Miss Berenice Morrison, a few years since gave to Pritchett Institute the munificent sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of erecting and furnishing an observatory and of increasing the endowment fund of the Institute. This observatory is now finished and is one of the best on this continent.

In June, 1863, Captain Swinney died, leaving an estate of some four hundred thousand dollars. His wife survived him nearly ten years. In person he was decidedly prepossessing, about five feet ten inches in height, weighing about one hundred and sixty-five pounds, dark gray eyes, dark hair sprinkled with gray, with a broad, high forehead. He was a man that would attract attention in any crowd. Dignified and courtly in his manners, he was one of the most entertaining men of his day. It seemed as though he could intuitively read a man at first sight. His mental perceptions were the quickest of almost any man with whom the writer has ever been acquainted.

DR. BEVERLY A. BARRETT.

SPRINGFIELD.

BEVERLY A. BARRETT was born January 8, 1826, in Ste. Genevieve county, Missouri. His father, John S. Barrett, was a physician of prominence in Southeast Missouri; was born in Virginia, in 1790; immigrated to Missouri in 1811; was sheriff of Ste. Genevieve county at one time, was a member of the first Missouri Legislature, took part in the early Indian wars, was in the war of 1812, was at one time under General Dodge and swam the Mississippi river in pursuit of hostile Indians. The wife of John S. Barrett was Margaret Patterson, whom he married in 1811. She was the daughter of James Patterson, a teacher and minister of Maury county, Tennessee, and was wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill. The paternal grandfather of Beverly A. Barrett was killed at the battle of the Cowpens during the war of the Revolution.

Beverly A. Barrett was the sixth child of a family of ten, only three of whom are living. James, the eldest of the family, is a farmer and resides in Webster county, Missouri. Mildred, the sister, is the wife of Dr. Vanhoos, of Springfield, Missouri. Beverly had the advantages of a common school education in Ste. Genevieve county, and afterward of a seminary taught by Fox and Davis at Fredericktown. In 1845 he began the study of medicine, and two years after commenced the practice in Dallas county, Missouri, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Springfield his present home. In 1864 he removed to St. Louis and resided there until 1869, when he returned and took up his residence in Springfield again. He has been practicing medicine for over thirty years, and has performed as much labor as any man of the profession in Southwest Missouri.

He has been a member of the Masonic order since he was twenty-one years old, and has filled many offices, having been at one time Master of the

Lodge. He is also a member of the State Medical Association. He has been connected with the Methodist Episcopal church (South) for over twenty years. His political sentiments are in harmony with the principles advocated by the Democratic party.

He was married, in 1847, to Miss Susan Randleman, in Buffalo, Dallas county, Missouri, who bore him five children. The eldest daughter, Mrs. Moore, died in 1877. The oldest son, Edward, is a farmer in Nebraska. Ada, twenty-one years old, was educated in St. Louis, and is now living in Springfield. Frederick, aged seventeen, is attending Drury College, and Robert L., aged fifteen, is also attending school. Dr. Barrett lost his first wife in St. Louis, in 1865, and was married to Miss Mary E. Priest, in Maury county, Tennessee, in 1871. Her father, Thomas H. Priest, still resides in Maury county. Her mother, who was Miss Nancy R. Merritt, died in 1852. Mrs. Barrett is a very estimable lady, devoted to acts of benevolence and Christian work.

Dr. Barrett is a man of strong physical and nervous organization, prompt in action, quick in judgment, of fine discernment, honest in his convictions and decided and firm in avowing what he believes to be right. Notwithstanding his patient labor in his profession, he has not sought to accumulate great wealth, and has received no pecuniary compensation for a large proportion of his work. He is by birth and education a Southerner, and although anxious to arrest hostilities, in the beginning of the civil war was a sincere and outspoken friend of the South in that struggle — a fact he took no pains to conceal. His views did not drive his friends from him, but on both sides he numbered true and substantial men among his supporters and patrons, and to the afflicted of both armies he gave the benefit of his large and varied experience.

LIEUTENANT WILLIAM QUINN PURCELL.

MALTA BEND.

WILLIAM QUINN PURCELL was born June 9, 1843, in Hardin county, Kentucky. His grandfather was a native of Virginia, of Scotch-Irish descent. His father, James Purcell, was born in Breckinridge county, Kentucky, December 25, 1809; was reared and educated in Elizabethtown, Hardin county; was a blacksmith by trade, and was married in 1833. His mother, Matilda Metcalf, was born, reared and educated in Hardin county; was a daughter of John Metcalf, born in Nelson county in 1794, and Theresa Dixon, of the same county, born in 1791, who had eight children: Samuel; Matilda, married James Purcell; Eliza, died in minority; Rosa Ann, married Richard West; George W.; Celia, married William Quinn, who died, and she afterward married Ambrose Thompson; John K., and Charles. By the marriage of James Purcell and Matilda Metcalf there were born twelve children: John M.; James T.; Purham B.; Eliza, married to Diaz Higgins, and after his death to Jeremiah Kirley; William Quinn; Harvey S., died in infancy; Theresa, died in infancy; Charles C.; Joseph D., died in minority; Rosa A., married to John K. Walden; George W., and Mary C., the latter of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Purcell died in 1866 in the Catholic faith, and her husband married Mrs. Ramsay, formerly Miss Geyer, in January, 1868.

W. Q. Purcell, when twelve years of age, moved with his parents to Saline county, where he completed his education, He joined the Confederate army under Colonel, afterward General Forest, in 1861, in the regiment of Colonel A. A. Russell. In a subsequent organization he was attached to Company A, Fourth Alabama, and was with that regiment during the war. After the battle of Strawberry Plains, he was commissioned as 3d lieutenant in his command, and was with General Forest in his different raids and battles. At the battle of Parker's Cross Roads, in Tennessee, he was wounded in the shoulder by a shell and also slightly wounded at the battle of Eustonola, and granted a furlough for ninety days. He surrendered to A. J. Smith's command, at Greenville, Alabama, in April, 1865. He took charge of a plantation in Wilcox county, Alabama, raised a crop and returned to Missouri in December of that year, and attended the Fairville Academy. In 1868 he went to Clinton, Henry county, and was

employed in the dry goods and clothing business, where he remained one year. He went to Baxter Springs, Kansas, in 1869, and worked twelve months as tie contractor and inspector on the Fort Scott, Missouri River & Gulf Railroad. During 1870 he was in the livery business in Baxter Springs. In the fall of that year he returned to Miami and was engaged as book-keeper for Walden & Greenabaum. In the spring of 1873 he moved to Montgomery county, Kansas, and raised a crop, but the grasshoppers destroyed it, and he opened a school in Causy. In the spring of 1874 he went to Malta Bend and with his brother, Dr. P. B. Purcell, began the business of a druggist. He purchased his brother's interest September 29, 1876, and has since continued in the business in his own name.

He was elected a justice of the peace for Grand Pass township in November, 1876. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows.

In political sentiment he is a Democrat.

He was married July 18, 1867, to Miss Susan R. Walden, who was born in Saline county, December 11, 1851. Her father, John A. Walden, is a native of Cumberland county, Virginia, and was born in 1812. Her mother, Susan R. Cartwell, was also born in Cumberland county, her father having been a soldier in the late war with England and dying in Saline county in 1867. By his marriage, Lieutenant Purcell has had four children: Cora Lee, born in 1867, died the same year; Earl R., born in 1870, died in 1872; Minnie M., born in 1871, died in 1875; Orange T., born in 1877, died same year. Mrs. Purcell is a member of the Baptist church with her husband.

COLONEL WILLIAM H. McCOWN.

CARTHAGE.

WILLIAM H. McCOWN was born October 4, 1842, in Kanawha county, Virginia. His paternal great-grandfather, John McCown, together with five brothers, George, James, Malcolm, Alexander and Moses, emigrated from county Tyrone, Ireland, in 1728. John settled at Calf Pasture, Augusta county, Virginia; James, Moses and Alexander, in Catawba, South Carolina, and George in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. The grandfather of William H. McCown, Matthew McCown, was a native of Virginia. His father, James McCown, was born in Virginia, but emigrated to Missouri in 1840, settling in Johnson couny, where he became one of the leading and most substantial citizens, holding the office of circuit and county clerk for sixteen years previous to the civil war. At the beginning of the war James McCown was elected colonel of the 3d Missouri Confederate infantry. After the battle of Iuka, in 1862, he commanded a brigade of infantry, taking part in the following important battles: Franklin, Iuka, Champion Hills, Atlanta and Vicksburg, beside other engagements of less notoriety. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Johnson, where he died in July, 1867, aged fifty-two years. His wife, Caroline T. Burgess, was a native of Virginia, and is still living in Johnson county, Missouri.

William H. McCown received a common school education until sufficiently advanced to enter college, when he attended Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, and took both a collegiate and law course, graduating in law in the spring of 1858. Returning to Missouri, he began the practice of his profession at Warrensburg, and was so engaged when the war began. At Warrensburg and Knob Noster he enlisted a company of Confederate soldiers, of which he was chosen captain. He joined General C. Rains' division, and was engaged in the first battles of importance in Missouri, to-wit: Carthage, Wilson's Creek and Lexington, and also the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, in 1862. Soon after the latter fight, he went to Waco, Texas, and enlisted the 13th Texas cavalry, of which he was chosen colonel. The regiment was taken to Port Gibson, Mississippi, where it was united with General Van Dorn's command. After following the fortunes of the Confederacy to the close of the struggle, the regiment was mustered out of service at Mobile, Alabama, in 1865.

He returned to St. Louis, visited some of the most important cities of the North, and located in the city of New York, engaging in the practice of

law. Wearied of city life, and anxious to return to the society of his friends in Missouri, he left New York in 1869, and located at West Plains, Howell county, Missouri. He soon became popular and gained a good practice. He was elected prosecuting attorney of the 18th Judicial Circuit and served out the term for which he was elected, giving entire satisfaction to his constituents. In 1875. to secure the benefit of good schools for his children, he removed to Carthage, Jasper county, and again engaged in practice. His usual success attended him, and he was, soon after his removal to that place, elected city attorney, a position he now (1878) holds. Colonel McCown is connected with the Democratic party, and endorses all the leading principles of that organization.

He was married in 1870, to Miss G. A. Bridges, at West Plains, by whom he has a family of three children, two boys and a girl. He is full of vivacity, fond of society, easy in his manners, courteous in his address, intelligent and agreeable in conversation, and reliable as a lawyer and citizen.

JOHN D. SMOOT.

MEMPHIS.

MISSOURI, although younger than many of her sister states, has given birth to a vast number of eminent men, who have done her service, and whose names grace her records. Among them we find the name of John D. Smoot, who was born in Scotland county, October 15, 1848. His parents, Edward and Harriet (Downing) Smoot, were natives of Fauquier county, Virginia, and emigrated with his maternal grandfather, H. H. Downing, to Missouri, in 1836, locating in Scotland county, where his father farmed to some extent.

John was reared to agricultural pursuits, and was educated in the Memphis Academy. In 1870 he began to read law, and after attending lectures at the St. Louis Law College, he was admitted to the bar in April, 1871. In the same year he located at Memphis and began the practice of his profession, in which he has since been successfully engaged. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney, and in 1874 was reëlected. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

In 1873 he married Miss Annie D. Ewing, of Pendleton county, Kentucky, a lady possessing rare qualities, and a very devoted wife. Mr. Smoot is a gentleman who has many friends, and whose character is unblemished.

DAVID HERNDON LINDSAY, A. M.

PLATTSBURG.

DAVID HERNDON LINDSAY was born September 9, 1827, in Gallatin, now Carroll county, Kentucky. His father, Richard C Lindsay, a farmer of that county and his mother, Julia H. Bond, daughter of Walker Bond, a native of Virginia, were both natives of Scott county, Kentucky, and settled in Clinton county, Missouri, in 1857. His ancestry on both sides were Virginians.

D. H. Lindsay was reared on the farm, but obtained a good English education. In 1846 he entered Franklin College, Indiana, where he remained several years pursuing a literary course. In 1851 he removed to Missouri and taught school in Clay and Lafayette counties. In 1855 he established the Saline Female Institute, at Miami, Saline county. This institution flourished and grew in public favor until the commencement of the civil war.

In 1861 Professor Lindsay entered the Confederate army as a captain, and was in the service for four years, doing duty in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana and Tennessee. He was made a major in the 6th Missouri, Parsons' division. He took part in the

battle of Oak Hills, Lexington, Carthage and Pea Ridge. After the latter battle his health failed so far as to unfit him for active duty in the field. He was therefore given the important post of Washington, Arkansas, the headquarters of General Magruder's department, where he remained until the close of the war. At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, but was forbidden by the iron clad oath from following his vocation. In 1865 he accepted the presidency of Concord College, Owen county, Kentucky. At the end of two years he was elected professor of mathematics and natural sciences, in Ghent College, Kentucky, which post he filled three years. In 1870 he was elected president of Warsaw, Kentucky, Male and Female College, a position he occupied for five years. In 1873 he was elected state senator from the 23rd Senatorial District of Kentucky and served four years, retaining meantime the presidency of Warsaw College. In 1876 he returned to Missouri and obtained the position of superintendent of the public schools of Plattsburg.

In religious views Major Lindsay is a Baptist, and has been a member of that church since he was fifteen years of age. In politics he is a Democrat.

He has been twice married. He was married to his first wife, Miss Amanda Hubbard, of Clay county, Missouri, in 1853. She died in 1857. He was married to his second wife, Miss Lucy C. Nicholson, of Boonville, Missouri, daughter of William P. Nicholson, Esq., July 22, 1863, at the headquarters of General Frost, Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Miss Nicholson, with Mrs. General Frost and several other ladies had been banished into the Confederate lines for active sympathy with the Southern cause.

JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH THOMAS.

MOBERLY.

WILLIAM SMITH THOMAS was born April 18, 1821, in Georgetown, Scott county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Anthony Thomas, was a native of Maryland, but of Welsh descent. His father, Benedict Thomas, was born in the District of Columbia in 1789. His maternal grandfather was a native of Maryland, and his grandfather from Virginia. His mother, Ann Smith, was born at Bryant Station, Kentucky, in 1797. Benedict Thomas and Ann Smith were married in 1812.

William S. Thomas attended the schools of Georgetown until his father's removal to Missouri. This occurred in 1830, and the family occupied the land which is now the site of the city of Waverly, Lafayette county. In 1831 his father moved to Lexington, taking his family. He then attended a school in that place one quarter, but was principally employed on a farm adjoining Snelltown. In 1844 he returned to Waverly and was engaged for two years in selling goods. In 1846 he took a stock of goods to Santa Fé, Mexico, and was gone five months. Finding the business profitable, he was for several years a "Santa Fé trader." He went to California in 1850 and spent three years in that country mining and trading. In 1853 he returned to Waverly, built a large fireproof warehouse and engaged in the storage and commission business. He was the first mayor of the city under its charter in 1858. Until 1861 he employed his means in the saw mill and commission business. In that year he joined the army and was elected captain of a company, but owing to some business engagements was compelled to resign, and kept out of the war altogether. He was elected a judge of the county court in 1866, on the Democratic ticket, and held the position four years. He was then appointed a special commissioner to settle up the estate of John D. Thurman, which being very large required several years for its complete administration. In 1867 he established a ferry at Waverly and bought the steamer Little Blue. He then built the Nelly Thomas and continued the ferry. He also built a number of houses in the town and dealt largely in real estate.

He left Lafayette county and removed to Carroll, where he now resides, May 4, 1875, though he still retained a large amount of business on the south side of the river. Since moving to Carroll county he has been farming on a small scale.

In politics Judge Thomas was an Old Line Whig, but attached himself to the Democratic party in 1866.

He was married January 15, 1846, to Miss Eliza J. Hull, of Lafayette county. She was born in Scott

county, Kentucky, in 1828, and was the daughter of Braxton P. Hull. Her father was born in the same county in 1785, and was of English ancestry. He moved with his family to Pike county, Missouri, in 1832, afterward to Henry county, and then to Lafayette about the year 1841. The mother of Mrs. Thomas was Catherine Shroyer, daughter of Jacob Shroyer, a German, who settled in Scott county at an early day.

Ten children were born of this marriage, of whom two died in infancy. The other children still living are: Mary S., married W. M. Webb, of Carroll county, and has three children, John William and Alice. Mary was born May 22, 1847; William Henry, born June 29, 1845; Braxton H., born December 1, 1853; Catherine A., born in 1856; Jeff L., born in 1863; Joseph D., born in 1865; Nellie, born in 1867; Minnie, born in 1870. Braxton H. Thomas married Miss Fannie Bellamy.

WILLIAM SACKETTE LEACH, M. D.

ST. JOSEPH.

WILLIAM S. LEACH was born in Chenango county, New York, November 14, 1828. His father, the Rev. Fowler Leach, was a native of Connecticut, and a minister of the Baptist church, distinguished for his eminent piety, strong force of character and dignified scholarship. He was a member of a well known English family who emigrated to America during the earlier period of its history. His wife was Miss Malinia Degrass Pardee, a daughter of the celebrated physician, Dr. Pardee, of Paris, France.

In the year 1800 the family moved to the state of New York, where twenty-eight years after William S. Leach was born. His earlier education he received at Saint Gabriel's College, a Jesuit institute in Vincennes, Indiana, to which he early emigrated in quest of fortune. Poor in purse, but rich in that determined energy and unfailing spirit of self-reliance which has ever characterized the course of his successful life, he overcame obstacles which would have daunted any young man of ordinary enterprise. After many a hard struggle with fortune, he was graduated at the Eclectic Medical College of Cincinnati in 1847. Immediately upon receiving his degree Dr. Leach moved to St. Louis, Missouri, where he engaged in the practice of his profession.

About the close of the year 1848, impelled by a spirit of enterprise and contempt for opposing difficulty, he determined to try his fortune in the wilder West. Chance threw him upon the soil of the then insignificant village of Robidoux Landing, now St. Joseph, a flourishing city of twenty-five or thirty thousand inhabitants. Here he engaged in the practice of his profession, and with firm reliance on the future growth and ultimate importance of the place, invested his carefully accumulated means, which he to-day sees fructified into elements of permanent and substantial wealth.

In the year 1848 Dr. Leach was married to Miss Lucille A. Massey, a daughter of Captain Massey, of Franklin county, Missouri, and a lady of rare mental endowments and elegant culture. Much of the noble character and eminence of the Doctor are due to the refining influence of his moral guide and companion, his wife. The result of this union was four children; a son, who was drowned in early childhood, and three daughters, all of whom are married and settled in St. Joseph.

He is a large real estate owner, and during the twenty-nine years of his residence in St. Joseph has erected a considerable number of buildings. In early life his inclination was to enter the legal profession, but erroneously believing that its practice necessitated the resort to questionable, if not dishonest devices, he abandoned all thought of it and eventually joined the ranks of Æsculapius. His studies at a Jesuit college might have tinged his training with a partiality for the sacred desk, but he could not conscientiously have entered the ministry. We know of no church which accepts the creed he ultimately proceded to, and his independence of mind will not permit him to exchange his views for those possessed by others, or trim and cramp them to conform to theirs. Though original in his modes of arriving at a religious belief, and independent in expressing and maintaining a position, he is neither an infidel nor a misanthrope. His whole life shows that he wisely heeds the lessons of

the past, heartily believes in the living realities of the present, and is hopeful of the future

Thrown upon his own resources in youth, he learned habits of economy and the value of possessions which are only obtained through severe toil. Naturally contemplative, reading much, and always doing his own thinking, his ideas of theology, politics and social economy are original, and he has the courage to express them and follow wherever they logically lead. These peculiarities are noticeably visible in his selection of a profession, for he received his diploma from an Eclectic college and continues to practice in that school.

His education and family traits appear strongly in the mature man and are marked features of his character. A ministerial, blended with a medical strain of ancestry, exhibits itself in the every-day lines of his character. A hater of cant and shams, and thoroughly despising the demagogue, he has held aloof from the arena of party politics, though having decided opinions upon every prominent question, and always publicly expressing his views when called upon. His ideas of public policy are usually radically different from those promulgated by parties, but he must be classed a conservative. In 1876 he espoused the principles of the party which nominated Peter Cooper for the presidency, and was by that party nominated for the General Assembly of Missouri, which honor he declined. He has often lectured upon theology, physiology and other prominent subjects, exhibiting a terse, vigorous and popular style. In business affairs he is quick to perceive and prompt to decide, and those qualities render him uniformly successful.

Though born in New York, Dr. Leach is emphatically a western man; a man whose innate activity and ambition have pushed him beyond the tightening bands with which the sedate towns and villages of the older states are begirt; a man with eyes in the front of his head and with ears eager to catch the rush, rattle and roar of active, vigorous life. Such are the successful men in our new states, and such are the founders of western cities. Ere St. Joseph had scarcely an existence he cast his fortunes with the people who decided there to erect a city, and he has been an industrious, though often a silent worker for the general welfare, the growth and fame of St. Joseph and Missouri. He owns much valuable property in and adjoining the city, and has erected several houses, some of which are of great architectural beauty. In the prime of life, blessed with an excellent physique, conversant with and ever heedful of the requirements of the laws of health, a long and prosperous life is probably before him.

S. H. CALDWELL.

JOPLIN.

EVERY life has a history of its own; and although in appearance it may seem to possess little to distinguish it from others, yet there are marks and characteristics which give a distinct individuality. An earnest activity has marked the life of S. H. Caldwell, and the fact that he has won his way to prominence and public esteem is evidence of his character and worth. He was born June 19, 1843, in Audrian county, Missouri. His grandfather, Samuel Caldwell, emigrated from Kentucky when a young man, and settled near St. Louis, from whence he removed to Boone county, Missouri, where he still lives at an advanced age. He took an active part in the war of 1812.

Thomas Caldwell, the father of the subject of this sketch, is a native of Missouri, and married Miss Lucinda McBride, daughter of an early settler of Missouri and captain in the Mexican war.

When fourteen years old young Caldwell removed with his parents to Jasper county, where he remained until July, 1863, when he joined the Federal army, entering the 7th Provisional regiment, in which he did good service until June, 1865.

Upon his return home he was appointed by Governor Fletcher sheriff of Jasper county. This position at that time, when the country was in a state of commotion, required a man of coolness and nerve. Back taxes were to be collected and the laws enforced, after years of anarchy, during which the country was given up to lawlessness and plunder. Mr. Caldwell knew but little of judicial proceedings, and opened the first court he had ever attended

in his life. The first election after the war, November, 1866, Mr. Caldwell was elected by the people for a second term, and discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all. At the expiration of his second term he engaged in milling at Fidelity, Missouri.

In 1871 he located at Joplin, where he has since been engaged in mining. He has been very successful in this enterprise and has opened several very profitable lead and zinc mines. March 23, 1865, Mr. Caldwell married Miss Mollie A. Paxton, of Lawrence county, Missouri. Politically, he is and ever has been a Republican.

Mr. Caldwell in his entire career has ever been uniform and unostentatious, and in the exercise of public trust has shown skill and ability which has not failed to secure for him the highest respect.

ALBERT F. FOSTER.

MACON.

ALBERT F. FOSTER was born February 13, 1846, in Geauga county, Ohio. His father, James M. Foster, was a native of Steuben county, New York, and through life followed agricultural pursuits. His mother, whose maiden name was Betsey Ann Haling, was also a native of Geauga county, Ohio.

The subject of this memoir was raised on the family farm. His early literary education was liberal and obtained at Oberlin College, Ohio, and Hillsdale College, Michigan. In 1863 he entered the Union army as a private of Company I, 22nd New York cavalry. He was in the service till the close of the war, doing duty in Virginia, Maryland and North Carolina. He was an active participant in the battles of the Wilderness, White Oak Swamp, Winchester, and the great battles of Petersburg and around Richmond. He was wounded in the left leg in a skirmish under General Sheridan before the battle of Cedar Creek. As he was incapacitated by this wound for future military duty, the balance of his service was spent in various hospitals.

He began reading law in 1869 in Warsaw, New York. In 1870 he was admitted to the bar at Buffalo, New York. In 1871 he entered on the practice in Erie county, New York. In March, 1873, he located at Macon City, Missouri, where as a practicing attorney he has since resided. In 1876 he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. Politically he is an independent Republican. In religion he is a Baptist. He was married October 6, 1875, in Macon Missouri, to Miss Lizzie E. Winn, a native of Macon county, daughter of Dr. J. B. Winn, a prominent physician of that place.

ABEL S. CLOUD, M. D.

CHILLICOTHE.

ABEL SHUFORD CLOUD was born May 10, 1839, in Morgantown, Burke county, North Carolina. His father, Ranson P. Cloud, was a Baptist clergyman and died in 1852. His mother, Catharine Hildebrand, was a native of Burke county, North Carolina.

Abel S. Cloud was reared on the farm. He received a liberal education, first in the common schools and after in Rutherford College, in his native state. He wanted but a few months of graduation when the civil war began, and he enlisted in the Confederate service as a private, in Company E, 16th North Carolina. He accompanied the regiment throughout the entire struggle, and participated in the great battles of Yorktown, Seven Pines, the battles around Richmond, Second Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Antietam, Ball's Bluff, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the sixty days fighting around

Richmond and the closing battles of the war. He was in Stonewall Jackson's command, A. P. Hill's division, General Lee's Army of Northern Virginia. He was promoted to be first lieutenant after Yorktown; captain at Seven Pines or Fair Oaks; lieutenant-colonel after Gettysburg; and commanded his regiment the last month of the war and at the surrender of Appomattox Court House. At Gettysburg, on the second day, he commanded a brigade. He was wounded at Mechanicsville by a minnie ball in the bowels, and was slightly wounded in four different places at the battle of Chancellorsville. He was taken prisoner at the Rock Wall on the third day of the Gettysburg fight. He was confined first at Fort McHenry, next at Fort Delaware, and then at Johnson's Island. At the latter place he was drawn to be shot, in retaliation for the Fort Pillow massacre, but was reserved and exchanged to be with his regiment in Grant's last advance on Richmond.

He graduated from the medical department of Louisville University in the winter of 1867-8. He located, the same year, in Chillicothe, Livingston county, Missouri, and entered upon the practice of medicine. He graduated, in 1870, from the Missouri Medical College, and has ever since pursued the practice of his profession at Chillicothe.

He was married, in 1875, to Miss Bettie S. Robinson, of Howard county, Missouri. Dr. Cloud is a member of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL B. LASHBROOKE.

BUTLER.

SAMUEL B. LASHBROOKE was born April 21, 1848, in Mason county, Kentucky. The family is of English descent. His great-grandfather, William Lashbrooke, emigrated from England in 1735, and settled in Fauquier county, Virginia, where he engaged in mercantile avocations until his death. His grandfather, John Lashbrooke, was born in Fauquier county; was an officer in the colonial army during the Revolution, and in 1790 emigrated to Kentucky, settling in Mason county, where he engaged in farming until his death, about the year 1836. His wife was a member of the Lee family of Virginia, and sister of General Henry Lee, of Kentucky. Peter Lashbrooke, father of Samuel, was born in Mason county, Kentucky, in 1792. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at the close of that struggle engaged in farming and speculating. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1849, a member of the legislature for three terms and held various offices of trust in his native county. After a life devoted to the welfare of his county and state, at the age of eighty-six he has settled quietly upon his farm. His wife, mother of Samuel, belongs to the Morton family of Virginia. She is of English descent, and her ancestors emigrated to America a great many years ago.

Samuel G. Lashbrooke, until eight years old, was taught at home. He then entered the Lewisburg Academy, of Mason county, and attended that school until sixteen years old. In 1864 he enlisted in the 11th Kentucky Confederate cavalry, under Colonel Dick Morgan, of Southwest Virginia. He was afterward detailed to General Breckenridge's escort, participating in the battles of Bull's Gap, Morristown, Strawberry Plains, and other lighter engagements during the Knoxville campaign. In the engagement at Kingsport, December 13, 1864, he was made a prisoner of war and was retained at Camp Chase, Ohio, until June, 1865. Returning to Kentucky, he was sent to what is now known as Washington-Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, where he remained until the summer of 1868. In the fall of that year he began the study of law in the office and under the instruction of Judge E. C. Phister, afterward completing his studies with Judge Emory Whittaker, of Maysville. He was admitted to the bar in 1870 and began the practice at Mount Olivet, Robertson county, Kentucky.

In 1872 he left Mount Olivet and traveled through Missouri and Kansas in search of an eligible location to renew the practice. He selected Butler, Bates county, Missouri, and has ever since resided there. In October, 1877, he formed a partnership in the practice of law with Hon. Charles C. Bassett.

In politics he is a Democrat, taking an active part in political affairs. He was a delegate to the state, state-national and congressional conventions in Missouri in 1876. In religion, he is a believer in the doctrines of Christianity, but confines himself to no particular creed. As a lawyer he stands among the foremost at the Bates county bar; as a man of business, he is highly respected for his integrity; in social life, he is much esteemed, and has gathered about him a host of admiring friends.

AUSTIN N. McGINDLEY.

MOBERLY.

AUSTIN N. McGINDLEY was born in Williamsburg, Clermont county, Ohio, December 30, 1832. His father, Manassah McGindley, was a native of North Ireland, county Donegal, and was a manufacturer of iron. He immigrated to America in 1812, settling in Ohio. His mother, whose maiden name was Sarah Reeder, was a native of Parkersburg, Virginia.

Austin was reared in his native county and educated in Cincinnati, Ohio, being at one time a student of the distinguished professor and general, Ormsby M. Mitchell. He also attended Farmers' College, near Cincinnati, for a short period.

In 1853 he began the study of law in Harrison county, Indiana, with the Hon. Simeon K. Wolfe, a prominent attorney of New Albany, Indiana. In 1855 he was admitted to the bar at Mount Vernon, Illinois, and entered upon the practice of the law at Newton, Jasper county, Illinois, where he remained four years. In 1856 he was master of chancery and prosecuting attorney for Jasper county.

In 1859 he located in Quincy, Illinois, and practiced his profession there until June, 1866, when he removed to Macon City, Missouri. In 1869 he was appointed United States Commissioner, and in 1874 was the Republican candidate for circuit judge in Macon county. In 1877 Mr. McGindley removed to his present place of residence.

Religiously he is connected with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. April 4, 1861, he married Miss Mary L. Clark, of Martin county, Indiana, daughter of Judge Darwin A. Clark, of that place.

Beside his legal knowledge, both theoretical and practical, he is a man of extensive general information, taking a keen interest in whatever tends to promote the interests of the West.

CHARLES MACON KING.

SHELBINA.

AMONG the self-made men of the state of Missouri, whose worth entiles them to a place in this volume, is the man whose name heads this sketch. Coming to this state when it was yet in its infancy, and when the educational advantages were very poor, he, by his own untiring efforts, obtained an education and plodded his way to eminence.

Charles Macon King was born in Mason county, Kentucky, July 4, 1833. His father, Elbert Jones King, was a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and followed both agricultural and mercantile pursuits, locating in Ralls county, Missouri, in 1837, and removing to Shelby county in 1840. His mother, Lucy Ann (Thomas) King, was a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, and daughter of William Thomas, an extensive farmer.

Charles was only four years old when his parents emigrated to Missouri, and he was raised upon the farm in Shelby county. While yet a boy he gave evidence of a decided talent for the legal profession, and in 1857 began to read law in Shelbyville. In 1868 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of his profession in Shelbina, where he still

lives and is actively engaged in his professional duties.

During his entire legal course he was otherwise employed and obtained his knowledge of the law after his other duties were completed. From 1850 to 1861 he labored assiduously at the carpenter's trade, when he engaged in teaching school until 1866. Thus it was that through difficulties which would have crushed a less resolute man, he rose to distinction. As a lawyer and scholar few men stand higher in the estimation of the people than Mr. King.

In 1871–2 he was superintendent of public schools in Shelby county, and filled his office with great ability. With this exception he has never allowed his name to be used for public office. His entire time and energies have been given to his profession. In politics he is a Democrat.

September, 1856, he married Miss Catherine Lewis, a native of Shelby county, to which county her father, Colonel William Lewis, emigrated from Kentucky. Mr. King is a good citizen, a kind friend and a devoted husband, and has the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

PATRICK MURPHY.

JOPLIN.

FROM the biography of every man may be gleaned some lesson of genuine worth; for it is here that we find his source of power and discover the secret of his success and failure. In the history of Patrick Murphy, one of Missouri's most prominent business men, we find much to admire. He was born in county Moneghan, Ireland, January 6, 1839, and when ten years old immigrated to America with his parents, Michael and Margaret Murphy. They landed in Philadelphia in January, 1850, and settled on a farm near the city.

Patrick obtained his education under great disadvantages, having to work very hard. In 1859, upon the discovery of gold at Pike's Peak, he went to Colorado and engaged in mining. His success varied, and on the 27th of August, 1860, he struck the "Dead Broke Lode," by which his capital was increased. He then made a short visit to Philadelphia, after which he returned to Colorado and was engaged from 1861 to 1866 in freighting on the plains, being the first to transport goods from Fort Benton to Virginia City. His headquarters were at Plattsmouth, Nebraska, and he conveyed freight through Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Colorado.

In 1865, under a government contract, he transferred goods from his headquarters to Fort Halleck, and acted as wagon-master of his own train. He crossed the plains thirty-one times, and though some of these trips were made when attacks from the Indians were hourly expected and they were scouring the country in the front and rear of the train, yet they never encountered them.

In 1866 he came to Fort Scott, where his partner, W. P. Davis, had established a store. Remaining there a short time, he started a branch establishment at Carthage, Missouri, it being the first store there upon the rebuilding of Carthage after the war.

In 1871 Mr. Murphy and his partner, Mr. Davis, became interested in lead mining in Joplin. They purchased property where West Joplin now stands, leased land, put up a furnace, and began mining operations. They shipped their first lead in October, 1871. The firm also conducted a store in Joplin until 1873, when they sold their mercantile interests to Messrs. Porter & Roberts.

The partnership between Mr. Murphy and Mr. Davis was dissolved in 1875, at which time the West Joplin Lead and Zinc Mining Company was organized, of which Mr. Murphy was the principal stockholder and general superintendent. This company owns a larger amount of mineral lands and more mining property than any other company in Jasper county. In June, 1876, the Grove Creek Mining Company was organized, in which Mr. Murphy owns a controlling interest. He has also a fourth interest in the Miners' Bank of Joplin.

He has always been closely identified with the history of Joplin, and assisted in laying out West Joplin, which in honor of him was called Murphysburg, until its consolidation with East Joplin in 1873, under the general name of Joplin.

To the energy and business activity of Mr. Murphy is largely due the development of the mining interests of Jasper county. Socially he is a gentleman of genial and courteous manners. In politics he is a Democrat, and is a firm believer in the principles of Democracy and their ultimate triumph.

In November, 1868, Mr. Murphy married Miss Belle Workheizer, of Carthage, Missouri. To them have been born four children: Ida, Howard, Lulu and Frank. Their daughter Lulu died August 26, 187–.

Mr. Murphy has pursued an honorable, upright course through life, bravely meeting and overcoming every obstacle, and, by his patient perseverance and promptness in all business affairs, has attained a worthy success.

COLONEL JOHN FREEMAN WILLIAMS.

MACON.

JOHN FREEMAN WILLIAMS was born April 18, 1828, in Lynchburg, Campbell county, Virginia. Francis Epps Williams, his father, and Martha Ann Talbot, his mother, were also natives of Campbell county. Francis E. Williams was the son of Thomas Williams, who was an officer in the Revolutionary army. Martha Ann Talbot was the daughter of Charles Talbot, a merchant of Campbell county, who resided there till his death in 1832. Captain Charles Talbot was an officer in the American army during the Revolution. The Talbots descended from the Talbots of Maryland, among the earliest settlers of that commonwealth, and were, as the name imports, of English descent.

John F. Williams was reared on the farm of his father, who had emigrated to Missouri and located in Howard county, in 1835. Until sixteen years of age he worked upon the farm during the spring, summer and fall of the year, attending the best select schools of the county during the winters. His subsequent literary training was very liberal, having been obtained at Masonic College, Marion county, and at the Missouri University, from which latter institution he graduated in 1848.

Immediately after graduation he began the study of law under the instruction of Prewitt & Henry, the former a distinguished jurist now deceased, and the latter at present one of the justices of the supreme court of Missouri. His studies were interrupted by ill health occasioned by close study and sedentary habits, and at the end of six months reading he determined to go to California. Here he remained until October, 1851, engaged in mining and trading pursuits. He returned to Missouri in January, 1852, making the return trip by the Isthmus' route.

Arriving at home he immediately resumed the study of law under his old tutors, and was admitted to the bar in August, 1853. He at once began the practice in Fayette, Howard county, and steadily grew in the confidence of the people and the bar as a lawyer of excellent promise. Here he continued until the commencement of the civil war in 1861.

Mr. Williams was a man of positive convictions. Had he chosen the one side or the other with the view of gaining high position, there was every reason why he should have joined the Confederate rather than the Federal service. Almost all his relatives and intimate friends were Southern in sentiment and feeling. He, himself, was a Southerner by birth, education and a long line of ancestry. Promotion for him in the Confederate service would have been easy and rapid. But if these considerations ever presented themselves to him they were rejected for the more imperious demands of his convictions and the warmer attachments he had for the old government of his fathers.

He therefore determined to join the Federal army and was active in forming a regiment, of which Colonel Oden Guitar, of Columbia, became colonel and J. F. Williams lieutenant-colonel. The operations of this regiment—9th Missouri cavalry, M. S. M.—were confined wholly to Missouri. In 1863 he was promoted to be colonel. During 1863–4 he was in command of the 7th Military District, with headquarters at St. Joseph. He remained in the military service three years, and no act of dishonor or cruelty or military despotism stains his official record.

When war came on he became a soldier; when peace arrived he was a civilian. In the spring of 1865 he located in Macon, Missouri, and began the

practice of law. His business soon became extensive and remunerative and is steadily increasing.

The civil and local offices Colonel Williams has held are numerous. Soon after he began the practice of law he was made attorney of the State Bank of that place. In 1854 he was chosen superintendent of the public schools of Howard county. In 1856 he was elected circuit attorney of the 2nd Judicial District, discharging its duties for a period of four years. In all these positions he did his duty with manly independence, uninfluenced by fear, favor or affection.

After the war in 1866, he was the Democratic candidate for state superintendent of schools, but on account of the "Drake Test Oath," and the disfranchisement of so many voters, he was defeated. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 8th Congressional District, but the same influences that operated in 1866 again defeated him. In 1876 he was elected as representative of Macon county in the 29th General Assembly, and was elected speaker of the house over a number of experienced legislators and popular gentlemen.

In politics Colonel Williams was a Whig till the dissolution of that party. His first vote for a Democratic candidate for President was cast for General George B. McClellan in 1864. His religious convictions are strong, but he is not associated with any religious denomination. He was married December 22, 1859, to Miss Hattie M. Overall, daughter of Major Wilson L. Overall of St. Charles county.

REV. JAMES B. MITCHELL, D. D.

KIRKSVILLE.

JAMES B. MITCHELL was born June 21, 1821, in Washington county, Virginia. His father, John Mitchell, was a native of Ireland, and his mother, Nancy M. Mitchell, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who was of Scotch-Irish descent.

James B. Mitchell did not enjoy the facilities of a classical education, though he pursued a liberal English course under the late Prof. William H. Van Doren, and a select theological course under the late Rev. S. B. F. Caldwell. Even when young he had a taste for historical, scientific and religious works, the Bible being the foundation of the last named class. He taught common and select schools for several years, beginning in his twentieth year. This he did because of a taste for teaching, and also to assist him while taking his theological course. He became a probationer for the gospel ministry under the McGee Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in September, 1841, was licensed to preach in September, 1842, and received ordination in April, 1845. In December, 1845, he left Randolph county, where he had resided since March, 1837, and took charge of the New Bethel congregation in Monroe county, remaining there till he moved to College Mound, in October, 1853. His relations with the New Bethel congregation were of the most pleasant and spiritually profitable character, both to the pastor and the people. While in charge of that church he also conducted a farm. He was elected president of McGee College early in 1853, and took charge in October of that year. He sustained that relation to McGee for nearly twenty-one years, and until it closed in 1874. The school was temporarily suspended in 1861, in consequence of the war, when he resumed pastoral work, in charge of Sugar Creek and College Mound congregations. He was at one time banished from the state by the military order of J. B. Clark, provost-marshal at Macon City, for reasons not assigned, or known to him. He went to Montgomery county, Illinois and took charge of a congregation as pastor, where he remained till the military order was revoked. He returned to Missouri in November, 1863. The order of revocation was made by the provost-marshal-general of Missouri in August, 1863, and as soon as the case was reported to him. On his return to Missouri, he took pastoral charge of Roanoke congregation. In September, 1867, at the earnest solicitation of the board of trustees, he resumed the presidency of McGee College. The institution grew, from a very small beginning in 1853, to be the most extensively patronized college outside of St. Louis, in the state, receiving students from all parts of Missouri and from many other states. It sent out annually young ladies and gentlemen of sound and

well extended scholarship, many of whom are in the front ranks of active and useful lives. He was called to the pastoral charge of the Kirksville congregation in April, 1875, where he still labors.

He became connected with Free Masonry and Odd Fellowship while residing in Monroe county. He served as Master, District Deputy Grand Master and Grand Chaplain in the former for several years. He has been active in the organization of temperance societies — Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and the Murphy movement—everything having for its object the abatement of intoxication by the removal of its cause.

He embraced the Savior and united with the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1838, in the seventeenth year of his age. No marked change in his religious views has taken place, except it be in the increase of liberality toward others, accepting more fully into fellowship all who love the Lord Jesus Christ, simply because they are saved in and by Him. The degree of doctor of divinity was conferred on him by the Cumberland University in 1808.

In politics he was an Old Line Whig, but has belonged to no party since that one became disorganized. He votes for the men whom he regards as best suited for the positions they seek, regardless of party affiliations.

He was married November 3, 1846, to Miss Martha C. Dysart, daughter of the late Colonel John and Matilda Dysart, of Howard county, Missouri. Her father was born in Maury county, Tennessee, and her mother in Kentucky, whence they removed with their parents to Missouri in early life.

Rev. Dr. Mitchell is a man of pure life, of fine intellectual ability, of cultivated and elegant tastes and a genuine Christian.

ETHAN ALLEN PINNELL.

CUBA

ETHAN ALLEN PINNELL was born November 17, 1834, in what is now known as Crawford county, Missouri. His paternal grandfather, Peter Pinnell, was a native of South Carolina, of Huguenot ancestry; was a soldier of the Revolution, served under General Nathaniel Greene, and soon after removed to Kentucky, from thence to Missouri where he died. Nancy Garber, his grandmother, was a native of Holland. His maternal grandparents were James Marquess and Margaret Kimberlin, who were natives of France. His father, Wesley Pinnell, was born in Christian county, Kentucky, in 1810; moved to Missouri and settled in Crawford county, near Cuba, in 1818, where he still resides. His mother, Maria E. Marquess, was born in 1813, in what was then known as Missouri Territory. She died in 1852, aged thirty-nine years.

E. A. Pinnell is the second of a family of nine children. Until fourteen years of age he passed the ordinary life of a farmer's son in a new country, having the most limited opportunities for acquiring knowledge. The school accommodations in every respect were of the poorest quality. At the age of fourteen he ceased attending the schools, and while working on the farm employed all his leisure moments in reading such books of a useful character as he could procure. At twenty he went to Jersey county, Illinois, and engaged in cutting cord-wood until the following spring, when he assisted in the construction of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad in Crawford county. In January, 1856, he began teaching, and taught in Gasconade, Franklin and Crawford counties until the beginning of the war. In 1861 he enlisted in the 3d Missouri Confederate cavalry as a private, but was made 1st sergeant. At the expiration of the term of service he enlisted in Company A, 8th Missouri infantry, and was elected 2d lieutenant. This company was consolidated with Company D of the same regiment and he was elected captain of the new organization, a position he held until the surrender at Shreveport, Louisiana, in 1865. He had participated in the battles of Prairie Grove, Pleasant Hill, Jenkins' Ferry, and other minor engagements.

At the close of the war he returned to Missouri, but soon after went to Pike county, Illinois. He again returned to Missouri in 1866, and commenced farming and school teaching, studying law as opportunity offered. In 1869 he went to Macoupin county, Illinois, to teach, pursuing at the same time

his legal studies. In 1872 he returned to Missouri, settled in Cuba, was admitted to the bar and began to practice. He has acquired a large practice and a paying business, standing high as a lawyer and a man of ability. In politics he adheres to the Democratic faith, and is active in political circles.

In religion he embraces the doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), of which he is a member. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married September 3, 1871, to Miss Francis E. Collier, daughter of Preston Collier and Rebecca Richmond, of Letcher county, Kentucky, by whom he has had three children, all of whom are living.

Captain Pinnell is an estimable and exemplary Christian gentleman, pleasant and agreeable in the social circle, prompt and energetic in business, with a manner at once attractive and impressive.

DR. JAMES W. SOUTHWORTH.

GLASGOW.

WE have failed to obtain the exact date of the birth of the subject of this sketch, James Walsh Southworth. It occurred, however, about 1807, and in the city of New York. At an early age he was left an orphan, and went to live with an uncle in the interior of the state, where he remained until he was sixteen years of age and acquired a fair education. Turning his steps westward, he came to Louisville, Kentucky, and there for several years engaged in clerking in a dry goods store. Removing to Frankfort, he commenced the study of law, but not being pleased with it soon abandoned it. Going thence to Woodford county, near Versailles, he commenced reading medicine, and in the spring of 1837 graduated at Transylvania University, Lexington.

In the autumn of the same year he removed still further west and settled in the vicinity of Glasgow, Missouri, a town that had been laid out the previous year in the northwest corner of Howard county, near the mouth of the Chariton river. Here, in 1838, he purchased from Charles Purdin some lots upon which the first dwelling house in the new town had been erected, into which he soon moved and where he continued to live until the house was destroyed by fire at the battle of Glasgow, October 15, 1864. Dr. Southworth was very soon engaged in a large and lucrative practice, in which he continued during life, a period of over thirty years, never being known when sent for to ask a question in regard to the probabilities of pay, and always going as readily and cheerfully to visit the poorest as the richest member of the community.

When the expedition under General John B. Clark was sent out to expel the Mormons from the state, Dr. Southworth was appointed surgeon. He was also post-surgeon to a regiment of enrolled Missouri militia, while the same was stationed at Glasgow during the late war.

He never held or desired public office, but was for years a large stockholder and director in the Glasgow branch of the Exchange Bank of Missouri. In religion he was a decided Baptist and in politics a Democrat.

In June, 1837, a few months subsequent to his graduation, and previous to his removal to Missouri, he was married to Evelyn, daughter of Germain Bohannon, of Woodford county, Kentucky, a lady of sterling worth, whose good judgment and wise counsels were the guiding star of his life, and whose every thought and effort in her declining years is directed to the interests and happiness of their sons.

September 19, 1867, while a majority of Dr. Southworth's family were in attendance upon an agricultural fair at Roanoke, some twelve miles east of Glasgow, by one of those mysterious providences so frequently manifested in the community in which he died, he came to his death. He was riding in a buggy with a friend, the late Judge Martin C. Hurt, for the purpose of visiting a patient. While descending a hill within the corporate limits of the city, some part of the harness broke, and the horse, becoming frightened, started to run. Dr. Southworth in attempting to spring from the buggy, either by entangling his foot in the wheel or from some other cause, fell upon his head, the fall causing

instant death, a son of the writer of this sketch, then a lad of some ten years, being the only witness of the dreadful accident, except Judge Hurt, who, within a few hundred feet of the spot, was himself thrown from the buggy, receiving injuries from which he died a few days afterward.

Dr. Southworth left a handsome estate which, by mutual consent, was equally divided between his widow and three surviving sons. He also left a name and character for integrity and honor which is to them a heritage of greater value than wealth. He left three children, all sons. The eldest, James W., inherited his father's name and adopted his profession, in which he is actively engaged in the same community where his father lived and died, and may be said to be following in his footsteps. Albert Bohannon, the second son, is now mayor of the city of Glasgow. Clarence Hamilton, the youngest, in personal appearance resembles his father more than either of the others. A beautiful monument in the cemetery at Glasgow has been erected to perpetuate Dr. Southworth's memory.

J. R. SNELL, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

JOHN ROWAN SNELL was born in Callaway county, Missouri, November 8, 1841. His father, John Snell, was born in Georgetown, Kentucky, in 1800, and died at Knob Noster, Missouri, January 6, 1878. He was an extensive stock trader and moved to Boone county, Missouri, many years ago, but returned to Kentucky, where he remained four years. He then came back to Missouri in 1831 and settled near Fulton, the county town of Callaway. There he continued farming and stock raising until 1859, when he removed to Benton county. In 1861 the war excitement induced him to move South with his stock and colored people, and when peace was declared he returned to Callaway county, Missouri, where his wife died in 1869, after which time he made his home with his children, and finally died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Julia A. Fisher, at Knob Noster.

John Snell married Miss Nancy Hamilton, of Scott county, Kentucky, in 1819. They had eight children, the youngest of whom is the subject of this sketch.

Dr. Snell received his literary education at the schools in Callaway county, after which he entered the Missouri Medical College of St. Louis, where he graduated in 1871. He had previously practiced medicine in Texas four years and in Missouri three years. After graduating he resumed his practice at Knob Noster, Johnson county, Missouri, and continued there until January, 1877. It was there the writer of this sketch knew intimately Dr. Snell, and knew him as one of the most successful physicians in that section of the state. Being familiar with the people, he had opportunities of noting the treatment by Dr. Snell of many stubborn cases of different diseases—but especially such as are peculiar to females and children—and it is but justice to say he never lost one patient, nor failed to cure, so far as the writer's knowledge goes, any that were curable. Then he was proverbially prompt and decisive, but kind and careful with his patients—indeed, no small share of his success is attributable to his attentive nursing. The Doctor speedily became the most popular physician in that county and had a lucrative practice, notwithstanding several old practitioners in the same town and other parts of the county.

His practice in Johnson county was as we have stated, lucrative, but desiring a larger field of operations, and one less laborious, Dr. Snell removed to Kansas City January 1, 1877, where he has since continued to practice. March 1, 1878, he formed a partnership with Dr. H. F. Hereford, a native of Alabama and a graduate of the medical department of St. Louis University, but for many years a practicing physician in Kansas City and Jackson county. The partnership still continues, both gentlemen having as much business as they can possibly attend to.

Dr. Snell was made a Mason at Knob Noster in 1869, and at the same place joined the Odd Fellows in 1872. His parents were Baptists, of which denomination he is also a member.

He has always been a staunch Democrat, and although conversant with political history and ever interested in national and party events, he never

would permit himself to be drawn into political life, his father's strenuous advice on that point had decided him. He never sought office, and only on one occasion allowed his name to be used in connection with a public office, and then only at the solicitation of his fellow-townsmen of Knob Noster, who elected him a member of the board of school directors. On other occasions he had been solicited to allow the use of his name as the county's representative, but he invariably refused.

August 6, 1868, Dr. J. R. Snell was married to Miss Lucie H. Craig, daughter of Reuben and Mary Jane (Guthrie) Craig, of Kentucky. They have had two children, one of whom died; the living one is named Mary Alma, and was born December 10, 1871.

Although a comparatively young man, Dr. Snell bids fair to become a model physician. His cheerful confidence in the sick chamber is often as potent as his medicines. He has been and still is a student in his profession, ever grasping after new truths in science. Keeping himself thoroughly posted in his profession, his diagnoses are almost instantaneous and very rarely incorrect. He is also of a decided literary taste, which he has carefully cultivated, and which materially assists him in entertaining his patients as well as to render him an acceptable addition to the social circle. He is no less popular as a polished gentleman than as a successful physician.

PETER H. TIERNAN.

KANSAS CITY.

PETER H. TIERNAN was born, August 30, 1842, in St. Louis, Missouri. His father, Peter Tiernan, born in Ireland, was a wagon manufacturer in St. Louis, a man of prominence in local politics, a member of the city council and exercising a good deal of influence in the city, but died when his son Peter was a child. His mother, Ann McVicker, was born in New York city, but removed to St. Louis in her infancy. She is a woman of education, eminent for her piety, and an active and useful member of the Catholic church of St. Louis, where she still resides.

On account of his father's death, young Peter Tiernan was thrown very much on his own resources. His education was limited to a short time in the public schools of the city, supplemented by the instruction always incident to close application in a printing-office, into which he entered when fourteen years of age. His first work was in the St. Louis *Intelligencer* office, but subsequently in that of the St. Louis *Democrat*, where he served a regular apprenticeship when that paper was under the management of ex-Governor B. Gratz Brown. His health failing, he abandoned the "case" for a time and worked in an iron foundry nearly one year. On the restoration of his health he resumed his regular business. In the spring of 1862 he removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he became foreman in the *Conservative* office, and held the position for about three years, when he established a job office in that city.

He was elected as a Democrat to the lower house of the Kansas Legislature, from the city of Leavenworth, in 1868. The same year he was elected a member of the city council. In August, 1869, he resigned this position, removed to Fort Scott, and associated himself with Hon. George A. Crawford in the publication of the *Monitor*, then a weekly, but soon issued as a daily newspaper. It met with great success, being the first daily paper issued in Southern Kansas, and exercised a large influence in that part of the state. In 1872, having participated actively in the opposition to Senator Pomeroy, he was, by the influence of his friends, associated with George W. Martin in the state printing, receiving the binding of all the state work, and establishing the best bindery in Kansas. Up to this time the state work had been poorly executed. Messrs. Martin & Tiernan, the former in the specialty of printing and the latter in that of binding, made the whole work, for the first time in the history of the state, of a character to do honor to themselves as mechanics and business men. In 1875, having established a reputation as a first class business man and his capacity as a workman in all his relations with the work of the state, for political reasons he sold out his interest to Mr. Martin and returned to Fort Scott, where he again became associated with George A. Crawford in the Fort Scott foundry.

This business not suiting his taste, he established, in 1875, an extensive bindery and book and job printing office in Kansas City, and in about one year took into partnership with him Mr. John W. Wainwright, who has since retired, leaving Mr. Tiernan sole proprietor, in a remarkably successful business. In July, 1878, he was nominated for the legislature on the Democratic ticket by a majority of over five hundred votes. His district comprises a large part of the business portion of Kansas City and is Democratic.

Having been educated in the Catholic faith by a devout mother, his predilections are in favor of the tenets of that church, but he is liberal in his religious views. He has always been and still is a Democrat, but is an admirer of the southern policy of President Hayes.

He was married, October 12, 1864, to Miss Mary C. Basye, daughter of Henry Basye, a distinguished pioneer of Platte county, Missouri. She is an educated, accomplished and cultivated lady.

FRANK P. WILEY.

MOBERLY.

FRANK P. WILEY was born, February 3, 1853, in McLean county, Illinois.

His educational advantages were excellent, and the eminence to which he has already risen plainly indicates that they were appreciated and improved. He attended the Michigan University, and subsequently Hillsdale College, in Michigan. From the latter institution he graduated in 1873, taking the first honors of his class and delivering the valedictory. During the winter of 1873 he attended lectures at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and was admitted to the bar at Moberly, Missouri, in 1874. In 1876 Mr. Wiley was elected city attorney of Moberly, and discharged his duties to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Politically he is a firm and consistent Democrat. His present position in society and in the confidence of the people is due to his own energy and perseverance, and among the young men of the great West, who have carved a name and reputation by their own industry, he stands in the front rank. His history lies largely in the future, but judging from his past he has bright promises.

EUGENE R. LEWIS, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

EUGENE R. LEWIS was born June 7, 1853, in Randolph county, Missouri. His father, Dr. R. K. Lewis, and his mother, Emma D. (Wright) Lewis, moved to Randolph county in 1851, where his father practiced medicine until 1858. In that year Mrs. Lewis died and Dr. Lewis moved to Fayette, Howard county, where he could have the advantage of established schools for his children. Dr. Lewis survived his wife but about one year and a half, and died in the Galt House, in Louisville, Kentucky, while on his return from Philadelphia, whither he had been to recruit his health. His remains were brought to Glasgow, Missouri, and buried beside his wife in the Lewis family burying ground, leaving three orphan children, two boys and one girl. Eugene, the oldest, and his brother, were taken by their uncle, John F. Lewis, of Glasgow, and the sister, Emma, was taken by their aunt, Mrs. Oglesby, of Shelby county, Kentucky, to be reared.

Eugene received the benefit of the best schools of the country, his literary education having been received in Central College, Fayette, Missouri, where he graduated in physical science. In the winter after leaving college, he attended the medical lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, and graduated from that institution in the class of 1873–4, carrying with him as a token of regard, a cabinet of materia medica, formerly the property of Professor

Robley Dunglison, of that college, which is highly prized by its present owner, as coming from the hand of so illustrious a man. He at once moved to Kansas City, Missouri, where he began the practice of his profession. Soon after locating in Kansas City he was appointed surgeon for the western division of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northwestern Railroad, and was acting surgeon of that division at the time of the wreck of the passenger train at Gower, while crossing a bridge on the St. Joseph division of that road. He is at present surgeon of Company A, National Guards, governed by the Missouri state militia laws. He is a member of several secret orders, prominent among which are the Masons and Forresters, and to the latter of which he is court physician.

He has always been an ardent democrat, but takes no active part in political management. He is the present acting coroner of Jackson county, having been appointed to that position by the county court in 1876. He was made chairman of the reception committee and made the reception speech on the part of the National Guards and the citizens of the 8th District welcoming Governor Phelps and staff to the hospitalities of Kansas City, on the 8th of January, 1878. He was also secretary of the committee to correspond with Washington officials relative to the location of the custom house and post-office in Kansas City.

He is a man of robust physique, weighing about one hundred and eighty pounds; of pleasing address and most agreeable manners; a mind clear, penetrating and comprehensive; of studious habits and investigating turn; thoroughly posted in his profession and a practitioner of decided merit. His future gives promise of great usefulness, both as a citizen and a member of the healing art.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL.

ROLLA.

JOSEPH CAMPBELL was born August 17, 1829, in County Armagh, Ireland. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. Little is known of his ancestry. They moved from Scotland and settled in the north of Ireland, where his grandfather, Felix Campbell, was alarge landowner, inn-keeper and ferryman. By the laws of primogeniture the greater part of his property descended at his death to his oldest son, which left the balance of the children in straitened circumstances. The children, reared in opulence, were improvident, and the wealth of his grandfather was wasted in the next generation. His father, John Campbell, though a delicate man, pursued the business of a farmer until his death in 1855, in the sixty-second year of his age. His mother, Catharine Campbell, was a robust, healthy woman.

Joseph Campbell received his education at the primary schools of his native county, and worked on his father's farm until eighteen years of age. In 1847, having an uncle at Belfast, Ireland, who was agent for a line of steamers plying between Belfast and New York, he made application for a ticket to America. His application was kindly entertained, and he arrived in New York in May, 1847. He first obtained work on a farm on Long Island, where he remained until the fall of that year. He then returned to New York, where he met a relative of his mother, in company with whom he started to Ohio, obtaining work and taking charge of a gang of men on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, then in process of construction. He next went to West Virginia and accepted a situation under a Mr. McGee in the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. After working on this road four years he was employed on the Steubenville & Indiana Railroad for one year. He then went with his former employer, Mr. McGee, to Virginia and worked four years. Having finished his contract, he went to St. Louis and secured a contract on the Iron Mountain Railroad, in partnership with Mr. Lawrenson. He soon became involved in a lawsuit with his partner by which he lost $5,000, the fruits of three years labor. In 1858 he was awarded a contract on the South-West Branch—now the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, and was here engaged until the war closed active operations on this road.

In 1859 the failure of the banking institution of John J. Anderson & Co., of St. Louis, caused Mr. Campbell a loss of three-fourths of all his means—the

labor of many years. The excitement of the war stopped operations on this road, and he was idle for one year. In 1862 he opened a store of general merchandise in Rolla with a capital of $2,000, in partnership with Patrick Long under the firm style of Campbell & Co. His partner dying in 1865, he continued the business alone until 1868. In the latter year he formed a partnership with Love & Co. In the the same year the firm purchased stock in the Rolla Flouring Mills, the company having suspended on account of want of means. Campbell, Love & Co. have been very successful in operating it. The mill has a capacity for two hundred and fifty barrels of flour per day, and the company ship three car loads daily to the markets of the East. In 1871 the firm disposed of their stock of goods, and now confine themselves exclusively to the milling business. He is vice-president of the Rolla National Bank and also one of its directors. Politically he is a Democrat, but takes little interest in politics, preferring to vote for men rather than for partisans.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

He was married June 16, 1868, to Miss Elizabeth Garvey, daughter of James and Catharine Garvey, of St. Louis, by whom he has had four children, three of whom are now living.

Notwithstanding his losses and misfortunes, he has by industry, perseverance and economy attained a competence and occupies an enviable position among the business men of Southeast Missouri.

WALTUS LOCKET WATKINS.

LAWSON.

WALTUS LOCKET WATKINS was born October 30, 1806, near Versailles, Woodford county, Kentucky. His father, Benjamin Watkins, was a native of Chesterfield county, Virginia, and was born October 1, 1775. His grandfather, Joseph Watkins, and great-grandfather, Stephen Watkins, were both Virginians by birth. The family is of Welsh origin. The family name of Stephen Watkins' wife was Trabue, and they were of French Huguenot extraction. His mother was a grand-daughter of the celebrated Bartholomew Dupuy. The wife of Benjamin and mother of Waltus L. Watkins was a Miss Minter, born March 6, 1781, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, daughter of Joseph Minter, a respectable farmer, who removed to Kentucky in 1798, and died in 1801. They were married April 21, 1801, in Woodford county, Kentucky, where Benjamin Watkins died June 13, 1830, having been highly esteemed as a citizen, leaving a wife and thirteen children, three sons and ten daughters. Mrs. Watkins immigrated to Missouri in 1839, and died August 20, 1862, in Clay county.

The boyhood of W. L. Watkins was spent on the farm, and his education was derived from the common country school. At eighteen years of age he went to live with his uncle, Jeremiah Winter, then of Bardstown, Kentucky, now residing in Marion county, Missouri, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Here young Watkins began to learn the art of manufacturing cotton goods. He continued with his relative seven months, but learning that another uncle, James Winter, had a larger establishment and improved machinery, he went to live with him and learn his trade, and remained one year. Here he also learned to make and repair machinery. To perfect himself in his calling he went to Lexington, Kentucky, and, under Charles Lewis, made himself complete master of his trade, and having done so, acted as superintendent of Colonel Dudley's establishment in Frankfort, for two years.

In September, 1830, he immigrated to Missouri, and settled in Liberty, Clay county. Here he built a small cotton factory, but the farmers raised but little cotton, as the climate was not adapted to its growth, and he abandoned the enterprise for want of material. He then converted his cotton factory into a wool carding establishment, which, though more prosperous, was not sufficient to satisfy his ambition, and he sold his factory, taking a deed of trust on the mill to insure payment. The mill burned down soon after and he thus lost the fruits of his labor. He then concluded to engage in farming, and located about fifteen miles north-east of Liberty. Here he remained for twenty-one years, raising grain, hemp, tobacco, and stock. He was very successful as a farmer, and soon retrieved all his losses. In 1860–61 he built a

large mill, doing custom work; but the war coming on, those who were indebted to him were unable to pay, and he found himself straitened for means. His long life of probity enabled him to borrow money and his energy and industry again came to his rescue, and he became very prosperous in business.

The early truths taught him by his parents were never forgotten or abandoned. Industry, integrity, love of truth, honor and punctuality—these were the lessons he imbibed, and their practice made him respected and honored by his neighbors. Although somewhat inclined to be skeptical in his youth, mature thought and earnest investigation led him to recognize the profound truths of the Bible and he heartily embraced them at the age of forty-two, uniting with the Baptist church.

He was for twelve years a justice of the peace in Clay county, and for twenty years a trustee of William Jewell College.

His father and brothers were Whigs in politics, but Mr. Watkins embraced the principles of the Democratic party, and has consistently voted with that organization, having cast his first presidential vote for General Jackson.

He was married March 4, 1834 to Miss Mary Ann Holloway, a daughter of Spencer Holloway, of Jessamine county, Kentucky. Her grandfather, Captain James Holloway, was a soldier in the war for independence, and her grandmother was a daughter of Colonel Spencer, of revolutionary fame. They have eight living children, two having died in infancy. Catharine Jane Watkins married Dr. Atchison of St. Louis, nephew of General Atchison, but died four months after marriage. George Spencer Watkins, born February 14, 1837, resides in Montana, and is a prosperous farmer and stock breeder. Martha Ann married M. D. Scruggs, one of the firm of Scruggs & Cassady, dealers in live stock, St. Louis. Mary Elizabeth married William Atchison, nephew of General Atchison, dealer in live stock, Plattsmouth, Missouri. Waltus Jewell Watkins is at home engaged in the factory. John Handy Watkins is also at home. Adoniram Judson and Joe Barry Watkins are attending William Jewell College. Carrie Emma resides with her parents. John is a thorough and active business man and is a partner of his father, the firm being Watkins & Son, All the children received a good education.

Mr. Watkins is a man of temperate habits, having used neither spirits, tobacco nor coffee for thirty years. He claims that his success in life is due to his industry, economy and promptitude. The first locomotive built in the United States was constructed by Charles Lewis and Joseph Bruin, assisted by Mr. Watkins in July, 1828. It was exhibited in a large hall in which was a circular track. Half a dollar was charged each visitor as an admission fee, and among the crowd of visitors who went to see the wonder was Henry Clay, who remarked that he was proud to know that Kentucky had built the first locomotive, and beat the balance of the world.

The following legend is retained in the Watkins family: Bartholomew Dupuy, the gallant Huguenot who rendered his country good service during the war with Flanders, was promoted to a high office and wedded a countess of much influence and distinction, who, with himself, was a Huguenot in faith. When the Catholics obtained the ascendancy in France, he became the leader of the defenders of his faith, and led them successfully through fourteen battles; but subsequently, after frequently befriending those whom the king was persecuting, Louis XIV signed an edict for his destruction. The providence of God was over him and he was notified of his danger by a faithful servant. He set out on horseback with his wife, for the coast where a ship was waiting with many of his brethren to set sail for the New World. After passing through many dangerous adventures, and when near the end of his journey, he suddenly heard the quick approach of horses. He turned to behold a band pursuing them, who opened fire on them. At that moment the shriek of his faithful wife led him to believe that the shot had proved fatal, and, as the lion when frightened in his lair, he turned upon his pursuers and waved his pistol and fired at the captain who fell a lifeless corpse. Then drawing his faithful sword, he charged the other members of the party, and after cutting down several of them he put the others to flight. Then turning to his companion with a view of soothing her affliction, he received the joyful intelligence that the ball had lodged in a small psalm book that she had concealed in her bosom. O! the mercy of God to those who put their trust in Him! He succeeded in reaching the vessel, and set sail for America, landing on the shores of Virginia, where he lived out a useful life, raising a large family. Just before the dawn of the Revolution, this father in Israel fell asleep in Jesus. Like the patriarch of old, he called his children around him. After admonishing them he took his faithful sword and giving it to his first born, requested that that sword should never be sheathed while there remained a

cause of freedom and liberty of conscience for it to be used in. That sword did good service in the hands of a Baptist Dupuy on the plains of Guilford Court House, drinking the blood of English aggression, and at several other places, and is now preserved as a relic among the descendants of Dupuy in Virginia. All of the descendants of Bartholomew Dupuy, who are scattered over the South and West, are Baptists, some of them most eminent in the ministry.

HON. FRANCIS MARION COCKRELL.

WARRENSBURG.

FRANCIS M. COCKRELL was born in Johnson county, Missouri, October, 1834. His father was a practical farmer, a man of good business qualifications and everywhere respected for his integrity and moral worth. His son Francis inherited the father's characteristics, was studious, industrious and practical. His education, like that of farmers' sons generally, was of that character that develops the muscles while expanding the mind, giving to both the culture so necessary to success in life. The common schools of Johnson county were employed to implant the rudiments of an English education, and prepare him for the academic course subsequently pursued. Having acquired a knowledge of the ordinary branches, he was sent to Chapel Hill College, Lafayette county, Missouri. This institution, before the establishment of more accessible colleges, attained a high reputation as a seminary of learning and turned out some of the best scholars in the state. Young Cockrell entered Chapel Hill in 1850 and graduated with honor in 1853.

In the West, taste and inclination generally determine the pursuits of the young men, for as they must, in most cases, secure the means for their own advancement, every occupation is open to them, and patience and labor will secure the desired result. Mr. Cockrell chose the profession of law and applied himself with great industry to acquire the necessary knowledge. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. Forming a business connection with James O. Silliman, a nephew of Lewis Cass, he immediately began the practice of law in Warrensburg, Johnson county. His application and talents soon gave him prominence at the bar and secured for him a lucrative practice, in which he continued until the commencement of the civil war. Although frequently solicited to accept nominations for office, he uniformly declined the honor sought to be conferred.

Long before the actual clash of arms, the public mind was being agitated by events that all intelligent men saw must, sooner or later, precipitate a conflict, and there were but few who had not determined upon their course in certain contingencies. When, therefore, in the winter of 1860-61, the Missouri Legislature made provision for the organization of the Missouri State Guard, everybody knew that it meant war if no compromise was effected in Congress. Probably no man in the state more sincerely regretted the circumstances that increased the national difficulties, and probably no man in Missouri was more thoroughly determined on his course than Mr. Cockrell. Hence, when the army was actually to be formed, no one responded with more alacrity than he, enlisting as a private. He was soon advanced to the rank of a captain, and during the first three months of the war participated in the battles of Carthage, Springfield and Lexington. Soon after the latter battle he joined the regular Confederate army and was assigned to the command of the 2nd Missouri infantry, with the rank of captain. The engagement of Pea Ridge followed later, and then Generals Price and Van Dorn moved their commands to the east side of the Mississippi river, the 2nd Missouri accompanying them.

To give anything like a detailed statement of Colonel Cockrell's military operations after this, would be to write a history of the war in the South. He was elected lieutenant-colonel in May, 1862, and a month later was commissioned a colonel. He participated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth and Hatchie; was with Pemberton's army in its retreat from Holly Springs to Granada, Mississippi; took part in the bombardment of Grand Gulf and the battle of Port Gibson; was in the fight at Champion Hills and that of the Big Black, and when the Confederate army was driven back into Vicksburg, he

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F. M. Cockrell

SENATOR FROM MISSOURI.

took a prominent part in its defense and endured the dangers and privations of the besieged. Within the fortifications of that city he had command of Fort Hill, the most important and conspicuous of the city's defenses, against which the heaviest columns of the enemy were hurled. This fort was the key to Vicksburg, and three days after its destruction by the explosion of a mine, by which Colonel Cockrell was severely wounded, Pemberton surrendered the city to General Grant.

Colonel Cockrell was sent to the parole camp at Demopolis, Alabama, and was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general. Recovering from his wound and being exchanged, he was in the army of Lieutenant-General Polk in front of Sherman in his movement from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi. He joined General Joe Johnston's army near Rome, Georgia, and was with it in front of Sherman, when the latter marched upon Atlanta. He was wounded in the battle of Kenesaw Mountain; was with Hood in his march in the rear of Atlanta into Tennessee; was in the battle of Altoona, October 5, 1864, and in that of Tilton, Georgia, on the 13th of the same month; participated in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, where he was three times wounded; was left at Mobile, Alabama, in February, 1865, in command of the French division, and captured on the evening of April 9, 1865, the day of Lee's surrender. He was sent as a prisoner to Fort Gaines, on Dauphin Island, and paroled on the 14th of May following.

The war being closed, he returned to Warrensburg, Missouri, and resumed the practice of law, forming a copartnership with Colonel T. T. Crittenden. In 1874 General Cockrell was a prominent candidate before the Democratic convention for governor, and was defeated by Charles H. Hardin, the latter receiving one-sixth of a vote more than the former. In January, 1875, he was elected by the legislature of Missouri to succeed Carl Schurz in the United States Senate, his term extending six years from the 4th of March succeeding.

Politically, Senator Cockrell is an unswerving Democrat, and without being obtrusive is ever ready to discuss the principles of his party when occasion demands it. About the year 1851 he became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, which membership he still retains, and was for years an elder in the Warrensburg congregation.

He was, in July, 1853, married to Arethusa D. Stapp, of Lafayette county, Missouri. The issue of this marriage was three sons. Mrs. Cockrell died in December, 1859. In April, 1866, General Cockrell married Anna E. Mann, daughter of James B. Mann, of Mercer county, Kentucky. She died of consumption in August, 1871. In July, 1873, he was married in St. Louis to Anna Ewing, eldest daughter of the late Judge Ephraim B. Ewing, of the Supreme Court of Missouri. They have two children, a son and a daughter.

Senator Cockrell's social endowments are of the highest order. Possessed of fair vivacity, ready wit and large intelligence, his presence in any society is always welcome. He is a man of pure life and unsullied honor, and his endorsement of any enterprise is the highest evidence of its merits. Less enthusiastic than practical and less brilliant than argumentative, his steady progress in life is the inevitable logic of unquestionable power. His business qualities are of that class that succeed by steady industry, persevering toil and incorruptible integrity. No client fears his treachery, and no honest man, his denunciation. In short, his prominent characteristics are, moral principle that is never betrayed, steadfastness of aim and honesty of purpose—an upright, honorable, high-souled man.

WILLIAM B. McANTIRE.

JOPLIN.

THE subject of this sketch stands prominent among the influential men of his city and has gained for himself a wide and honorable reputation in the legal profession. William B. McAntire was born in Elizabethtown, Kentucky, October 14, 1848, and is the son of William S. and Elizabeth E. McAntire, natives of Kentucky, in which state they were married September 13, 1842, and from whence they immigrated to Scotland county, Missouri, in 1849. They entered a homestead near Memphis,

where the large family made a beautiful home. The father's health failing, he removed to Memphis, the county seat, in 1856, and died there July 8, 1871.

William received his early education in the common schools of Scotland county, and subsequently attended the Memphis high school for two years. His preceptor was Prof. L. D. White, who was acknowledged to be one of the most thorough educators of his time in the state. He then attended the Memphis Academy, under the proficient management of Professor Donnelly, after which he taught two terms of school near Memphis. Mr. McAntire took a course of study in the LaGrange College, in Lewis county, Missouri. After returning from college he began the study of law with Cramer & Peters, of Memphis, and was admitted to the bar in 1872, when he formed a partnership with J. M. Knott in the practice of law; this lasted until May, 1873, when, by mutual consent, it was dissolved, Mr. McAntire having decided to "go west."

In May, 1873, he located in Joplin, Missouri, where he formed a partnership with his cousin, J. W. McAntire, under the firm name of McAntire & McAntire, which has constantly grown in favor until it is one of the most reliable law firms of the city. October 12, 1875, Mr. McAntire was elected police judge of the city of Joplin; he still holds this office and has ever been faithful to all of its trusts.

He is liberal in his religious views and believes that every man's life should be measured by the golden rule. In politics he is identified with the Democratic party. February 13, 1876, Mr. McAntire was married to Miss Lottie Martin, of Joplin.

Personally, Judge McAntire is of rare qualities, and, by his upright course of life, his manly deportment and independence of character, has made for himself an honorable reputation.

CAPTAIN PRESTON ROBERTS.

INDEPENDENCE.

PRESTON ROBERTS was born March 23, 1825, in Steubenville, Ohio. He is the son of Matthew Roberts, born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and Jemima McGee, of Jefferson county, Ohio, at the time of his marriage, but born in Scotland, in 1805. Matthew Roberts was a merchant and government mail contractor, having large contracts requiring heavy outlays and running over a vast territory. He died in Cincinnati, Ohio in 1858. Robert McGee, the father of Jemima McGee, emigrated from Scotland when she was a little child, and being a farmer, settled on a farm in Jefferson county, where he died at an advanced age. Her mother was also a native of Scotland and died in Ohio when far advanced in years. Matthew Roberts and wife had born to them seven children: Mary Jane, married to H. B. Rex, of Ohio; Preston; Hannah, married to Mr. O'Rissy, of St. Louis; Henry, deceased; Adaline, who died young; James, now a railroad agent in Kansas City; and Frank, who resides in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.

Preston Roberts received an education in the common schools of Steubenville, finishing his literary course at the college in that place. In 1844, at the age of nineteen, he quitted college and entered the office as general manager of the stage routes under his father's contract, and was thus engaged for a period of four years. In 1848 he left Steubenville and went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he purchased an interest in the steamboat Beacon, and filled the position of clerk for about four months. At the end of that time he bought a larger interest in the boat, and was made captain. With this steamer Captain Roberts started the first through line between New Orleans, Louisiana, via Mobile, to Montgomery, Alabama. He found the trade a very profitable one, and he was successful in securing a large and lucrative business. In the spring of 1851 he sold his interest in the Beacon, and going to Cincinnati had a boat, which he called the Alabama, built especially for the New Orleans, Mobile and Montgomery trade, and believing that the traffic between those places would justify still larger expenditures, he purchased an interest in two other boats, all of which he ran in the same trade. The success of the enterprise justified his heavy expenditures, and in the course of three years he accumulated a large sum of money. He had charge of the whole line up to 1854, at which

time he disposed of his interests and returned to Ohio, where he undertook some heavy mail contracts, carrying the mails in passenger coaches, the operations of which were very profitable.

In 1856 he went to Pittsburg and there had constructed a steamer which he designed for the Pittsburg and St. Louis trade. He took charge of the boat and continued in that trade until the summer of 1857, when he sold out and again engaged in carrying the mails in different sections of the Union. In January, 1858 he went to Washington, and was a successful bidder for several of the most important stage contracts in the Southern and Western States. Among those awarded to him were those on both sides of the Missouri river from Jefferson City to St. Joseph, Missouri, and from the southern terminus of the Iron Mountain Railroad to Little Rock, Arkansas. The lines he thoroughly equipped with horses, harness and coaches, and found his business very remunerative till the beginning of the civil war. The cessation of travel, the hazard attending the prosecution of his contracts and the frequent losses sustained rendered the enterprise much less profitable during the continuance of the war.

In 1858, soon after securing these contracts, Mr. Roberts emigrated to Missouri and located in Independence. In 1861 he bought the interest of Hall & Porter in the Santa Fé, New Mexico route, and successfully operated that line. About the same time he established an express line to Pueblo and Cañon City, Colorado. He was one of the first persons to make the trip over this route. The contract however, only lasted about eighteen months, but he continued in the staging business till 1864.

In the latter year he with others subscribed the stock and opened the First National Bank of Independence, under the national banking law. He was made president of the bank and so continued until it retired from business and closed its doors in 1878. The bank was successful until the country became so depressed by the panic of 1873 and subsequent years. When it closed every dollar was promptly paid to depositors and no one was embarrassed by its suspension. In the year 1864 Mr. Roberts also engaged with other gentlemen in large contracts with the government for transporting supplies across the great plains. This required several hundred wagons and a large number of cattle—each wagon being drawn by eight yoke of oxen. In this, as in other enterprises he was well repaid for his large ventures, and succeeded in making handsome profits.

Since the close of the war Mr. Roberts has been desirous of restoring the wastes of the civil strife, and has borne a liberal part in assisting and encouraging all laudable enterprises. He contributed largely to the creation of a public library in Independence, and has given largely of his means to every worthy object tending to promote the public welfare and advance the public good. In 1874 he became largely interested in the Wyandotte, Kansas City and Northwestern Railway, and did much to push the road through from Kansas City to Lexington. He became president of the company in 1876, and under his efficient management that institution became one of the most important roads, in some respects, leading out of Kansas City. It was thus made to penetrate the vast coal fields of Lafayette county, and to promote manufactures in Kansas City by bringing cheap fuel to its doors. Beside this, the extension to Lexington rendered it almost certain that the road would pierce other and distant counties and reach the heart of the agricultural areas of Missouri.

Mr. Roberts is largely interested in lands in Jackson county and in the state of Kansas. He also owns numerous houses and lots in Independence and Kansas City. He resides in an elegant country house about two miles southwest of Independence, where he has a beautiful and productive farm in a high state of cultivation.

He is a member of the Masonic order, and attends the Catholic church. He takes comparatively little interest in political affairs, voting for men who he thinks best suited for the various offices, rather favoring the Republican theory of government. He was a Whig during the existence of that party.

Mr. Roberts was married October 1, 1851, to Miss Agnes McGargill, of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She was born May 26, 1832, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where she attended school, finishing her education at Emmetsburg Convent, in Kentucky. Her father, Captain McGargill, was of Irish descent. He was engaged in river commerce and commanded different steamers on the waters of the Ohio and Mississippi. He died at the residence of Mr. Roberts, in Jackson county, Missouri, at the age of sixty-seven years. Her mother was Ellen McGuire, also of an Irish family. She died in Pennsylvania at the age of fifty years, leaving to her husband four children. Mrs. Roberts is a member of the Catholic church.

Captain Roberts and wife have had twelve children, all of whom are now living: Benjamin F. Rob-

erts, at the time of this writing, paymaster of the Kansas City & Eastern Railroad; Edwin C., one of the proprietors of the Crescent Mills in Independence; Adaline; Preston, at a college in Kansas; Matthew, also at College; Agnes, Minnie, Albert, James, Pazza, William and Frank.

The most distinguishing characteristics of Captain Roberts are his tireless energy and excellent judgment. He has engaged in few transactions that have not rewarded him with generous returns. Although fond of society he is so absorbed in business that he indulges but little in the pleasures and recreations of the social circle He is known among his neighbors as an honorable man and liberal citizen, and his loss to any community in which he has once resided would create a void which it would be difficult to fill.

JAMES B. BELL, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

JAMES BUCHANAN BELL is of Scotch-Irish descent and was born in Lexington, Rockbridge county, Virginia, August 24, 1824. His parents were both born in Ireland, but emigrated to Virginia, where they were married. The father, Victor Bell, removed with his family to Monroe county, Missouri, in 1828, where he died in 1829. The mother, whose maiden name was Ann Hendron, came from the north of Ireland and died in Chillicothe, Missouri, in 1863.

James was educated in the common schools of Monroe county, interspersing his studies with farm labor, and gaining from his mother that moral cultivation which is best secured in the family circle. After leaving school he completed his literary education without a master, and as his mother had moved to Linn county, Missouri, he there taught school, studied, and carried on general trading until 1846. While in that county he studied medicine with Dr. Ralph, in the town of Linneus, beginning in 1842 and continuing three years. He attended medical lectures at Pope's Medical College in St. Louis during the winter of 1845–6, and a second course in 1849–50. He located in Mercer county, Missouri, where he practiced his profession twelve years. He began without a cent and in the dozen years cleared $25,000—more than any practitioner in the state outside of St. Louis.

In 1860, his health demanding a change of business, he went to Chillicothe, Missouri, and began general merchandising in company with James Leefer, under the firm name of Bell & Leefer. After four years of successful trading he bought his partner's interest and for one year conducted the business alone. In 1866 he formed a partnership with P. Moore, and the firm of Bell & Moore continued until the following year, when both parties sold their interest in the store.

In 1867 Dr. Bell organized the Chillicothe Savings Association, of which he was president and Greenup Bird, now of Kansas City, cashier. He carried on a general banking business with good success until 1873, when he sold out and in September of that year removed to Kansas City, bought a controlling interest in the Kansas City Savings Association, and has conducted its business until the present time (1878), having been its president throughout his connection with the institution.

Mr. Bell was treasurer of Livingston county two terms, mayor of Chillicothe two years, and was also for several years treasurer of the Chillicothe & Brunswick Railroad. He has been a Mason for over thirty years, during which time he organized Mercer Lodge, No. 35, and was its Worshipful Master about four years. He was raised in the Presbyterian faith, but is not a member of any religious denomination. In the late civil war he took the side of the government, acting with the Republican party.

Mr. Bell was married to Miss Harriet Ballew, of Mercer county, Missouri. She is the daughter of William Ballew, originally from Virginia. By this union they have three children: Pocahontas, who married J. A. Cooper, of the firm of J. A. Cooper & Co., Kansas City; Rebekah, who married George H. Lapsley, of the same firm, and Victor, their only son, now (1878) clerk in the Kansas City Savings Association.

In personal appearance Mr. Bell is of average height, carries himself erect, and has a very dignified manner. Few business men are found more regu-

larly at their place of business than he, and when not there his own home is his favorite place of resort. He has ever been a man of steady habits, and his success attests his rare business qualities. In the social circle he is genial and affable, scattering the blossoms of pleasantness around him wherever he goes.

The firm of J. A. Cooper & Co., wholesale boot and shoe merchants, No. 410 Delaware street, Kansas City, was formed in 1876. Its members are James B. Bell, V. B. Buck, his nephew, and J. A. Cooper, his son-in-law. George H. Lapsley, another son-in-law, is a silent partner in the concern. The firm carry the largest stock in the state of Missouri, and in addition to this stock manufacture largely at the Missouri Penitentiary, with a trade amounting in 1877 to $750,000. Their customers since the beginning of their operations have been from the states of the great New West, comprising Western Missouri, Western Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Northern New Mexico and Northern Texas. The house is one of the most extensive and enterprising in Kansas City, and is now the leading boot and shoe house in the state.

JESSE EDWARD THOMPSON, M. D.

SALEM.

JESSE EDWARD THOMPSON was born October 7, 1832, in Clermont county, Ohio. His great grandfather, Moses Thompson, was born in England, emigrated to America and died in Virginia. His grandfather, Moses Thompson, is supposed to have been born in England, to have emigrated to Virginia, whence he moved to New Castle, Delaware, and was farming until 1823, when he moved to Ohio, where he died in 1855, in about the seventy-fifth year of his age. His father, Thomas Thompson was born in New Castle, Delaware, in 1808; moved with his parents to Ohio, where he married and reared a large family of children; has been a farmer all his life, and is still (1878) living in Clermont county, aged seventy years, forty of which have been passed on the farm on which he now resides. His mother, Mary Creamer, is now nearly sixty years old and lives with her husband in Clermont county.

Jesse E. Thompson is the eldest of ten children. His early life was spent on the farm. At the age of seventeen he attended the Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, where he spent two years. In 1851 he entered the office of Dr. L. A. Hendricks, Milford, Ohio, and began the study of medicine. For two years he diligently applied himself to his books and to such instruction as his preceptor gave. In 1852 and 1853 he attended the sessions of the Ohio Medical College, Cincinnati. In the latter year he moved to Millersburg, Callaway county, Missouri, where he taught school for ten months. At the close of his term, he was employed as apothecary in the state lunatic asylum, at Fulton, where he pursued his medical studies under the supervision of Dr. T. R. H. Smith, the superintendent In March, 1854, he moved to Shipley's Landing, Missouri, and practiced until the following fall, when he returned to Cincinnati, and graduated receiving a diploma as doctor of medicine. He then moved to Butler, Bates county, Missouri, where he remained until the following May, and went to Franklin county, Arkansas, where he was practicing when the war broke out. He then went to Powhatan, Lawrence county, Arkansas, where he enlisted, in June, 1861, in the 3rd mounted infantry, Arkansas volunteers, General McCullough's brigade, and was appointed assistant surgeon. He was at the battles of Springfield and Elkhorn, after which he accompanied General Price to the eastern side of the Mississippi river and participated in the battle of Corinth. He returned with Colonel R. G. Shaver and assisted in raising the 31st Arkansas volunteer infantry as examining surgeon, of which regiment he was commissioned assistant surgeon on the recommendation of the Army Medical Examining Board, and with which he remained until the fall of 1863. He was promoted to be surgeon of the 2nd Arkansas cavalry, General Cabel's brigade, and participated in different engagements until he was wounded at the battle of Marks' Mills, Arkansas, when, unfitted for further active duty, he was transferred to the hospital department, in which he remained till the close of the war. After the surrender of General Kirby Smith he returned to

his home in Lawrence county, Arkansas, when he engaged in the practice. In 1866 he was elected a member of the state senate. After serving his term he returned to his profession. In 1872 he moved to Salem, where he has gained the reputation of a successful physician. He served two years as vice-president of the Rolla district medical society and in May, 1878 he was elected president. This society holds semi-annual meetings at Rolla, Missouri.

In politics he is an energetic, working Democrat.

He was reared in the Methodist faith, but for years was a professed infidel. Seeing the error of his way, he embraced the doctrines of the Presbyterian church and united with that body, taking a deep interest in Sunday school work and the promotion of the temperance cause, in the latter of which he had delivered addresses that attained a wide circulation. He has taken the Knights Templar and Scottish right degrees in Free Masonry.

Dr. Thompson was married March 10, 1854, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Turner, of Monroe county, Missouri. Her father was a farmer in comfortable circumstances. By this marriage he had six children—only two of whom are living. His wife died October 10, 1871. He was again married, October 10, 1875, to Miss Annie T. Copeland, daughter of Ransom Copeland and Louisa Sims, of Dent county. Mr. Copeland is also a farmer. By this last marriage he has two children.

As a physician, Dr. Thompson stands at the head of his profession. He is a man of large benevolence, deep piety, strict business integrity and positive principle, well and favorably known in Southeast Missouri.

GEORGE M. SHELLEY.

KANSAS CITY.

GEORGE M. SHELLEY was born in Murray, Kentucky. His parents, Colonel James M. Shelley, and Louisa Stubblefield, were of English parentage and natives of North Carolina. They moved to Kentucky in 1838, and thence in 1848 to Keokuk, Iowa, where Colonel Shelley is now a prominent citizen, largely engaged in manufactures and merchandising, and has for years represented Lee county in the Iowa Legislature with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents

George M. Shelley received the best training that the schools of Keokuk afforded, and was then sent to college at Princeton, New Jersey, to complete his literary course. Applying himself diligently to his studies he acquired a large fund of knowledge, and on leaving the school resolved also to add to his stock of business information by a thorough course in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College of Chicago. He there as elsewhere pursued his studies with ardor, and formed habits of thought, patience and research which have never been abandoned. Leaving the commercial school, with the restless spirit of youth, eager to see the world and observe the manners and customs of different countries, he bid adieu to his books and started on an extended trip through North and South America. He traveled far and wide, noting carefully the habits and characteristics of the people in the countries through which he traveled, and exhibiting the frank, fearless, independent demeanor of "Young America abroad."

Returning to North America he spent considerable time in California, making himself acquainted with the mining, manufactures and commerce of the Golden State, and particularly noting the agricultural science of the Pacific slope. But while thus gratifying his thirst for knowledge at the expense of his time and means, he was not increasing but rather diminishing his stock of worldly goods, and he found that if he was to succeed in business, he must settle down to steady and active employment.

Beginning on a small scale he engaged in merchandising and trading in stock and grain. Steadily, by industry, economy and watchfulness, with unfaltering courage and unflinching integrity, he began to see his way to broader fields of enterprise and usefulness, and was gathering slowly but steadily the means of gratifying his ambition.

In 1870 the rapid growth and prospective greatness of Kansas City attracted his attention and he removed there and opened a dry goods house. Here his business tact and intelligence, coupled with integ-

rity and tireless energy, gained friends, secured custom and rapidly built up a large and lucrative trade. His business now extends into Texas, Arkansas, Kansas, Indian Territory, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska and other sections of the West, where he is recognized as an honorable trader and an upright man. As an evidence of the high esteem in which he is held by the people of Kansas City the fact may be mentioned that in the spring of 1878 Mr. Shelley was nominated by the Democrats for mayor of the city, and although the party had been badly defeated the previous year, yet such was his personal popularity that not only himself, but almost the entire Democratic ticket was elected by a triumphant majority. Certainly his business career in the city entitled him to their regard. He came there with but little means, and in the face of powerful opposition, through the panic of 1873 and the subsequent depression of five years, has maintained himself and steadily enlarged and improved his trade, lengthening the cords and strengthening the stakes of his business enterprises, and to-day stands as he has stood from the beginning, in the front rank of the active men who have given Kansas City an enviable reputation and extended her commerce over the entire West. He has already demonstrated his ability and efficiency as the chief executive officer of a proud and growing city and is popular with all classes. Mr. Shelley was married in December, 1872, to Miss Sciota McAdow, of Kansas City. They have one child, a bright boy of three years.

C. D. McDONALD, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

CALVIN D. McDONALD was born in York county, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1835. His father, John McDonald, was a native of Maryland, of Scotch-Irish ancestry, born in 1791. In September, 1812, he married Miss Catherine Weinand, a lady of Pennsylvania Dutch descent. They both trace their ancestry among the Scotch, and share the bravest and hardiest characteristics of those people. Mr. John McDonald was a farmer, possessing a vigorous constitution that enabled him to grapple with untiring energies the difficulties that beset his early path. He had always the enviable reputation of being an honest man. It is said of him that if he broke a rail in climbing a neighbor's fence he could not rest until he made it good. He still lives on the old homestead, sharing the fruits of an upright and industrious life. Calvin D. inherited more of the traits of his mother, whose father was a noble soldier of the Revolution. She was noted in her day and sphere for her superior qualities of mind and heart. She early impressed her son with the value of a worthy aim and a pure purpose in life.

Calvin manifested when but a boy an utter distaste for the drudgeries of the farm, always making the best of every opportunity to inform his mind, outside the realm of home duties. His early school life was not calculated to render him an intellectual prodigy; an old reader handed down from the eldest to the youngest of a family was in many instances the only school book had in the wilds of Pennsylvania. But under the manuduction of his own natural gifts, and the aid of a few extraneous helps of an inconspicuous character, Calvin made his precursory steps toward usefulness and manhood. His first tuition at public school was paid with money earned by peddling bee-hives. When he had progressed sufficiently he taught school to furnish means for further advancement. When he had reached his majority he went to Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, where he again taught, devoting his leisure hours to reading medicine. Opportunity occurring he put himself under the care of Dr. Park Loring, a man of eminence in his profession and of warm and generous impulses. A growing interest and confidence in his chosen work, together with the happy faculty of making choice of a pursuit that his shoulders could bear, and for which he had an original bias and predilection, soon opened to him an avenue for usefulness and honorable mention in society. Although his life has been a laborious one, it has not been to produce an artificial character, but one of natural becomingness and ability.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Mary Shields, daughter of Joseph and Maletha Shields, of Findley, Ohio. For the perfecting of his education the doctor attended the University of Michigan; also

Starling Medical College of Ohio, at which institutions he passed honorable examinations in the annual systematic course, covering the general topics of anatomy, including dissections, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and therapeutics, obstetrics, surgery, pathology and the practice of medicine.

When the great Rebellion was inaugurated by firing on Sumter that memorable Sabbath, he was found the next day in the Federal ranks ready for the defense of his nation's honor and his country's peace. A lieutenancy was granted, which he finally gave up to return to his profession, which he has ever since honored by many ennobling virtues, and made a blessing to many by his conscientious care and medical acumen. Public opinion awards to Dr. McDonald an enviable reputation which his efficiency and persevering constancy well deserve.

In 1871 Dr. McDonald came to Kansas City with nothing but his family, then helpless, and his unflinching determination to compromise no interest that would make for his own and others good. His type of mind is independent. Appreciating the approbation and concurrency of others, he can nevertheless meet the oppositions of life with undisturbed courage and fortitude. Always guarded in his actions, invincible in temper, and deliberate in speech, he seldom has need to regret anything he has said or done. Facile and friendly coincidence has had no shaping quality in his worthy life. He does good without expecting gratitude and without caring for laudation.

Politically the doctor is a Republican. In religious matters he is a believer in the pure code of Bible Christianity, and withal is liberal and full of brotherly kindness.

His appearance is that of the thorough gentleman, his countenance is highly intellectual, and on first view impresses one with the pleasant conviction that he may find the pure humanities in his association. As much as possible, amid the heavy duties of his practice, his time is given to scientific research. He is a member of the Medical Association of Kansas City. Sharing the patronage of many, he has many friendships, for he need only be known to find kind and lasting remembrance. By the bedside his presence brings cheer, and in counsel demands respect. His sons are emulating his example, and fitting themselves for the same responsibly useful work.

ALFRED HOMER TREGO, D. D. S.

KANSAS CITY.

ALFRED HOMER TREGO was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 21, 1830. His parents, Dr. Watson P. and Hannah Trego, were descendants of the William Penn Quakers, and reared their children in the faith of their forefathers. Dr. Watson P. Trego was a prominent physician in Pennsylvania from 1827 until his death in 1872.

Alfred was educated at Friends' school, taking the ordinary English branches, also Latin, with a view of studying medicine. When sixteen years old he received a severe injury from a horse, which confused his plans for his life work, and compelled him to complete his studies at home under private instruction, where he continued the study of medicine.

In 1846 dentistry as a profession had its birth, and Drs. Neal and Townsend, of Philadelphia, who were considered its "fathers," being "college chums" of Dr. Watson P. Trego, gave to the father and son fine advantages for perfecting themselves in the profession.

The subject of this sketch, when but nineteen years of age, was proffered the chair of demonstrator of mechanical dentistry in the Pennsylvania Dental College, at Philadelphia, but on account of minority he declined the honor. In April, 1862, he opened an office at Lambertville, New Jersey, where he practiced dentistry successfully for ten years.

Upon the breaking out of the war he was commissioned by Governor Olden, of New Jersey, as "State agent, in charge of sick and wounded soldiers of New Jersey in field and hospital," also assistant agent for the New England and several of the Western States. In the spring of 1863, by request of Governors Olden, of New Jersey, and Andrew, of Massachusetts, and by order of President Lincoln, he was commissioned by Edwin M.

Stanton, Secretary of War, as "Superintendent of transportation of sick and wounded soldiers to their homes, in coöperation with the United States Sanitary Commission." He served in this capacity for about three years, handling personally one hundred and fifty thousand Federal and six thousand Confederate soldiers. His being a "special department," for the speedy, cheap and comfortable transit of the unfortunates, everybody, from President Lincoln to the police and firemen of the different cities, contributed to its support, making it one of the most useful institutions of the late war.

In 1865 he declined a position in the United States Treasury, offered him by Charles Sumner, and a year later resumed his profession in Philadelphia. In 1867, on account of essays and specimens presented to the Odontographic Society of Philadelphia, he was made an honorary member of the same. One year later he was solicited to accept a "chair" in the Dental College of Philadelphia, but declined, and was made honorary graduate.

In 1872 Dr. Trego relinquished dentistry, to engage in a manufacturing business under flattering prospects, but unfortunately in time to be caught in the panic of 1873. Finding a superior field for skill and experience opened for him in Kansas City, he established an office there and returned to "his natural *forte*," under very favorable circumstances and with flattering results. Dr. Trego doubtless stands at the head of his profession in the West. His experience and education have fitted him for the position which he holds.

He does not believe in secret societies and has a great aversion to politics, but is a "Republican, *pro bono publico*." In May, 1877, he left the church of his fathers and became a member of the 2nd Presbyterian church of Kansas City. He believes that all men should be "free and equal;" that the fundamental principle of religion is "peace on earth and good will to all," and that sectarianism is the enemy of Christianity.

November 25, 1856, he married Miss Christiana Emery, of Clinton, New Jersey, one of the "noble daughters of the soil." Their first child, Lillie, was born in March, 1858, and when four bright summers had passed she was transplanted to the bright world above, where the frosts of time cannot destroy the pure white lilies. Their second child, Annette, was born in 1868, and is a bright, beautiful girl of ten years.

Dr. Trego inherited a good constitution and seems to enjoy perfect health. His bearing is dignified and commanding and his social qualities finely developed. He is a kind friend, an indulgent father, a devoted husband and an honored citizen, and his influence for good is felt by all with whom he comes in contact. He is an able writer, being a close reasoner and concise in his expressions. His entire life has been one of diligence and promptness, and from his sowing he will surely reap a bountiful harvest.

AQUILA J. REID.

KANSAS CITY.

AQUILA JAMES REID, the eldest of eleven children, all of whom are now living except two, was born on the Pretty Prairie, about five miles southeast of Urbana, in Champaign county, Ohio, November 7, 1834. His parents, Robert S. Reid and Jane Wynne (Bishop) Reid, are still (1878) living. A little more than one year ago they removed to McLean county, Illinois, and now reside in that county about twelve miles from Bloomington. His grandfather, James Reid and his grandmother Christian (Runner) Reid, who was a German lady, emigrated from Berkeley county, Virginia, to Buck Creek, Champaign county, Ohio, about the year 1809. James Reid was a successful farmer, a soldier in the war of 1812, in which he did valiant service, a man of intelligence and extensive reading and of great firmness; he was a model man in all the virtues that go to make up the noblest work of God. His maternal ancestors at an early day emigrated from Fauquier county, and from Richmond, Henrico county, Virginia, to the Pretty Prairie, Champaign county, Ohio, which is called "The Garden Spot of Ohio," at which place his great-grandfather, John Wynne, who married into the celebrated Irby family of Virginia, and who was a distinguished mathematician, entered three thousand acres of land, and to

this tract of land he gave the above name of Pretty Prairie. His mother's father, Aquila Bishop, who married Miss Susannah Wynne, resided on the Pretty Prairie and was, up to the time of his death (which occurred in 1837), extensively and successfully engaged in farming and stock-raising. His great-grandfather, James Bishop, emigrated at an early day from Fauquier county, Virginia, to Clarke county, Ohio, where he settled in the Buck Creek Valley, about five miles north of Springfield and about nine miles from Pretty Prairie. James Bishop was a soldier of the Revolution, and also a distinguished Mason and a man of sterling integrity of character and worth. He was named from his grandfathers, Aquila Bishop and James Reid, and his great-grandfather, James Bishop. His maternal ancestors all originally came from England and settled in Fauquier and Henrico counties, Virginia. His paternal ancestors originally came from Scotland, Ireland and Germany and settled in Berkeley county, Virginia. His progenitors were all agriculturists and the proprietors of the soil which they successfully tilled. They were noted for their integrity of character, their patriotism, energy and thrift. His mother is noted for her generous heart and excellent judgment. She was educated at Urbana, Ohio, in the same school with the late Hon. John A. Corwin, who was chief justice of Ohio. His father, a successful farmer, is a man of untiring energy, sterling integrity, and a man of great firmness and of most excellent judgment. His parents are both worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Aquila J. Reid was sent to the common schools of Champaign county and to the academy at Urbana, Ohio, until he was about eighteen years old; that is to say he was sent to school during the winter and through the summer months he spent his time working on the farm with his father, who taught him farming as a science. One of his teachers in early childhood was Mrs. Bales, a sister of the celebrated Judges John A. and Ichabod Corwin, deceased; also George W. Stipp, Esq., of Princeton, Illinois, who is one of the most celebrated speakers and lawyers in that state. At the age of eighteen he was sent to the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, of which institution the celebrated Dr. Edward Thompson, afterward bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church, was president. Dr. Thompson was one of his most valued instructors. He graduated in the scientific course of that college June 13, 1855, and received the degree of B. S.

Immediately upon his return home he commenced reading law with Hon. John A. Corwin, at Urbana, Ohio (his native town), and in the fall and winter of 1856–7 he attended the law department of the Cincinnati College, at Cincinnati, Ohio, graduating in April, 1857, and received the degree of LL. B., and at the same time he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and on the 30th of April, 1857, he was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit Court for the 7th Circuit. Hon. John McLean, of the United States Supreme Court, was judge of this circuit. In the spring of 1858 he and Major Benjamin M. Piatt, now of Covington, Kentucky, opened a law office at Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, under the firm name of Piatt & Reid, where he continued in the practice until the spring of 1859. In May of that year he emigrated to Holton, Jackson county, Kansas, and opened a law office. In the fall of that year he was appointed circuit attorney of Jackson county by Chief Justice Pettit. He was afterward appointed clerk of the district court of Jackson county by Hon. William C. McDowell, judge of the 1st Judicial District. In the spring of 1861 he was elected justice of the peace at Holton, in said county.

On the 12th of May, 1861, he was married to Miss Hattie B. Foote, only daughter of Russel N. and Belinda W. Foote, who resided on a farm about six miles north of Holton. Miss Foote was born May 12, 1842, near Middlebury, Addison county, Vermont. She is the niece of the late Victor Wright, her mother's brother, who resided near Middlebury and was president of the Vermont Agricultural Society, who was noted throughout the country as a dealer in the finest and most expensive breeds of sheep, for producing wool, in the United States. It is a remarkable historical fact that he sold one fine buck alone for $10,000. She is also related to the late Solomon Foote, United States Senator. Her ancestors came from England and settled in New England, and were among its sturdy pioneers; they always merited and received the approbation of their fellow citizens. The fruit of this marriage with Miss Hattie B. Foote has been five boys, only two of whom are now (1878) living: Myron Llewellyn Reid, born February 19, 1863; Ethelbert Courtney Reid, born on Christmas day, 1872. He removed his family to Lawrence, Douglas county, Kansas, May 12, 1864, the spring following the "Lawrence Raid," which occurred August 21, 1863.

In the spring of 1865 he was appointed by the

governor one of the justices of the peace of the city of Lawrence, and held that office one year. In February, 1865, he was appointed deputy clerk of the district court of Douglas county, which position he held and had sole charge of the business of the office until the summer of 1871. Since then Mr. Reid has been actively and successfully engaged in the practice of law, and he is now in the prime of life. In all of his official positions he gave entire satisfaction to the public and did himself credit by meriting and winning the confidence and esteem of those who know him. On the 20th of September, 1877, he removed his family to Kansas City, Missouri, and he is now engaged in the practice of law in that city.

DAVID MULHOLLAND, M. D.

MARYVILLE.

WHEN we examine into the history and study the characters of self-made men, persevering, continuous and energetic effort seems to be the great secret of their success. What is usually termed genius has little to do in the success of men generally. It is rather a matter that has to do with experience, sound judgment and a determined power of will.

David Mulholland in his early youth seemed to realize that if he rose to position in life it must be by his own untiring effort, thus with a determination which baffled all failure he progressed slowly, but surely.

He was born December 23, 1831, in County Tyrone, Ireland. His parents were Charles and Rose Ann (Quinn) Mulholland. His father was a native of Ireland and immigrated to America about 1825, and died in Kansas in 1873.

David was liberally educated in the best schools of the times, and in 1860 graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, after which he located in Maryville, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession.

Dr. Mulholland has never sought nor held public office of a political responsibility, but has devoted his entire energies to the building up of an extensive practice.

In 1859 he was married to Miss Cynthia A. Prather, a native of Kentucky and daughter of Isaac N. Prather, who was an early settler of Nodaway county.

Dr. Mulholland is politically a Democrat, and in religious faith a Catholic.

The doctor is a student and in his practice keeps up with the times. He is a man of great steadfastness of purpose, and seldom fails to accomplish whatever he undertakes. He is tender and compassionate, kind and considerate in the sick room, and has many warm friends in the home of his adoption.

FRANK HUBBARD KUMP.

KANSAS CITY.

FRANK HUBBARD KUMP was born, December 17, 1834, in Bonn, Prussia. His father, Christian Kump, was born in 1800, immigrated to to America in 1841, and settled in Buffalo, New York, where he followed his occupation as a carpenter. Frank began his education in Buffalo. Having been reared in the Catholic faith, after confirmation he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he remained a year working in the house of a Mr. McAllister. During his residence in Detroit the city was visited by that terrible scourge, the cholera, but though hundreds died around him he escaped. From Detroit he went to Chicago, Illinois, where he was employed by W. H. Hutchison in the soda water

business. By his attention to his duties he rose rapidly in the favor of his employer, whom he had known in Buffalo. He remained with Mr. Hutchison until 1857, when he spent two years on the Mississippi river. He moved to Kansas City in 1859, when the city was active and began to feel its power. He embarked at once in the soda water business with Joseph Hoag, with whom he remained in partnership for a period of ten years. In 1867 the firm moved on to Main street, where they purchased and prepared a building for the bottling of ale, fearing sharp competition in the soda water business would too greatly diminish their profits and desiring something else as a means of support. Wishing still further to extend their business and connect a brewery with their establishment, Mr. Kump wrote to his brother in the East and desired him to take a third interest in the enterprise, as the firm had not means sufficient to build as extensive an establishment as they wished The proposition was accepted and the brewery was added. Within two years Mr. Frank Kump purchased his brother's interest out of his share in the profits of the business; but on refusing to divide the profits equally with Mr. Hoag, the latter gentleman withdrew from the firm in 1869. Mr. Dye, at present superintendent of the Horse-car Railroad Company, of Kansas City, purchased a half interest in the business and was a partner of Mr. Kump for several years, but for the past four years Mr. Kump has been sole proprietor of the most extensive business in his line in the city He employs eighteen men regularly and ships to points in Missouri, Kansas and Colorado.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Lucretia Arge, a native of Kentucky but at that time residing in Kansas City. They have three children: Frank, Maggie, and an infant as yet unnamed.

WILLIAM MORRISON.

LEXINGTON.

WILLIAM MORRISON is a very good example of what can be accomplished by industry and untiring energy. Without any aid but his own indomitable will, and with little education, he has fought his way from obscurity and poverty to his present prominent position as one of the most solid and influential men in the community. He was born in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1817, being the elder of two children. His parents' names were John Morrison and Nancy Barnes, and they both died while he was yet young; his mother when he was only two years old. His father was a tinner and coppersmith by trade, and he and his brother served in the war of 1812 under General Harrison.

His father moved, when William was quite a youth, to New Lisbon, Ohio, and there he received a common school education. At twelve years of age he left school, so that his education has been mainly a practical one, and what he has been able to pick up during a very active life. The only legacy he received from his father was a request that he would learn the trade of a tin and coppersmith, and on leaving school he went to Steubenville, Ohio, and apprenticed himself for five years to that business. In 1836, at the end of his apprenticeship, he went South and worked at his trade in Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana, until 1840, when he moved to St. Louis. Previous to this he had started for the same point, but the steamer on which he embarked was sunk; he lost everything he had and returned to New Orleans, where he worked until he had again acquired the necessary funds. After a short stay in St. Louis he went to Lexington, and, in connection with another gentleman, commenced business on his own account, the means he had saved furnishing him a start. He continued the copartnership four years, when he concluded to transact business alone, which he did for two years. He then associated himself with a partner, and continued in business seven years, when the partnership was dissolved and he conducted the business alone up to the breaking out of the war. Meantime the demand for his goods became so large that he had to erect a foundry in 1858, which he operated until 1861 with very great success. In 1852 he established a branch store in Kansas City for the sale of his goods, and for ten years largely supplied the Mexican traders with stoves, camp equipage, etc. During the war his

foundry was destroyed by the United States government, to prevent its falling into the hands of the rebel forces. In 1862 he rebuilt it, and it is still in operation. In 1865 he sold out and turned his attention exclusively to banking, in which he has ever since been engaged.

In 1844 he was appointed by Governor Austin A. King, director on the part of the state in a branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri, located at Lexington, and continued so during its existence. Immediately succeeding it was the Farmers' Bank of Missouri, with branches at Liberty and Paris, and during his attendance in the legislature he rendered valuable service in obtaining its charter. During the twelve years it existed he was a director in it and one of its stockholders. Owing to the heavy government tax imposed upon banking (ten per cent.), it was finally wound up without loss to any one. He then associated with himself Mr. Wentworth, and in 1864 opened a private bank, under the style of William Morrison & Co., of which he became cashier. In February, 1875, the firm organized under the state law, with the style of the Morrison-Wentworth Bank. Ever since its establishment the bank has done a large and profitable business, and the banking-house is considered one of the safest and most reliable in the district.

He was elected mayor of the city soon after it obtained its charter. In 1857–58 he represented his county in the legislature. He has been president of the board of curators of Central Female College since its organization in 1868. He also helped organize the coal company which furnishes coal for the Pacific Railroad, and is president of the board. He is also cashier in the Morrison-Wentworth Bank, as well as one of its principal stockholders. His travels have extended over most of the United States and Canada. He has been a Methodist for thirty years and has always been a strong Democrat.

He was married, in Lexington, 1844, to Miss Elizabeth Funk, daughter of Henry Funk, a farmer in Illinois, and has four children, all living, one daughter and three sons. His daughter is married to Mr. Henry C. English, a teacher in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Fulton, Missouri. His eldest son operates the foundry, his second son is in the bank, while the third is still at school.

To no one, perhaps, does Lexington owe more for its growth and prosperity than to Mr. Morrison. Since he settled there he has always done a large business, and for nearly twenty years kept his foundry running, employing continually from forty to sixty men. To his efforts mainly is due the building of the St. Louis & Lexington Railroad, and in every public enterprise he has shown himself to be a public-spirited and liberal citizen. Upright and honorable in all his dealings, conscientious and reliable in every respect, he enjoys the confidence and esteem of all. In business he is most industrious and attentive, and by his efforts he has amassed a fortune. In every charitable enterprise he is one of the first to be called upon for advice and aid, and to every deserving object he is liberal in his charities, while his donations to churches and educational institutes are very generous. Socially, he is very amiable and pleasant, and his manners are easy and agreeable. In his domestic relations he is a model of affection, liberality and kindness of heart.

JAMES MICKLEBOROUGH GREENWOOD, A. M.

KANSAS CITY.

JAMES M., son of Edmund and grandson of William V. and Ruth (Brooks) Greenwood, was born in Sangamon county, Illinois, November 15, 1836. His father, born in Barboursville, Cabell county, Virginia, January 8, 1814, removed with his parents to Sangamon county in 1824, and was married at Springfield, in that county, August 11, 1835, to Jennett, eldest daughter of Payton Foster, who was the first child born in 1791 at Bryant's Station, Kentucky, where his father, William Foster, settled after serving six and a half years in the Revolutionary army. Edmund Greenwood removed with his family from Illinois in 1852 and settled in Adair county, Missouri, his present residence. He is a man of strong convictions and fixed principles of action, does business for cash, becomes no man's security, and for the past thirty years has never given any note of indebtedness. He is quiet and

unassuming in his tastes, avoids all litigation, and notwithstanding that his early educational advantages were quite limited, has become well informed on all matters of public interest, and is especially conversant with Biblical narratives, the history of the United States, and the political annals of all countries.

James M. was the eldest of his five children; the others were: Eveline, Payton F., Sarah and Polly, all of whom were brought up on a farm and taught to work. When nine years of age James commenced attending school in the winter and working on the farm during the spring and summer. He learned rapidly, was specially apt at "doing sums," fond of play, and made good use of his time while in school until he was sixteen years of age, when his father removed to Missouri, where for four years all his school advantages were at an end. During this interval, however, his studies were by no means laid aside. He bought a Latin grammar, algebra, geometry, Butler's analogy, natural philosophy, chemistry and physiology, studed them carefully "nights, rainy days and Sundays," and made substantial progress. In 1855 the school district in which he lived was organized and he was employed at $15 per month to teach the first school. The next fall he was engaged for the same school and received $25 per month. During this winter he attended a school at Kirksville, where he studied Latin, English grammar, algebra and geometry. After working on the farm the following season he entered Canton Seminary, and during the year passed the examinations of the entire course, most of the studies being reviews of what he had read before. Under this intense application his health failed, and after preparing his commencement oration, he returned home, laid aside his books, and for one year gave himself up to rest and the recuperation of his physical strength. From this time until 1867 he taught during the winter and labored on the farm during the summer, studying closely and applying himself chiefly to the higher mathematics, history and philosophy. During these years he opened correspondence with some of the most able mathematicians in this country, which he still sustains, and through which he has been most favorably known as an expert in that science. When the North Missouri Normal School was established at Kirksville, in 1867, he was chosen by Prof. J. Baldwin to teach mathematics, mechanical philosophy and astronomy, which position he filled for three years, when he accepted the same chair in the Mount Pleasant College at Huntsville, where he taught with great acceptance until the North Missouri Normal School was made a State Normal, when he returned to that institution as teacher of mathematics, astronomy and philosophy. This position he resigned in the summer of 1874 to accept the superintendency of the Kansas City schools, which office he continues to administer with great acceptability, having refused the principalship of three normal schools within the bounds of the state, since he entered upon his present duties. In August, 1878, he was telegraphed to know if he would accept the principalship of the normal department of the State University. He declined the offer. From a financial standpoint it would have been more profitable for him to have accepted the position. He is a most able, efficient and thorough administrator of educational affairs, and under his management the city schools are attracting attention in all quarters of the state for the high standard of their scholarship, the thoroughness of their instructions and the efficiency of their government.

In 1872 Prof. Greenwood received the well merited degree of A. M. from the Missouri State University. He is a most indefatigable worker; in addition to the vast amount of labor he has performed in the faithful discharge of his regular duties during the last twelve years, he has delivered upwards of five hundred lectures on educational topics in Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. He has conducted normal institutes since 1868, occupying all his vacations in such work at home and in neighboring states, working on from year to year without rest or recreation. In the meantime his pen has contributed generously to the leading educational journals of the state. He has also been employed in a careful examination of some of the profoundest mathematical dissertations of Europe, and possesses the finest mathematical library in the state. At present he is revising Ray's higher arithmetic.

Mr. Greenwood was made a Mason at La Plata, Missouri, in 1864, and belongs to Kirksville Lodge No. 105. He is also a member of Knights of Pythias Lodge, No. 39, Kansas City. He is a very enthusiastic worker in the temperance reform, lectures frequently in behalf of its objects, and with his wife and children is a regular attendant at the Good Templars Lodge. He has been a member of the Methodist church for the past eighteen years, but has no sympathy with either bigotry or dogmatism; recognizes the good in all, and makes his religion a life of good rather than a form of service. In

politics he is a Democrat, but not a partisan; served in the state militia of Missouri from 1862 to 1864.

November 1, 1859, in Carroll county, Missouri, Mr. Greenwood was married to Miss Amanda A. McDaniel, a practical teacher, who taught school for seven years prior to her marriage and the same number since. They have three children: Ada M., born August 1, 1860; Hervey V., born January 20, 1862, and Nettie E., born August 3, 1863.

Prof. Greenwood is a man of medium height, pleasant countenance, courteous address, is very substantial in his appearance, and when his clean, clear eyes look into yours, you instinctively realize that a man of worth and probity is before you, a man whose thoughts are upon the things that make for nobleness, and is too much in earnest and much too busy to spend time unprofitably. To any one who will meet him upon his own plane of life, a more genial, hearty companion it would be hard to find than the really able superintendent of the schools of Kansas City.

REV. HILLEN ARMOUR BOURLAND, A. M.

KANSAS CITY.

HILLEN ARMOUR BOURLAND was born in Paris, Tennessee, April 11, 1838. To this village his father, Reece Bourland, M. D., came when a young man, and was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Waddy, some time in the year 1833. His father removed to Southern Kentucky when the subject of this sketch was only two years old, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice of medicine. The portion of country where he settled was known as "Jackson's Purchase." Dr. Bourland exerted considerable influence in politics, and represented his county in the state legislature for several years. No man ever excelled him in high souled honor and freedom from guile. Mrs. Bourland was a worthy wife of such a man; but she died young, leaving him to rear his family of three children.

Mr. Bourland's early training was amid the scenes and circumstances of a new country, which greatly conspired to mature that energy of character and clearness of perception for which he became early distinguished. At the age of fifteen years he professed faith in Christ, and awaked, as it were, in a new world. Dreams of distinction in the political arena vanished before the splendors of the new vision which smote his eyes. He yielded to his moral convictions and settled upon the Christian ministry as his life-work. Four years of severe college study brought the coveted honors of graduation in St. Charles College, St. Charles, Missouri, and the first distinction in his class. He entered at once upon the ministry of the gospel in the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), and was stationed at Fulton, Missouri. Very soon the storm of war broke over our land and there came times that tried mens souls. Many ministers yielding to the pressure of the excitement, became bitter partisans, and exchanging the crook for the sword, entered one or the other of the armies that made our state a common battle-ground, and this, we blush to acknowledge, was a fruitful source of mischief. Through all these years a gospel of peace and love fell from his lips, and his ministrations were equally given, when sought, to the suffering soldiers regardless of the blue or gray.

Callaway county suffered as much, perhaps, as any other in the state, and it required uncommon prudence to walk blamelessly before all men. With the war came poverty to the people and especially to his parish.

On the 25th day of August, 1863, he was most happily united in marriage with Miss Priscilla F. Howland, of Cottleville, Missouri, a lady of literary tastes, a noble Christian woman, well qualified by natural endowments and acquired accomplishments to aid him in every good work. Mrs. Bourland is a branch of the Plymouth tree, her ancestor being John Howland, of Mayflower memory. It was found necessary by them to support themselves, and they opened a high school in the basement of the church, which proved successful in an emiment degree. From this time Mr. Bourland's labor has been divided between the pulpit and college work. Before the civil war the Methodist Episcopal church (South) operated two colleges, one at St. Charles, with an endowment of some $25,000, the other at Fayette, Missouri,

with a subscribed endowment equal to twice that amount. Both these endowments were diverted in ways that were not creditable to the actors, but which is hardly germain to this sketch to relate. After the war had passed, the church began to look about the situation. It was gloomy, but there was no time to hesitate, so they resolved to resuscitate these prostrate interests. The important question now to decide was who will undertake this work for us? Those in authority selected Mr. Bourland. By his labors in Central College and his lectures over the State, hope revived, two hundred students soon crowded her halls, and at a convention of the whole church in the state, held in the college chapel, June, 1868, it was resolved to raise an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars for the institution. Rev. William A. Smith, D. D., formerly president of Randolph Macon College, Virginia, was elected president of the College under its new regime, and Dr. Smith and Mr. Bourland were sent into the field to raise the money. These gentlemen spent a year of laborious effort, and succeeded beyond the expectation of the most sanguine in raising the princely sum of eighty-five thousand dollars. It proved too much for the aged scholar and eminent divine—Dr. Smith. He died before the year closed. Central College is to-day in the very forefront of the forces that are making our state the center of attraction throughout the Union.

Since Mr. Bourland's labors ceased in connection with the college he has devoted himself to his ministerial calling. This is his second year in Kansas City, (1877) where he is pastor of a cultivated and influential congregation, and is deservedly popular, not only as a laborer in the vineyard of the Lord, that needeth not to be ashamed; but as a cultivated Christian gentleman, and fellow believer with all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity, no matter what their name or ecclesiastical affiliations.

ISAAC M. RIDGE, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

THE Ridge family in America are the descendants of an Englishman who settled in Maryland about 1700. His grandson, William Ridge, was left an orphan when quite young, and at the age of fourteen was bound apprentice to a blacksmith with whom he served until nineteen years of age, when, his apprenticeship having expired, he left his master to commence business for himself without a dollar in money, and with only one suit of very inferior clothing. After laboring for two or three years in Washington county, Kentucky, William Ridge removed to Green river in the same state, where he followed his trade about twenty years, accumulating some property and making some investments in real estate. Here he had the misfortune to lose his wife, and being left with five small children, without any relatives or near friends to assist in caring for them, after a lapse of about twelve months he married Miss Sophia Dillingham. The Dillinghams were one of the first Scotch families that immigrated to America; their descendants had become quite numerous in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Pennsylvania before the Revolution. The oldest child of William and Sophia Ridge was Isaac M., born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 9, 1825.

When Isaac was nine years of age his parents removed from Kentucky and settled in Lafayette county, Missouri, ten miles southeast of Lexington, where he was brought up as a farmer and blacksmith's boy, laboring on the farm or at the forge until he was eighteen years of age, when, having accidentally received a severe gun shot wound in the right hand, which incapacitated him from labor, he was educated a physician. He had previously received the rudiments of a common school education, and having spent one year in what was then denominated a high school, where he was taught a smattering of Latin, Chemistry, Philosophy and German, he was placed in the office of Dr. Isaac S. Warren, Dover, Missouri, where he spent two years. He then entered the medical department of the Transylvania University at Lexington, Kentucky, where, after two years study, he graduated, receiving his parchments in March, 1848.

Dr. Ridge had a natural genius for mechanics, and was of quite an inventive turn of mind; added

to this he had an ardent love for society, but the studies and practice of his profession requiring his attention he wisely sacrificed his inclinations to professional success; yet has always considered that his genius for construction and naturally close observation of the relation of parts to wholes has been of great assistance to him in his professional studies and practice. Leaving the university he returned home, and after an extended tour through Northwest Missouri, and down through the Indian Territory on the west side of the Missouri river from Fort Leavenworth to Westport Landing, he concluded to locate at the latter point. Westport Landing, now Kansas City, had at that time a population of perhaps three hundred souls, huddled together in a few log cabins and occasionally a framed house, certainly not a very encouraging prospect for a young doctor. But like every one else, Dr. Ridge seemed to have great faith in the coming greatness of Kansas City, and believing it would eventually become a desirable residence for a physician, stuck his stakes accordingly, June 1, 1848. Renting a room in the second story of an old frame building, the doctor displayed his shingle and sat down to wait for patients, having for the first few weeks abundant leisure to read up in his profession. No calls for his professional services were made for months, and as he had only $25 upon his arrival, two months found him without funds and utterly at a loss to know what he should do. The misfortune of his landlady proved his fortune at this juncture of affairs. She was taken with typho-malerial fever and grew rapidly worse under the hands of an old fashioned botanical practitioner. Her husband determined upon calling in Dr. Ridge as counsel, to which the old physician objected, and when he consented under pressure threw so many obstacles in the way that Dr. Ridge refused to have anything to do with the case which had become quite critical. After some solicitations, the old practitioner being dismissed, Dr. Ridge undertook the case and fortunately effected a speedy cure. The lady, Mrs. John Campbell, was a member of the McGee family, one of the oldest in the community, and her speedy recovery was soon noised abroad so that from that date his practice was assured. In a few years the number of his patients so increased as to tax his strength to the utmost, and usually to leave him broken down at the end of the sickly season. For twenty years Dr. Ridge continued the regular practice of his profession, passing through three severe epidemics of cholera and two of small-pox. Since 1870 he has retired from general practice, but still tends a few of his old personal friends and the members of his own family. Pecuniarily the doctor has had quite a successful practice, and finds himself in his comparatively old age with a handsome income as the result of his twenty years professional labors.

Dr. Ridge is firmly of the opinion that a real good physician must necessarily be possessed of no small share of mechanical genius, and deems it indispensible to a thorough comprehension of the human organism and the functions of the various parts. Since retiring from his profession he has busied himself in cultivating his orchard and vineyard, in which he has been quite successful.

Dr. Ridge was made a Mason in 1849, has filled every position in a Masters Lodge, and taken the highest degrees in the order. He was made an Odd Fellow in 1847, but holds no official position in either fraternity at present. From his youth he has been a Protestant, a believer in the teachings of Jesus Christ and His Apostles, and in early life quite bigoted, but years and reflection have mellowed the crudeness of youth and in his riper years he has grown tolerant and liberal, according to all the enjoyment of their own honest opinions and practices.

His present political views are those set forth by the National Greenback party, the principles of which he has advocated since he forsook the Democratic ranks in 1868.

During the war Dr. Ridge was strictly neutral, as he was during the Kansas troubles, when with one or two exceptions he stood alone in his township battling the extremists who in his opinion had equally violated the sacred right of franchise, and he has the proud consciousness of being one of the very few border men who never voted in Kansas. During 1861–5 he remained at home steadily engaged in the practice of his profession, visiting those who demanded his services both in town and vicinity, without expecting or receiving much compensation for his services, and was never forced to leave his home but once and then only for a short period.

Dr. Ridge was married February 12, 1850, to Ann Eliza, daughter of Thomas A. Smart, at present a resident of Kansas City. She was a woman of great judgment and sound common sense, not given to the usual extravagances and frivolities of life, but in all things a pattern of domestic virtue, whose excellencies were only known and appreciated by her intimate acquaintances. She departed this life July 22, 1878, after a short illness of only two

days. For twelve months she had been a great sufferer from heart disease and its concomitants, but to all appearances had so far recovered as to give her family reasonable hope that she was completely recovered. But it was not so to be; her hours of intense suffering closed Monday night July 22, at ten o'clock, and "the golden bowl was broken;" her spirit passed out of the earthly tabernacle and crossed over the river to meet the loved ones gone before.

Dr. Ridge has had five children, two of whom preceded their mother into the silent land. The survivors are: William E., born September 25, 1852, now married; Thomas S., born November 26, 1859, and Sophia Lee, born September 10, 1862, a young lady of amiable disposition and rare promise, making excellent use of the fine educational advantages offered her.

Dr. Ridge is of a nervous lymphatic temperament, a man of great positiveness of character, and to those superficially acquainted with him sometimes appears hard and unsympathetic; but he is at soul a most generous hearted man, full of the milk of human kindness, genial and social with those among whom he feels at home, with quite a reserve of dry humor when the occasion sanctions its manufacture.

SAMUEL F. SCOTT.

KANSAS CITY.

SAMUEL F. SCOTT was born September 3, 1849, at Port Hope, Canada West. He is the son of James Scott and Rebecca Scott. His parents are of Scotch-Irish descent They removed to Canada about the year 1838, where they reared a family of eleven children, nine of whom are still living. In 1859 they removed to Illinois, where they engaged in farming.

S. F. Scott was reared on the farm and received the advantages usually extended to the sons of farmers to obtain an education. At the age of fifteen he went to Beloit, Wisconsin, to learn the business of a moulder, but soon after entering upon his apprenticeship he enlisted, February 12, 1865, in the 153d Regiment Illinois Volunteers and went immediately to Tullahoma, Tennessee. He was elected company clerk and served until the close of the war in that capacity and was honorably discharged. Having saved about $1,100 from his earnings, he lifted a mortgage from his father's property in Illinois and remained at home about two years, assisting in farm duties and attending the select school in the neighborhood. In the spring of 1867 he went to Wisconsin with the design of pursuing the life of a riverman on the Wisconsin river. In the fall of the same year he returned home and engaged in threshing grain, he and his father owning a threshing machine in partnership, which proved to be remunerative employment. In the spring of 1868 he returned to the Wisconsin river and bought out a fleet of lumber rafts which realized a handsome profit. He spent a good portion of that summer and fall at home, and again put his machine in operation for threshing grain. He soon tired of the business, however, sold his interest in the thresher and in company with two other young men started across the country with a wagon and team to visit Kansas. He arrived in Kansas City December 4, 1868, and was highly pleased with the city and its prospects, but as the party had set out to travel through Kansas he continued the journey. He leased a farm in Anderson county, Kansas, and raised a crop in 1869, but it proved a loss instead of a gain. He therefore went to Kansas City and obtained a position as clerk in a wholesale house and remained there until the firm quit business. He had accumulated about $500, and with this sum he began trading in live stock, realizing paying profits from his investments.

In the spring of 1873 he sold his interests in Kansas City and going to Barrington, Illinois, was there married, January 1, 1874, to Miss Mary J. Lombard, daughter of L. C. Lombard, a wealthy farmer of that vicinity. After his marriage he returned to Missouri and selected Kansas City as his future home, but having some interests in St. Joseph, he spent several months there and removed to Kansas City in the fall of 1874. He immediately opened a real estate agency and began operations as a real

estate broker. The firm style is S. F. Scott & Co., which controls the best real estate in the city. The capital of $500 with which he began business in Kansas City has increased twenty fold, besides large interests in real estate in the city and country.

In politics he is a Greenbacker, but he never allows politics to interfere with business. He is liberal in his religious views.

Mr. Scott is of medium height, light complexion, active, industrious and carefully attentive to business.

REV. MINERSON ERASTUS BUCK, B. D.

KANSAS CITY.

MINERSON BUCK, father of Minerson E., was born in Connecticut in 1809, of Scotch-English parentage. He inherited many of the Scotch traits of character, was honorable in all his dealings, and remarkable for unusual energy and mental vigor. His ancestors were a long lived family, and he is now living at seventy years of age, actively engaged in trade at Pokagon, Cass county, Michigan. His wife, Hannah Maria Pierce, was born on the banks of Skaneateles lake, New York, in 1807, and was a lady of very amiable disposition, imbued with much religious fervor. She was a lineal descendant of the Earl of Northumberland, father of "Harry Hotspur." Three brothers, "Percy," descendants of the "Old Earl," immigrated to this country and settled in different colonies; the name preserved its original orthography until the days of Rev. M. E. Buck's great-grandfather, when it was changed to Piercy, which was afterward changed to one syllable and spelled Pierce, as it now is. Minerson Buck and Hannah Maria Pierce were married at Skaneateles, New York, in 1835, and removed to Ravenna, Portage county, Ohio, where Minerson Erastus, the fifth of a family of six children, was born August 10, 1849. When he was about two years of age his parents left Ohio and settled in Charleston, Kalamazoo county, Michigan. Here his boyhood was passed following the usual farm labors in the summer and attending the district school in the winter until after his mother's death, which occurred when he was fourteen years of age. The following year he left his father's home to make his own way in the world, and launched out upon the great ocean of life to voyage unaided and alone across its unknown waters. Although his family were all Methodists, he was early attracted by the beauty and impressiveness of the Episcopal church worship, particularly its choral service, and regarding it as the most beautiful and impressive form of religious devotion, was baptized and confirmed in Trinity church, Saranac, Michigan, May 8, 1869. Never having had the advantages of a collegiate course, yet determined to prepare himself for the office and work of the holy ministry, January 14, 1870, he entered the Nashotah Theological Seminary, at Nashotah, Wisconsin, earning his own support by following the reaper and doing other farm labor during his vacations. His examinations were all most creditably sustained, his average marking was high, and on Ascension Day, May 14, 1874, he was graduated Bachelor of Divinity. Ten days afterward, on Whitsunday, he was admitted to the sacred order of deacons by the Right Reverend Samuel Allen McCoskry, D. D., D. C. L., Oxon, bishop of Michigan, in S. Luke's church, Kalamazoo, Michigan, was at once given special license to preach by the bishop, and in June of the same year was called to the rectorship of Trinity Parish, Three Rivers, Michigan. At this time the parish had long been vacant, was sadly embarrassed with a debt of over $2,000, and financially weak. The rector believed that church corporations should be "honest in the sight of all men," and accordingly set to work to pay off the church indebtedness. As a result on the following Easter day, nine months afterward, an offering of nearly $2,500 was placed upon the altar for the liquidation of the debt and the completion of the church, which had remained in an unfinished condition for several years. By his personal exertions the Rector soon added $500 to this sum, and ere long a beautiful spire rose above the little gothic church, pointing its slender finger to the upper temple, "the house not made with hands." Having thus "purchased to himself a good degree" in the lower ministry, he was consecrated to the priesthood by Right Reverend George D. Gillespie, D. D.,

bishop of Western Michigan, in the presence of his own congregation at Three Rivers, on Trinity Sunday, May 23, 1875.

After a pastorate of two years and eight months, Rev. Mr. Buck was elected rector of S. Luke's parish, Kansas City, Missouri, and entered upon his duties there on S. Luke's Day, October 18, 1876. This call was entirely unsolicited, he was unknown to the people of the parish only by reputation as an able preacher and successful church financier. On leaving Trinity Parish, Three Rivers, the Vestry passed a series of resolutions expressing their deep regret at his departure, their high appreciation of his valuable services, and the deservedly popular estimation in which he was held not only by his own parish, but by the entire diocese, assuring him of their continued friendship and embodying the most cordial expressions of good will. When Mr. Buck assumed charge of S. Luke's Parish it was embarrassed with a debt of over $3 000. In less than six months, more than $2,000 of this indebtedness was paid, and before the year expired the debt was extinguished. The congregation rapidly increased in numbers, and the fact that the church had no indebtedness was greatly to its advantage as it was at that time the only church organization in the city so situated. At the first Diocesan Convention that Mr. Buck attended in the state of Missouri he was associated with three of the oldest and most eminent presbyters of the convention to arrange for a division of the diocese. In the fall of 1877 he was elected to the chaplaincy of the Craig Rifles, an independent rifle company of Kansas City, and the most popular military organization in WesternMissouri.

Rev. Mr. Buck is universally acknowledged as one of the most sincere, devoted, and self-sacrificing ministers of the church in which he is destined to occupy a very commanding and influential position. From his youth he had a decided inclination for the work of the ministry, and his fitness for his sacred calling is demonstrated by his usefulness in the church and the high position he has reached unaided by influential friends, unsupplied with the accessories of wealth. This station he has attained through his own indomitable perseverance and energy, and his past successes are only pledges of the grand work he will accomplish in the future. As a church financier he has few equals; he takes a deep interest in the choir of his church, and leaves nothing undone to render it supreme in song among the sister churches of the city. His missionary zeal is boundless; no services are too arduous, no sacrifices are too great if therein he may advance the interests of the church to whose success he has pledged all, health and strength and self. Not yet thirty years of age, he has rescued two parishes from decay and the discouragements of overwhelming debt, and has planted them upon their feet. The Episcopal church of Missouri has no more persevering, unselfish and laborious minister within its communion than the able rector of S. Luke's.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. SHAW.

ST. CHARLES.

WE have never met with a more interesting life of adventure and remarkable escapes by "fire, field and flood" than is found in this sketch. John Samuel Shaw was born at St. Charles, Missouri, March 10, 1822. His father, Samuel S. Shaw, was born in Chester, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, and was the son of Samuel and Charlotte Shaw, who died in 1800 and the latter in 1804. Samuel S. Shaw, then a minor, went to Trenton, New Jersey, and lived with his cousin Thomas Sterling, who was engaged in merchandising. In 1818 he came west and settled in St. Charles, where he began business as a merchant. July 24, 1819, he married Ann Berry Thompson, who was born at or near Schenectady, New York, and came to St. Charles with her half-brother, Dr. Andrew Wilson, in 1818. Three children were the fruit of this union, viz; Charlotte Wood and John Samuel, both now in St. Charles county, and Julia Kelly Shaw, who died at the age of twelve.

Their son, John Samuel, is the subject of this sketch. He received a fair English education, such as was afforded by the ordinary schools of the country at that day, but early manifested a desire for traveling through the western wilds, and determined as soon as possible to gratify it.

In 1840 he was sent to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, to the mercantile firm of Rich, Wilson & Co., with whom he remained one year and then returned to St. Charles, where he engaged as second clerk on the steamer General Leavenworth, Captain White master, with David D. Moore first clerk. In 1842 he was on the steamer Mary Thompkins in the same capacity, under Henry J. Beer, captain, and Duncan S. Carter, clerk. His health failing, in August of the same year he started, in company with William Patteson, on a trip across the plains to the Rocky Mountains. With two pack-horses they traveled on horseback to Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, then the starting point for western traders, and there joined the trading company of Sabille & Adams, from St. Louis, bound for Fort Platte, at the junction of the Laramie and Platte rivers, near the Black Hills. After a tedious journey across the plains with ox teams, the party arrived at their destination in November following.

After remaining at the fort a few weeks, Mr. Shaw went to the Brulé village on White river, in company with a man named Sigler, one of Sabille & Adams' traders. The Brulés are one of the bands of the Sioux Indians. He started for the States from Fort Platte, with Sabille and Adams, and a man by the name of Stiles, on the 3d of May, on board a small flatboat. On the 4th, 5th and 6th days of May they were detained at Scott's Bluffs by a severe snow storm. After many trials, consequent on the difficult navigation of the Platte river, they arrived at Sibley (then Fort Osage), Jackson county, Missouri, and embarked on board the steamer Tobacco Plant for home.

After a short time he engaged as second clerk on the Tobacco Plant—H. J. Beer, master, and D. T. Wales, clerk—with a view of learning the river. In the spring of 1844 he engaged as pilot for a few months, and in August, 1844, purchased a stock of goods and started for the mountains to trade with the Indians. Proceeding to the crossing of the Kansas river in company with the trading firm of Malleson & Richards, from St. Charles, at that place he was taken sick and unable to proceed farther, disposed of his outfit to Malleson & Richards, purchased a canoe from an Indian, and embarked in company with Samuel Machette. In two days he arrived at the mouth of the Kansas river, took passage there on the steamboat Annawam, and arrived safely at home.

In 1845 he purchased a stock of Indian goods and again started for the Sioux nation. On this trip he made a profitable exchange for furs and peltries. Not having teams to transport the peltries, he concluded to build a Mackinaw boat and float them down the Platte, in company with John Richards, the two having a load for one boat—about two hundred packs or two thousand robes. After arrangements were made to build, they discovered that a whip-saw was a necessary and indispensable article. Mr. Shaw offered the American Fur Company one hundred dollars for the use of one, which they jealously refused. He then sent two men to Bent's Fort, on the Arkansas river (three hundred miles distant), borrowed one and had to return it, so that twelve hundred miles were traveled for that saw. After the boat was completed and the peltries loaded, Joseph Richards and Charles Bordeau, with a crew of six men, started on the voyage and arrived at the "Thousand Islands" (a short distance from where Fort Kearney now stands), and were there taken by the Pawnee Indians and robbed of everything. Mr. Shaw's robes were insured in the Union Insurance Company of St. Louis, but, as is often the case, they settled with him by paying about one-half.

After this ill fortune Mr. Shaw concluded to go back to the river. He purchased the steamer Tobacco Plant, in connection with Duncan S. Carter, and ran her till August, 1847, when, finding it an unprofitable investment, he sold her. Upon balancing accounts, he found about enough left to winter on. An opportunity soon offered again to try the Indian trade, and in connection with Major Robert Wilson, sutler to the "Oregon Battalion (raised for frontier duty during the Mexican war), stationed at Fort Kearney, he started with a large outfit for the Sioux, made a profitable trade and returned in 1848. He then engaged in piloting on the river and continued until 1849, when the gold fever took so many to California. He left Independence, Missouri, the last of July, and in about twenty-three days reached Fort Loramie (now spelled Laramie). It being late in the season for an overland trip to the gold regions, he concluded to remain till spring.

In May, 1850, in company with Timothy Goodale, he started for California, but was taken sick and remained at Bridger's Fort, on Black's Fork of Green river, for some time. On recovering he went to Salt Lake City and remained until the latter part of July, and then went to Cañon Valley. Goodale stopped at Cañon Valley while Shaw went to Sacra-

mento City and purchased provisions with which to return to Cañon Valley and trade with the emigrants. While packing his mules in Sacramento the great "squatter fight" was fought in the street and among the pack mules he was loading; several squatters and several city officials were killed, but strange to say not one mule was touched, although an emigrant just behind the mules was killed. After returning to Cañon Valley and disposing of the outfit at a large profit he returned to Sacramento and remained there till the 1st of November. In the latter part of that month he left San Francisco on the screw steamer Columbus for Panama, at Chagres embarked on the Pacific for New Orleans and arrived there in December and at St. Louis in due time.

While in Sacramento City Captain Shaw bought about $3,500 of Missouri notes, paying therefor his hard-earned gold. On arriving at New Orleans he learned that all but a $50 note was counterfeit. At the same time he purchased the money, a young man from Missouri had bargained for about $3,000 of the same money, but Mr. Shaw had some misgiving about the genuineness of the bills and prevailed on his friend not to buy. It is needless to say the young man expressed his gratitude on learning the money was counterfeit.

In May, 1851, he purchased and commanded the steamboat Saranak, ran her one year and sold out. In 1852, with a large stock of emigrant and Indian goods, he again started for Fort Laramie. After making several trips, in 1854 he sold out to the American Fur Company and returned to the states.

In October, 1854, he purchased the Garden City, one of the finest steamers of the day. On her fourth trip from St. Louis to New Orleans, in January, 1855, at the head of Yellow bend she took fire and burned to the water's edge. In the following March he bought the steamer Arabia and ran her very successfully in the Missouri river during the summer, making one trip to the mouth of the Yellow Stone river. In that year she was one of a fleet of boats that conveyed the United States troops to Fort Pierę, at the mouth of Little Missouri river, and had on board the commanding officer, Major Wessels and staff, one company of the 5th Infantry band. These were the first troops stationed in the Sioux country on the Missouri river. Captain Shaw sold the Arabia in March, 1856, and, in connection with Captain P. M. Chouteau, bought the steamer Clara, and made one trip to the mouth of the Yellowstone river, transporting the Indian agent, Major Vaughn, with the Indian annuity goods. On returning to St. Louis he purchased the interest of Captain Chouteau and proceeded to Louisville, Kentucky, where he then built the steamer Twilight, using the machinery of the Clara. He ran the Twilight until 1860, and during that time made two trips to the Yellowstone (one of which was extended to the mouth of Milk river), each trip transporting the Indian annuity goods and the government agents, Major Vaughn and Colonel Redfield. In 1860 he sold the Twilight and built the Robert Campbell, Jr., which boat was burned while in the United States government employ, at Milliken's bend in September, 1863, above Vicksburg. About twenty lives were lost. In 1866 he built at Louisville the steamer Stonewall, and ran her in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade, also in the Missouri and Red rivers. In October, 1869, on a voyage from St. Louis to New Orleans and in command of Captain Thomas W. Scott, when about one hundred and twenty-five miles below St. Louis, she was consumed by fire, some two hundred lives being lost by burning or drowning. In 1870 he built at Brownsville, Pennsylvania the steamer Fontenelle, ran her in the Missouri (once as high as Fort Benton), and in the Ouachita, Red and Arkansas rivers. She was burned at Algiers, opposite New Orleans, in 1873.

Captain Shaw purchased ninety acres of land one mile from St. Charles, in 1864, and moved on and improved it. But here, too, the fire-fiend followed him, and in April, 1876, his dwelling house was totally consumed. The captain says that having had a fair share of fire in this life, he hopes to escape that element in the hereafter. Since 1873 he has remained quietly at home, "trying to keep himself from burning up." He follows no especial business at present, but watches events with as keen a zest as ever, his interest in the leading questions of the day being as great as when he was in the active pursuits of a trader or merchant.

Captain Shaw was raised a Whig and was an ardent admirer of Clay and Webster; but after the demise of the Whig party he attached himself to the Democratic party and has ever since voted that ticket.

He was married in Lexington, Kentucky, July 24, 1860, to Mary Jane Elbert, daughter of John L. and Fredrica Elbert. Three children are living: Campbell B., John E. and Annie L. Shaw.

For rare adventure, energetic labor, success over difficulties and continued determination, we claim

that the subject of this sketch is a boat's length ahead of any man in history. He has lain sick in the wilderness of the western plains and in the Rocky Mountains, has floated through the shutes of wild rivers, camped amid the eternal snows and traded with infernal Sioux; has been robbed by Indians, cheated by insurance companies, four times ruined by fire—but he "still lives" and prospers! His health is good, his step firm, his eye keen, and his courage great as ever. He is as ready for enterprise now as when thirty-seven years ago he started in the battle of life as a man grown. Few men have seen more "ups and downs" of life, fewer have had more of the "downs," and fewer still got up and stood as firmly as he now stands.

His wife, after sharing for seventeen years his trials and his successes, still lives to bless his home, while his children gladden his household with their presence. Loved there and honored everywhere, Captain Shaw has commenced the descent of his second half century with every prospect of seeing the next century honoring his children.

ANTHONY SAUER.

ROSEDALE.

ANTHONY SAUER, son of Florian Sauer and Eva (Orth) Sauer, was born in the Province of Rhein, Hessian, Germany, on the 10th of March, 1823. His father was a scrupulously strict and punctual man in all his dealings and engagements, and his mother especially saving and economical. The subject of this sketch had two sisters and a brother, the latter having died about three years ago.

Anthony Sauer received his education in Province Hessian, City of Mentz, visiting the real school and gymnasium, which education was finished in his fifteenth year. He was industrious and observing from a child and took an interest in almost everything he saw. He was brought up a merchant at the place of his birth, and took his first step toward an independent life by going to Russia, at the age of seventeen years, taking a position as book-keeper in a large chemical factory. Not being very well satisfied with the mode of life in that country, he remained only about a year and started for Vienna, Austria, with exalted ideas of what he would do, taking with him many letters of recommendation, expecting to select some very important position. He says he was treated very politely and kindly, but that his services did not seem to be in demand in such places as he had fancied he would accept. A number were offered, but not of the desired character. Here he remained until his capital had dwindled down to seven kreutzers, (about seven cents) when he made up his mind to accept the next offer that was made him. He took the position of clerk in a chemical factory in the country at the rate of four hundred florins per annum (about $200 in American currency). After staying there three months and being promoted to the position of book-keeper and cashier, his salary was advanced to the rate of one thousand florins per annum, and at the expiration of three months more to fifteen hundred florins per annum. He served in this capacity until his marriage, when he went into business on his own account. His father-in-law proposed to loan him four thousand florins but he declined, saying that he wanted to succeed by his own exertions, having saved about three hundred florins out of his salary, which was all his capital on which to start. His first business was buying and selling chemical products, drugs, etc. In this he worked hard from four o'clock in the morning till late at night, and at the end of the year, as a reward for his labor, he had made clear one thousand florins. He continued for some time in the same business with gratifying success when, upon the death of a prominent wholesale wine merchant, he was offered one thousand florins to wind up the business for the widow, she desiring it done as soon as possible. He was authorized to take nine thousand florins from any one who would buy the stock and accounts, and pay the debts of the deceased. After examining the books and papers he determined to take it himself, receiving the thousand florins at first offered him for winding up the business and paying one thousand more down and the balance in quarterly installments of one thousand florins each. At the end of eight months he had paid the last florin, with a good stock on hand and an excellent trade. While thus engaged

in a prosperous business, he made an unfortunate indorsement for his father-in-law, from whom he had declined assistance and who was engaged in printing cotton cloths. In order to save himself from very heavy loss he found it necessary to purchase the grounds, machinery, etc., connected therewith, and not being able to dispose of the same or to give personal attention to both establishments, he sold out his wine store and engaged extensively in the printing business. He had everything put in complete order, made a trip to Paris, securing the latest patterns and getting the best coloring combinations in Europe. He soon found himself ahead of many competing establishments and was doing finely until the Revolution of 1848 when, learning the rabble were destroying all the machinery in the place, he by a ruse succeeded in saving his, and was thus in a very short time in a condition for work without any opposition or competition, when at the end of three and a half years, on account of failing health, he was obliged to retire from business. He found that he had made the handsome sum of seventy-two thousand florins.

At the advice of his physicians he traveled through Italy and Southern Europe for a year and returned with his health restored. Being eager to again enter into active business, and not finding anything to his liking, he unfortunately stepped into the stock exchange and tried his hand in railroad stocks, which were then undergoing great fluctuations on account of the threatened war between Austria and Prussia. Here in fourteen days he lost all he had with the exception of fifteen thousand florins. He sat dispirited for a short time only and then traveled through France, England, Germany and other places, looking for an opportunity to retrieve his losses. While in London, in 1852, and listening to the excitement in regard to Australia, he determined to invest in such goods as would be most likely to sell there to advantage. He carried his plans into immediate execution and went with the cargo himself. In this enterprise he was entirely successful. As an instance, he bought a lot of looking glasses for which he paid one hundred and forty-two pounds sterling and sold them for three hundred and sixty pounds. Times were very brisk there for a time, but the great influx of goods soon exceeded the demand and reached such a point that there was no storage for them. They were consequently thrown on the market at auction. These auctions he constantly attended, making careful selections and buying at ruinously low figures. He re-shipped many of them to the places of manufacture, realizing handsome profits; but the bulk of his purchases he took to South America and sold at very high prices.

From South America he had determined to return to his home in Vienna, *via* New York, whither his mother and sister had immigrated during his absence. Before leaving, however, he purchased a cargo of Costa Rico coffee, expecting to make a large profit on it, and shipped it to Liverpool. On his arrival in New York, after visiting his mother and sisters, he stepped into Adams & Co.'s express office where he expected to find a remittance which their office in San Francisco had collected for him. He was met with the sad news that their house in San Francisco had failed and by this failure he lost $3,000. Remaining in New York some time, and being favorably impressed with the place, he concluded to embark in business there. He went to Europe to make his purchases and to look after his coffee. Being in Paris some fourteen days after his arrival, he learned that his coffee had arrived in bad condition. The Persia, on which it was shipped, being partly loaded with guano, the coffee had become impregnated with it, consequently it was sold at considerable loss. With his remaining means he went through France, Germany and Belgium and purchased goods for the New York market, These safely arrived in 1855. He commenced and continued in the importing business with gratifying success until the great panic of 1857, when his losses were so great that he was forced to cease his importations.

While visiting the western portion of the United States, in passing through Kansas City his attention was attracted to the numerous wagons and mule teams that were receiving goods from the steamers on the river. He landed and received such satisfactory answers in regard to the place, business, etc., that he after a few days stay became satisfied with the indications of prosperity and made up his mind to move out and settle there, which he did at once. He commenced business first by dealing in hides, tallow, wool, leather, etc., and soon afterward built a tannery, in which he succeeded very well. In 1862 his tannery was burned, by which he sustained heavy loss, but his other trade was so good that upon the whole his business aggregated a very satisfactory result. About this time, having frequent returns of the disease with which he was afflicted in Europe, he determined to make a trip across the plains to Montana. He fitted out a train of mule teams, perhaps

the best that ever started from Kansas City, loaded it with goods and started in the spring of 1864. After a very annoying and unpleasant trip he landed at Salt Lake City in the latter part of June, and there disposed of a part of his goods at fair profits and started again for Virginia City, Montana Territory, refusing before he left, on account of the depreciated currency, an offer for his whole train and goods at a very handsome profit on the investment. He went ahead in his ambulance to find out what point in the mountains to stop his train with the best prospect of a speedy and profitable sale. After staying in Virginia City three days he received the intelligence that his mules had been stolen and driven off and his wagons were left on the plains. Hastening back he offered liberal rewards for the capture and return of the mules. He only succeeded in getting back two of the thirty-four lost. At great expense the remainder of the goods were taken to Virginia City and disposed of. The balance of the mules were a total loss. The cost of the outfit, when he left Kansas City was $19,000. When he returned he had just $5,500. At the close of the war Kansas City took a fresh start, and Mr. Sauer engaged in speculating in real estate in which he was remarkably successful until 1873, when he retired from business to the place where he now lives, near Rosedale, Kansas, and about three miles from Kansas City—a beautiful and romantic spot where he has erected for himself a handsome and commodious residence, surrounded with fruits and flowers and shrubbery that "Shenstone might have envied," where he lives a retired but by no means idle life, being from "early dawn till dewy eve" constantly engaged in planning and superintending, if not actually engaged himself in beautifying and improving his delightful home. Mr. Sauer, though not a member of any church, has great respect for religion and Christian men and women, believing that the golden rule of doing unto others as we would have them do unto us is the best maxim ever promulgated.

Though not considering himself a politician, in National politics he usually votes with the Republicans; in local elections he votes for the man who has the best character for integrity and honesty.

He has been twice married; to his first wife, Francisco Sass, in Vienna, January 20, 1844. By her he was blessed with five children, four sons and a daughter. His eldest son, Gustave O. L. Sauer, a young man of fine business qualifications, is in the commission business in Kansas City, Missouri. He was for several years a partner in the well known wholesale house of M. Diveley & Co., a house which stands deservedly high and does a thriving trade. Mr. Sauer's second son, Anthony, is a young man of intelligence and refinement; was for several years in business in the South, but is now at home. The third son, Julius, is in Texas in the post office department. His fourth son, Emyl, was a boy of excellent disposition and fine promise, but unfortunately died in 1875. His daughter, Johanna, is married to Adolph Bang, a commission merchant in St. Louis. Mr. Sauer's first wife died in New York in 1868. He was married June 20, 1869, to Maria Messerschmidt, of Kansas City, whose kind heart and cheerful countenance make his home happy. By her he has had five children, all daughters and living, named as follows: Eva Maria, Antoinette, Fosefa, Clara, and Frances.

Anthony Sauer loves his home and the evidence of his healthy mind is seen in his "rest of heart and pleasure felt at home." He believes that "the strength of a nation, especially of a republican nation, is in the intelligent and well ordered homes of the people."

ALFRED STONEBRAKER.

ST. CHARLES.

ALFRED STONEBRAKER is the son of a family of long residence in St. Charles county, members of which have intermarried with the most distinguished families of their section. His father, John Stonebraker, a member of an old German family, came to Missouri, from near Funkstown, Maryland, November 7, 1843, and settled in the country on a farm one mile from St. Charles; he engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising, becoming one of the most extensive raisers and traders in the county. He was very successful while in business, and died in August, 1859. The mother of our subject was Naomi McCoy, whose father was a Scotchman and died at the age of eighty-four, after having

married a second time. One of her daughters, Urilla, married Hon. John Orrick, of St. Charles; she and her husband are now living with their married daughter, Mrs. John K. McDearmon.

Alfred Stonebraker, the subject of this sketch, was born near Funkstown, Washington county, Maryland, October 10, 1822, and came with his father to Missouri in 1843. He remained on the home farm until 1855, receiving a common school education, but learning practical business lessons from his father. In that year Alfred began farming on his own account, three and a half miles below St. Charles. For four years he was very successful. He then came to St. Charles to live, and in 1861 entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, John Orrick, in the grain business. Their trading was small at first; but the county rapidly developed its wheat-growing qualities as new settlers opened and cultivated the land, and of course their transactions increased accordingly. During the war they made a large amount of money. As an interesting statistic they gave the information that the growth of grain in St. Charles county has increased more than ten-fold since they began business. In 1870 Mr. Orrick retired from the firm, and Mr. Stonebraker then formed a partnership with his nephew, Alfred H. Stonebraker, when the firm name became A. Stonebraker & Co. They are still in business, and handle annually a large amount of grain.

In 1875 Mr. Stonebraker bought the mill property immediately adjoining his ware-house in the rear, and runs it in connection with his grain business. This mill is one of the most substantial structures in the state; it has a solid rock foundation, with the first and second stories of hydraulic cement three feet thick. He is preparing and expects to have an elevator at the mill. The property fronts on the railroad and river. These gentlemen (as well as Mr. Orrick in his days of vigor) are energetic and careful business men, and great confidence is reposed in them by the grain growers and commercial men of their section. Their enterprise has probably done as much to secure the present magnificent wheat production of the county as anything else.

Mr. Stonebraker has always been interested in every public measure or enterprise tending to advance the interests of his city and county, but has never accepted official favors or duties from them, devoting his whole time and talent to his legitimate line. He is a stockholder in the Hannibal State Insurance Company. A Democrat all his life, he has never accepted any office. He was raised in the Lutheran faith and continues to have strong preferences for its tenets. As a commercial man he stands high in the community, and being social and pleasing in his manners, has many friends. He has accumulated a fair competence for his old age, but looks hale and hearty enough to promise him many years yet of active life.

L. H. WARINNER.

KANSAS CITY.

LEE HARRISON WARINNER was born April 24, 1836, in the town of Liberty, Casey county, Kentucky. His paternal great-grandfather, Jacob Warinner, was of English descent. He lived in Virginia during the American Revolution, and was a preacher. The paternal grandfather, also named Jacob, and a minister of the Christian church, was born and raised in Buckingham county, Virginia, and moved with his father to Kentucky, about the year 1805. Subsequently, in 1837 he moved to Missouri, and died is Ray county in September, 1845. His wife, Polly Riffe, was of German descent and died in 1848. Their eldest son, Willis Warinner, father of our subject, was born in Kentucky, June 25, 1810, and brought his family to Camden, Ray county, Missouri, in November 1836. He survives his son, and now (1878) lives in Richmond in the same county. He married Miss Clemency Mason, daughter of Hugh Mason, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, May 2, 1833. Nothing is known of her ancestors except that her mother, whose maiden name was Frances Reynolds, was raised in Virginia. Mrs. Warinner died at her husband's home in Camden, Missouri, May 7, 1847.

Soon after her death her husband engaged in merchandising at Camden, and his son Lee was taken into the store where he received his first lesson in mercantile pursuits. The opportunities for an education were not good at that time, but he was sent to such schools as the country afforded. At the age of

sixteen he was sent one year to the State University at Columbia, Missouri, and then returned to assist his father in the store. His progress in his studies while at school was rapid and he generally stood at the head of his class, while his report for good behavior and industry was the highest given in the school.

After he had spent some time in the store with his father, he became a partner in the concern; but desiring to engage more largely in trade, and determining to fit himself therefor, he sold his interest to his father and traveled some months. About the year 1857 he went to Bethany, West Virginia, and entered college, intending to complete his education. He, however remained but a short time when he returned home, saying that his "head was so full of business and trade he could not pursue his studies profitably."

In 1861 he purchased his father's store and commenced his business career alone, first at Camden, where he remained for a while, and then at Richmond, where he carried on business until July, 1866. At the last mentioned date he removed to Kansas City, and associated himself in the grocery business with Messrs. Marsh, Coffee & Co, and from that time was known as one of the prominent and reliable business men of that city. The firm afterward changed to Warinner & Co., then to Warinner, Gregory & Dyas, and last to the firm name of Warinner, Gregory & Co., wholesale grocers, at 51 and 53 West Third street. In all these years Mr. Warinner was recognized as one of the foremost men of the City of Kansas. Since his advent there all that is grand and material in its growth and development has been accomplished, and no public enterprise having a tendency to advance the prosperity of Kansas City has been completed without in some of its features carrying with it the impress of Mr. Warriner's presence and labor. In all his business relations he was preëminently free from prevarication, and while of a quick and nervous temperament, no man ever knew him to use a harsh word in any of his dealings, either with his partners, the public, or his employés.

The business of the firm became immense, and in its ramifications extended through the Western and Southern States. The trade of the house in 1876 and 1877 reached, each year, nearly a million dollars. Notwithstanding its magnitude, some idea of the rare business qualities of Mr. Warinner and his partners may be formed from the fact that when death rendered a settlement of their affairs necessary, it was made to the satisfaction of every individual concerned, not a dollar was lost by any one, and every cent invested could be accounted for. But this carefulness and square dealing, nor the status of his business, would never have been learned from his lips; for of all the commercial men in Kansas City he was well known as the most reticent. When business required he was sufficiently communicative; but otherwise he was silent.

On the 9th of November, 1864, Mr. Warinner was married to Miss Augusta A. Menefee, daughter of Henry R. and Susan (Slaughter) Menefee, of Cooper county, Missouri, the family being originally from Rappahannock county, Virginia. Her father died a few years before her marriage. By this union were born two children, Frank, October 27, 1866, and Jessie Lee, a daughter, April 9, 1871—both remarkable for their intelligence and devotion to their parents. Mrs. Lee Warinner is a highly intellectual lady, and realizes the importance of her maternal duties in the proper training and education of her children, to which she gives her constant attention.

Is it not sad that such a life as Lee Warriner's should be cut off in its prime—that such a character should be called away so early—that such a home should be darkened just as its brightest joys were being realized. *Sic transit gloria mundi.* Death came and the ledger closed, the mart sorrowed, the community wept, and the light of gladness went out in his home. On the 15th day of August, 1877, Lee Harrison Warinner died at his residence in Kansas City, surrounded by his mourning family and friends. One of the newspapers of the city, the *Journal of Commerce*, the day the sad announcement was made, said:

"One week ago yesterday the deceased left his place of business for the last time. He had been feeling unwell for nearly a week, but supposed it was only the usual lethargy incident to the warm midsummer season. After his retirement to his home the disease rapidly developed into the worst type of malarial fever and dysentery combined, and although he early received the best medical attendance, and loving hands did all that careful nursing could do, the malady defied both skill and care, and death claimed its victim.

"He leaves a wife and two children, Frank and Jessie, aged six and twelve years, to whom he has been a kind husband and an indulgent father. In this, the hour of their great affliction, human condolence and human sympathy cannot turn aside the great flood of sorrow that is rending their hearts, but in after days when they have learned through time, the healer, to bow in humble submission to the will of Him who chastens that He may bless, it will be pleasant to know that with them in their hour of

grief an entire community mourns; that with their tears those of a multitude are mingled."

The same paper gives an account of the passage of the following resolutions and marks of respect:

"At the close of the call board yesterday a meeting of the Board of Trade members was called, at which the formal announcement of the death of L. H. Warinner, Esq., a member, was made, and a committee appointed to draft resolutions expressive of regret, and tendering the sympathy of the Board to the bereaved family of the deceased. It was also resolved by formal action that the members of the Board attend the funeral in a body.

"At a meeting of the directors of the Bank o Kansas City, held yesterday morning, the death of Mr. L. H. Warinner was announced and the following resolutions of respect were passed:

DIRECTORS' OFFICE, BANK OF KANSAS CITY, }
August 16, 1877. }

WHEREAS, This board of directors have learned of the death of one of their number, L. H. Warinner, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Warinner, this bank has lost a most valuable officer and this board of directors a trusted, honorable and intelligent member. The business community, too, has lost a most exemplary gentleman, and society one of those crowning honors that go to make up a model citizenship, and while the announcement of the death of L. H. Warinner gives pain to this board, yet we take pleasure in commending his career in business, faultless and worthy of imitation; a citizen of spotless integrity and a model gentleman in all the relations of life.

Resolved, That to his grief-stricken wife and fatherless children we tender our heartfelt sympathies in this hour of their affliction, and that a copy of these resolutions be furnished by the clerk of this board to the distressed family of the deceased.

Resolved, That this board attend in a body the funeral services this afternoon, at the residence of our departed associate.

Resolved, That the various city papers be requested to publish these resolutions.

"A large number of our leading citizens, in addition to the above organization, attended the brief services at the late residence of the deceased, No. 916 Wyandotte street, at four o'clock last evening, and accompanied the remains to the Bridge depot, where at five o'clock they were deposited on board the North Missouri train, and accompanied by sorrowing relatives departed for Richmond."

He was buried in that town, and a handsome Italian monument is being erected by his loved ones to his memory. Not that this is necessary to commemorate his virtues; for they live fresh and green in the minds and hearts of all who knew him, and admired his integrity of character, his warm heartedness, his faithful friendship—these and their memory constitute his monument, as imperishable as human intelligence.

Mr. Warinner had, since 1853, been a quiet but consistent member of the Christian church. He joined it during a series of meetings at South Point, Ray county, Missouri. He ever took a deep interest in the welfare of his church and greatly assisted in all its enterprises. He was a deacon for some years and up to the time of his death.

JOHN K. McDEARMON.

ST. CHARLES.

IT is somewhat remarkable the great proportion of men from Virginia who have had confided to their care the official duties and responsibilities of Missouri. In every county of the state, in every legislative and in every congressional delegation we find the Old Dominion represented by some of her honored sons.

John K. McDearmon, clerk of the county court of St. Charles, was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, November 24, 1829. His father, James R. McDearmon, was educated at St. Mary's College, Virginia, and was the descendant of one of three brothers who came west in the regiment of Colonel Braddock in 18—. After graduating, the father married Miss Martha A. Gannaway, daughter of Edmond and Rhoda Gannaway, of Buckingham county, Virginia. There were born to them eight children, seven of whom were boys, the subject of this sketch being the eldest. In 1831 his father first settled at Fee-fee, St. Louis county, Missouri. In 1835 he removed to a farm he had purchased in Femme-Osage township, St. Charles county, and soon became actively interested in local and national politics. He was a Democrat and the county strongly Whig, yet notwithstanding this, such was his popularity as a neighbor, and throughout the county as

a man, he was frequently made the custodian of important trusts. He served acceptably as county judge, and in 1845 was appointed state auditor by Governor John C. Edwards, which office he held until his death, in 1848. He had made his residence in Jefferson City since his appointment, and died there.

John K. McDearmon, the subject of this sketch, received his early education at home. At the age of seventeen he entered the State University at Columbia, Missouri, but his father's death prevented him from graduating. The widow with her family removed from Jefferson City to St. Charles, after her husband's death, leaving John in Jefferson City, where he remained two years writing in the circuit and county clerks' offices. In that city he also read law under General Monroe M. Parsons—killed in Mexico by Mexican soldiers since the Rebellion.

In 1850 he came to St. Charles and entered the law office of Robert H. Parks, Esq., where he completed his legal studies. In 1851 he was admitted to practice and kept his office in St. Charles two years.

His brother, Thomas H. McDearmon, county clerk elect, died before entering upon his office, and the public elected John K. to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. He was afterwards elected regularly to the office and held it until 1865, when he was removed by the ordinance of the state convention held that year for newly filling all the offices of the state. Notwithstanding the continued confidence of his fellow-countrymen and his own high standing and and Union proclivities, he had to give way. In 1870 he was again elected to the same office, and has since continued to hold it, his last majority being 1,000.

Mr. McDearmon has been a consistent Democrat during his whole life and always a supporter of Benton doctrines. During the war he was an open advocate of the Union cause.

In 1854 John K. McDearmon married Miss Lucy Ann Orrick, daughter of Captain John and Urilla Orrick, an old and respected St. Charles family, originally from Virginia. They have six children, all living.

In all his official relations and as a man and citizen, Mr. McDearmon stands high in the estimation of all parties in the county, who entertain high hopes of his being left to their profit and service many years—and his robust health, preserved by temperate habits, would seem to indicate that their hopes are well founded.

COLONEL ANDREW G. NEWGENT.

KANSAS CITY.

ANDREW G. NEWGENT was born October 13, 1816, in Clarke county, Indiana. He is the son of Bennett and Lydia Newgent. His father was one of the first settlers of the territory of Indiana, and was a magistrate from early age until the time of his death in 1845.

He received only a common school education. He was in mercantile life in Indiana until 1852, and from his birth until that time lived in that state. He removed to Cass county, Missouri in March, 1852, and farmed and speculated in lands for two years. Afterward he went into the mercantile business and remained in it until 1861. He enlisted in Cass county guards in that year, and they were mustered into the United States service by Gordon Granger. He held the rank of first quartermaster and in August, 1861, was authorized to raise four more companies, which he did. In the same month he was commissioned colonel. He was stationed in Western Missouri and acted as the protector of property there, being constantly engaged in fighting guerrillas and in rendering aid to Union citizens in that section. He was authorized February 1, 1862, to recruit for the Missouri state militia. On the 28th of the same month his regiment was mustered out of service. They all joined the 2d battalion Missouri state militia, where he held the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1864 Colonel Newgent was sent to the state constitutional convention in St. Louis, from the district composed of Cass, Bates and Jackson counties, and there voted for the abolition of slavery, giving freedom to six of his own slaves at the same time.

He is a Mason and was made one in Dayton, Cass county, Missouri, in 1856.

Colonel Newgent was in Washington from 1864 to 1871 settling claims of citizens of Western Missouri,

and succeeded by his own personal effort in having a bill passed to pay Kansas City militia, and an appropriation of a quarter of a million of dollars was made for that purpose. It was paid out by the First National and Watkins Bank of Kansas City.

He was reared in the Baptist faith and has steadfastly adhered to it. He was a preacher of that denomination from the time he was twenty years of age until the commencement of the war, and then, thinking that preaching and fighting did not agree, he exchanged the pulpit for the field. As a preacher he was very successful and there are many in Western Missouri who owe their religious character to Colonel Newgent's teachings and example. He was naturally quiet and steady in early life, was never known to use an oath, and never has to the present time indulged in any profanity.

He was a Democrat until 1861, and cast his first vote for Jackson when only nineteen years old. As a consequence he had to pay taxes and work out road assessments two years sooner. He is now a Republican and an ardent supporter of Mr. Hayes and his Southern policy.

He was married February 22, 1832, to Dorcas J. Powers, a granddaughter of a revolutionary soldier who was in Washington's personal command seven years, having enlisted when a boy fourteen years of age. Her father was in the war of 1812. They had ten children, five of whom are still living.

His first wife died January 15, 1873, in Washington, being struck instantly dead by paralysis of the heart. In November, 1873, he married Mrs. Susan E. Miner, an estimable lady, sister of T. B. Bullene, one of the first merchants of Kansas City, and has one child, a daughter, by this marriage, born in June, 1874. He is yet hale and hearty, bears his years well and is noted for his kindness of heart and generosity to the poor.

THOMAS M. JAMES.

KANSAS CITY.

THOMAS MARTIN JAMES was born April 8, 1823, in Logan county, Kentucky. Of his ancestry little is known. His grandfather, removing from England to Virginia at an early day, settled in Goochland county, whence the parents of Thomas M., John and Polly (Poor) James, emigrated to Kentucky, in 1807, and engaged in farming.

At the early age of three or four years, Thomas was left an orphan, with a few hundred dollars worth of property as his portion of the family estate, and committed to the care of a guardian, Mr. D. W. Poor. His boyhood was spent on a farm, with the occasional school advantages afforded in those times. When about seventeen years old, better advantages presenting themselves, his mind seized its task with marked vigor, and applying himself to study with diligence during a year and a half, such progress was made that Mr. J. W. Rust—long distinguished among the educators of Kentucky—associated him with himself as assistant teacher. Five years young James continued in the school-room, improving his own mind and commending himself as a faithful and successful teacher.

About this time, some business matters calling him to Virginia, a new era of his history was introduced. There, in Goochland county, near the old family home, he met and married Miss Sallie Ann Woodward, who, even in her girlhood, evinced many of those excellencies of character which, throughout their lives, have contributed so greatly to the happiness and business success of the husband. Returning to Kentucky with his bride, the few remaining years of his life as a teacher passed quietly and pleasantly. In 1852 the school-room was abandoned for the store, and Mr. James began to find out those talents which have elevated him to his present prominence in the business world. Forming a partnership with Mr. Waltus Gill, of Todd county, Kentucky, a year or two was spent in general merchandising, but the New West called loudly for energy and enterprise, and Mr. James was too well endowed with these qualities to resist the call. In 1854, settling all his business in the parent state, he came, with his little family, an honorable record and a small capital, to Kansas City.

He first bought a half interest of T. H. West in a steam saw and grist mill located at the foot of what is now Grand avenue, then Market street.

T. M. Gannis

Engd by H.B. Hall & Sons 18 Barclay St. N.Y.

Shortly after, they opened a store in general merchandise on the Levee, between what is now Main and Delaware streets, which was conducted by Mr. West, Mr. James taking full charge of the mill business. Among their employés in cutting logs during the summer was Perry Fuller, who came west without means or business experience. Recognizing in him a man of good business qualifications, they furnished him, in the fall of the same year, five hundred dollars worth of goods, with which he established an Indian trading post near the agency of the Sac and Fox tribes. This was the beginning of Mr. Fuller's remarkably successful career as an Indian trader with the various tribes. They continued to supply him with goods for three or four years, holding an interest in the business, but which they finally sold to him, receiving $14,000 in government claims, which remained unpaid until 1865.

In January, 1856, Mr. James and partner sold to D. L. Shouse a third interest in their business in Kansas City. The mill was disposed of a year later, but the mercantile business continued until 1859, when they sold out to S. D. Pitkin. Mr. Pitkin died soon after, largely indebted to them, for which they received only a small per cent., after difficulties for two or three years in settling the estate.

Mr. James was now without capital, and remained in close circumstances for some time. He had bought in 1854 a small piece of land in McDaniel's addition to Kansas City. As the town improved, Main street was extended along the east side and included a portion of this land. Here, in 1861, he erected a frame building, where he opened a general produce business, which he continued until 1864. He then bought of Thomas Smart a small stock of queensware, which was the beginning of the present extensive business of T. M. James & Sons.

In 1871 he erected the James building, on the corner of Main and Sixth streets. This splendid establishment is unsurpassed in the city. Forty feet on Main street, extending back to Delaware two hundred and twenty-five feet, three stories in height, it presents a truly imposing appearance, and affords abundant facilities for the enterprising firm to employ their energy and fine talents to their full extent.

The two sons of Mr. James, his only children, are associated with him, under the firm name of T. M. James & Sons. Both of these young gentlemen have enjoyed the best social and educational advantages, they having graduated at Brown University with distinction, and enjoyed considerable opportunities for travel and intercourse with men prominent both in the world of letters and of trade. They possess energy, education, tact and means, and with their father, whose prudence, knowledge of men, honesty and industry have laid so good a foundation for them, they make up what is admitted to be one of the most reliable and successful firms in the West. Such men could not do otherwise than succeed, than go forward, and it is but natural, that, beside the extensive retail trade which long standing in the city secures to them, they should make Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory and Texas contribute to their prosperity. Already the wholesale houses of Chicago, St. Louis, and even the great cities of the East are made to understand that Kansas City has a competitor in the field, able to import its own goods, and determined not to be undersold or surpassed in the quality of its wares.

Mr. James is not only one of the most successful of the business men of Kansas City, but is a devoted Christian, whose precepts, good moral conduct and example have had a wide and extended influence in promoting the cause of Christianity in that city. When he first came there he found but little interest and but few advantages for religious instruction. The Methodist Episcopal church, then the only Protestant organization in the city, had commenced a small Sabbath school, but it was not in a flourishing condition. He assisted in reorganizing this school, and was chosen its superintendent. It was a Union Sabbath school, to which all were invited to attend, and its influence and beneficial effects were widely felt through the community.

Mr. James had united with the Baptist church when a young man, and was the first to propose the organization of the 1st Baptist church in Kansas City, in 1855. He became one of its most efficient and active members, donated largely for its church building, commenced in 1856, superintending and assisting with his own hands in its construction. He was superintendent of its first Sabbath school, and for many years one of its deacons.

The population of Kansas City having increased rapidly within a few years, and the need of another Baptist church being felt, Mr. James took great interest in aiding and helping to establish the same. He donated the lots on the corner of Grand avenue and Eleventh street, was made chairman of a building committee, and Calvary church was commenced

in 1877. In its construction he devoted both time and means, as did his two sons, who are members of the same church organization. Mrs. James has also for many years been a member of the Baptist church. She is a woman possessed of much force of character, and her husband always takes pleasure in acknowledging her great assistance during his many struggles and privations in opening up business and establishing himself so prominently among the business men of the young metropolis.

REV. NATHAN SCARRITT, D. D.

KANSAS CITY.

NATHAN SCARRITT was born, April 14, 1821, in Edwardsville, Illinois. His grandfather and father both bore the Christian name of Nathan. His father, who was of Scotch descent, was born in Connecticut, October 15, 1788, and when thirteen years old removed with his father's family to Lyman, New Hampshire; was married in 1812 to Miss Latty Allds, a native of Lyman, but of Irish extraction; he was in limited circumstances, and was the possessor of a poor, second-hand farm in Grafton county. A desire to improve his fortune induced him to remove to the West. He left New Hampshire in wagons on the 1st of September, 1820, for Illinois, at that time almost a wilderness, and took nearly three months to make the journey. He settled in Edwardsville and remained there five years, then moved to a small prairie about four miles north of the present city of Alton—a prairie which was, because of his first settling upon it, called Scarritt's prairie; that neighborhood is now called Monticello, and is the seat of the celebrated Monticello Seminary.

Nathan Scarritt, the subject of this sketch, is the seventh of twelve children born to Nathan Scarritt and Latty Allds. He worked on the farm of his father until he was sixteen. At that time, so much had his education been neglected, he could scarcely read and write. He then started to school at McKendree College, Lebanon, Illinois, commencing in the preparatory department. Owing to his father's contracted means, and the large family he was compelled to support and educate, young Scarritt was forced to rely very much on his own resources in acquiring his education, and to use great economy in the expenditure of his money. The first year he was in college, he took a contract from the trustees to clear off the brush and fallen timber from the college campus, a large and heavily timbered enclosure connected with the institution. He did the work at intervals between regular study hours, and by moonlight, and in this way paid a large portion of that year's expenses. Then he formed a club of three, who boarded themselves in a lodge built for the purpose on the edge of the campus. To reduce expenses to the minimum, he cleared a small piece of ground, fenced it with the brush, spaded it up and planted a garden, mostly with potatoes. Frequently, having neither time nor inclination to prepare other food, he made his meals from roasted potatoes from the garden, using a little salt for flavoring, and cold water from the well as a beverage. In this way the expense of board was reduced to about fifty cents per week. At the close of his junior year his father was stricken down with a protracted illness, and he returned home to carry on the farm. It was not long, however, before his father began to improve. The college faculty then urged him to return, and the steward agreed to credit him for his board and other expenses. He returned and graduated in the summer of 1842, delivering the valedictory of his class.

Soon after graduating, he began teaching school in Waterloo, Illinois, and paid out of his first two years salary the expenses of his last year at college, two hundred dollars due on a scholarship in the college held by his father, and fifty dollars to assist his father in an emergency, leaving himself but a small balance of his wages. In April, 1845, he moved to Fayette, Missouri, arriving there with ten dollars, his entire worldly stock. This sum he loaned to a friend and it was never refunded, so that he made an even start with life in his new home. At the time of his arrival in Fayette, Prof. William T. Lucky (the late Dr. Lucky, of California,) had just opened a school and proposed to establish at that point a female seminary of high grade. Young Scarritt joined him in this enterprise and was successful beyond expecta-

tion. Out of this have grown Central College, for males, and Howard Female College, among the best and most successful institutions in the state. After laboring at that place three and a half years, he went westward and took a position in the Shawnee Indian manual school, located in what is now the state of Kansas, and under the control at that time of Rev. Thomas Johnson. He arrived there in the fall of 1848. The young men of Western Missouri, having few advantages in the state, availed themselves of this opportunity, and attended the Mission school. In 1851 he resigned his position in the school, and, to carry out his original design, began to preach to the Indians. His first charge embraced the Shawnee, Delaware and Wyandotte missions. In the spring of 1852 he was detailed by the authorities of his church to fill a vacancy in the pastorate at Lexington, Missouri. In the fall of the same year he was appointed by Bishop Paine to take charge of the churches at Westport and Kansas City. At Westport he coöperated with the citizens in building up Westport High School, but with the understanding that he should be released when the school should be placed on a successful basis and another suitable superintendent could be secured. He remained in charge until January, 1855, and then abruptly left, to avoid incurring the displeasure of his ecclesiastical superiors, especially Bishop Early, who had assigned him to the Kickapoo district, in Kansas, which was at that time being rapidly settled by white immigrants. From that time for eight years, with the exception of one year in which he served as provisional president of Central College, he traveled extensively through Kansas, preaching, making pastoral visits and organizing churches. This work was of the most arduous and hazardous character—crossing swollen streams without bridges, traveling without roads, exposed to the heat of the sun and the pelting of the storm, often fasting for twenty-four to thirty hours, and sometimes lying on the ground all night during stormy weather with only a saddle-blanket for a bed. These are only a few of the hardships to which he was exposed. The country becoming greatly distracted by reason of the civil war, he determined to seek a more quiet home, and bought forty acres of land where he now resides, three miles east of Kansas City, built upon it a log cabin with his own hands, and on the 6th of May, 1862, moved to it with his family. In 1863, when "Order No. 11" was issued, although not included in it, he found a residence so far from military protection unsafe on account of the multitude of robbers that infested the country. He accordingly moved to Kansas City, where he remained till the war closed. During 1864 and 1865 he taught school in the city, and returned to his farm in the fall of 1865. On account of personal afflictions and a press of those duties which he owed to his family, he has ever since the war, except one year, desisted from the regular work of the ministry. This withdrawal was not a matter of choice, but from circumstances he regarded as justifying him in quitting the active work of the ministry.

In religion Dr. Scarritt is an Arminian of the old Wesleyan Methodist type, as were also his parents. He was converted and joined the Methodist Episcopal church when but a boy. When the separation of the church took place, by his position and the plan of separation, he became identified with the church, South. He became a minister in 1846.

He has taken but little part in politics at any stage of life. When a young man he was inclined to the old line Whig party, but since its demise, when he votes, he generally acts with the Democracy. During the Kansas troubles, although discharging his duties as a minister in the state, he did not vote or act with either party. During the civil war he sympathized with the South, but not with its policy of secession.

He was first married, April 29, 1850, to Miss M. M. Chick, daughter of Colonel William Chick, one of the first proprietors of Kansas City. She bore him nine children, six of whom—four sons and two daughters—are still living. She died July 29, 1873. He was married to his second wife, Mrs. Ruthie E. Scarritt, October 6, 1875. She was the widow of his brother, Isaac Scarritt, late president of the 1st National Bank, Alton, Illinois. Her father, Rev. Cyrus Barker, was a Baptist minister and for many years a missionary in the province of Assam, India, where Mrs. Scarritt was born.

Dr. Scarritt has not only attained eminence as a minister and educator, but also as a financier. He made some fortunate investments in what was at that time the suburbs, but is now the heart of the city, and has been liberally rewarded in the enhanced value of his property, so that he is now one of the largest real estate owners in the city. At the reorganization of the Kansas City National Bank, now the Bank of Kansas City, he was elected president, a position he still holds. His increasing means afford him the opportunity to exercise his benevolence in

contributing to charitable objects and advancing the interests of the church. Although not in the active itinerant work of the ministry, he is not idle, but preaches frequently and always acceptably, filling the pulpits of the regular pastors when occasion requires.

He received the degree of Bachelor of Arts on graduation. While teaching at Fayette, the Missouri University, unsolicited, conferred the degree of Master of Arts. Subsequently the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred by McKendree, which also was unsolicited. Though frequently solicited to become a candidate for political offices, he has steadfastly refused, holding that the duties of a Christian minister were incompatible with political place.

Edward L. Scarritt, the eldest son of the subject of this sketch, was born in Jackson county, Missouri, near Kansas City, August 30, 1853. His education was commenced in Westport, under the tutelage of Prof. C. C. Huffaker, who was then one of the most prominent instructors in the West. He moved with his father to the farm in 1861, where he assisted him in building his house and attending to the farm, until 1865, when he began attending school regularly, taking the course of the 1st ward school in Kansas City, and then the High school of the same place, and in 1870 going to Pritchett Institute, at Glasgow, Missouri, where he remained two years under the instruction of Prof. C. W. Pritchett and his able corps of teachers. He then entered the law department of Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he remained a year, passing creditable examinations in all his studies. He then returned to Kansas City and entered the law office of Hon. Warwick Hough, where he received invaluable instruction and gained never-to-be-forgotten information concerning the science and practice of his chosen profession, from one of the most excellent gentlemen and able lawyers of which Missouri can boast. He remained a year under the instruction of the Hon. Warwick Hough, during which year (in September, 1873), he was examined and licensed to practice law in any of the courts of the state of Missouri, by Hon. Samuel L. Sawyer, who was then the able judge of the circuit court of Jackson county.

July 8, 1874, he was married to Miss Annie Swinney, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Rev. J. O. Swinney, of Glasgow, Missouri. The two years subsequent to his marriage he was engaged in farming and tobacco shipping, at the end of which time he was thrown into the deepest grief and sorrow of his life by the loss of his wife, to whom he was devotedly attached. He has left him, as the fruit of his marriage a beautiful little daughter, who is now (1878) three years old. After the death of his wife he left Howard county and spent several months in traveling through Colorado, Utah, Nevada and California, for his health, and about the beginning of the year 1877 he settled in his native city, where he has been since, and is at present, practicing his profession. His political and religious proclivities are the same as his father's.

GEORGE L. TOWNER.

MACON CITY.

GEORGE L. TOWNER was born September 1, 1825, at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. His father, Adam Towner, was a native of Loudoun county, Virginia, was by occupation a saddler, and was captain of a company in the war of 1812. He died in Clarke county, Virginia, in 1859. The mother of George L. Towner was Nancy Pomeroy, a native of Fairfax county, Virginia.

George L. Towner, until ten years of age, remained at Fairfax Court House. At the age of fourteen he engaged to carry the United States mails in Clark and Warren counties, and continued at this business for four years. In 1843, at the age of eighteen, he was employed as a clerk in a general store at White Post, Clarke county, Virginia, and continued to sell goods in Clarke and Jefferson counties for about four years. In 1847 he immigrated to Missouri, locating at Bloomington, then the county seat of Macon county. Here he remained only four months, and for the next four years acted in the capacity of clerk in Howard and Callaway counties.

In 1851 he was married to Miss Fannie V. Robion, daughter of Colonel Lewis Robion of Callaway county. While residing in the latter county he

and his father-in-law laid off and named the town of St. Aubert, which was for many years the landing on the Missouri river for Fulton and a large territory settled by wealthy farmers. Soon after his marriage he returned to Bloomington, and in partnership with his brother, Judge M. M. Towner, engaged in mercantile pursuits, which he followed, almost without intermission, until 1861.

In 1861 he quitted the mercantile business and began to deal in tobacco in Bloomington. During six months of that year he was in the Confederate service as a captain in General Price's army. He participated in the battles of Carthage, Wilson's Creek (Springfield) and Lexington. At the expiration of his term of service he returned to Macon county, and began to deal in tobacco at Callao. Here he remained about one year, when he moved to Macon City. During that year, his wife having died previously, he was married to Miss Mary E. Rider, of Bloomington. He has resided at Macon City since 1862, buying, selling and shipping tobacco. He was a member of the city council of Macon City for about five years. In 1870 he was a third time married, Miss Susan E. Dibble, being his third wife. In 1877 he was chosen president of the Farmers and Traders' bank of Macon, and in the same year was elected judge of the county court of Macon county.

Mr. Towner is a member of the Christian church, having united with that body in 1865. In politics he is a firm and consistent Democrat. His first vote for president was cast for General Lewis Cass. In 1860 he voted for Stephen A. Douglas. Mr. Towner has been distinguished through life for his public spirit, temperate habits and sterling uprightness.

JEREMIAH C. CRAVENS.

SPRINGFIELD.

JEREMIAH C. CRAVENS was born near Miami, Saline county, Missouri, February 18, 1838. He is the fifth son and eighth child of Dr. John Cravens, of Gallatin, Missouri, who was born in Rockingham, Virginia, and removed to Missouri, settling in Saline county, a few months before the birth of the subject of this sketch, and remained there two years, when he located in Daviess county, where he still lives at the ripe age of eighty, enjoying good health and the highest confidence and esteem of all who know him. Dr. Cravens, when in the full vigor of manhood, obtained an extensive practice, and perhaps no man in all Northwest Missouri, has ever achieved a greater reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon.

His father, Joseph Cravens, was also a physician, and enjoyed an enviable reputation as such in Rockingham county, Virginia. He was one of two children whose father was murdered by the Indians in that country a few years previous to the breaking out of the Revolutionary war. The thrilling adventures of the flight of the hardy pioneer mother, as she escaped carrying her two children—Joseph and William—on her back, are still related to her descendants.

Jeremiah C. Cravens was educated at the Missouri State University, located at Columbia, from which he graduated in 1860 with the degree of A. B. In school he was studious and ambitious, and maintained an honorable standing in all his studies.

Previous to his college course he was engaged as clerk and prescriptionist in his father's drug store, and acquired a good knowledge of the business. At the age of nineteen his father decided to give him a medical education, but in this the father found himself disappointed before the college curriculum had been more than half completed, as the tastes and inclinations of the young man led him to choose the legal profession.

At the time of his graduation the excitement of the great political campaign of 1860 was at its height, and although he refrained from taking any active part in the discussions of the day, he was carefully and thoughtfully considering the questions involved, and when the canvass finally culminated in a war between the states, he was moved by his sympathies with the habits and institutions of the Southern people, and from a conscientious regard for what he believed to be the true construction of the compact between the states forming the American Union, to

cast his lot with the "Confederacy," and at once entered the military service as a private. In the fall of 1861 he was promoted by Brigadier-General Slack, of the Missouri State Guards, to the position of aid-de-camp, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and at the battle of Pea Ridge, in March, 1862, was by the side of his chief at the head of the division, when the General fell mortally wounded. Colonel Rosser then took command of the division, and young Cravens rendered him valuable service as aid during the battle, and in the Colonel's official report of the engagement, received most hearty commendations for his gallant conduct.

He accompanied the army to Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place in June, 1862, returned to the western department with Colonel John T. Hughes on recruiting service, after which they accompanied a small force into Missouri. This formed the nucleus of the force which fought and won the battles of Independence and Lone Jack, in Jackson county. In the latter engagement, Lieutenant-Colonel Cravens commanded a company of recruits, who fought gallantly. He was afterward chosen captain and assigned with his company to the 6th Regiment of Missouri cavalry, which during the remainder of the war served under Major-Generals Marmaduke and Shelby, and participated in all the more important engagements fought west of the Mississippi. During the remainder of his regiment's service he filled the positions of major and lieutenant colonel of the same.

When mustered out he began the study of law, and in 1866 was admitted to the bar at Batesville, Arkansas. Owing to the unsettled condition of affairs in that state, growing out of the enforcement of the "Reconstruction laws" of Congress, he determined to return to his native state, and in 1868 located in Springfield, where he has since resided, giving his entire time and attention to the practice of his profession, having been attorney for the city, also a member of the city council. He is now and has for the last five years been a member of the board of curators of the State University.

Religiously, Mr. Cravens is an old school Presbyterian. He was raised a Whig, but has always been a staunch Democrat.

August 11, 1864, he married at Batesville, Arkansas, Miss Annie D. Smith, only daughter of Colonel Robert Smith, an old and highly esteemed citizen of that state. He was a member of the convention that framed the first constitution for that state in 1837.

In personal appearance Mr. Cravens is very commanding, being strongly built and possessing great recuperative force and nervous energy. He is a man of most excellent habits, and has a penetrating and comprehensive mind and a very retentive memory. As a lawyer he stands at the head of his profession as a general practitioner, and has few if any superiors in the state. He spends much of his time in preparing his cases, and is seldom surprised by an antagonist. His candor, clearness and correctness have a telling effect when addressing a jury. He is modest and unassuming, courteous and affable, self-possessed and dignified, and possesses that delicate instinct which characterizes the true gentleman.

REV. JAMES GREY ROBERTS, D. D.

KANSAS CITY.

JAMES GREY ROBERTS was born February 11, 1831, in London, England. His father, Evan Meredith Roberts, also a native of London, was born in 1792; received a classical education under the instruction of Dr. Pye Smith, studied medicine and gave much attention to the science of chemistry. He then established a laboratory and was for a number of years a practical chemist in London. He was president of the first gas company organized in London, a position highly honorable as the object sought proved of great utility; but to his personal interests his connection with this corporation was a misfortune, he being one of the bondsmen for the treasurer of the company, who absconded to France with a large share of its funds. In making up for this loss, not only quite a large property which Mr. Roberts then possessed was entirely absorbed, but also that of his wife, which included several thous-

and dollars. He was then offered an official position in Canada, which he declined, not being pleased with monarchial forms of government. He brought his family to this country in 1836, and became one of the early settlers near Jacksonville, Illinois. He first engaged in farming and the practice of medicine; afterward opened a drug store in Jacksonville, where he continued in business and the practice of his profession for many years. He was a Christian man and a Congregationalist in faith and polity, and though not an ordained minister was frequently called upon and often accepted an invitation to preach. He died in Jacksonville in 1868 at the age of seventy-six years. His two brothers, Rev. J. A. and Rev. Jacob Roberts, came to this country in early life. The former was pastor of a congregational church in New Bedford, Massachusetts, for twenty-four years. He then visited England, and on his return was settled in Berkley, Massachusetts, where he died in his eighty-fourth year. Jacob was a Congregational minister at Fair Haven, Massachusetts, for twenty years, and East Medway, same state, for sixteen years, and is now living at Auburn Dale, Massachusetts. Evan Meredith Roberts married, in 1825, Miss Sarah Ward, an only child of James and Sarah (Arnold) Ward. George Arnold, the celebrated historical painter, was her uncle. As a wife and mother Mrs. Roberts was unsurpassed, taking great interest in the religious and moral training of her children, and was a woman of much amiability of character, who delighted to be a peace maker and to harmonize the discordant elements of society. To Evan and Sarah Roberts were born five children, only three now living: Evan Meredith Jr., is a farmer living in Pike county, Illinois; the youngest, George L., a Congregational minister, has been settled at Tremont, Illinois, for twelve years; James G., the subject of this sketch, spent his boyhood days on the old homestead, near Jacksonville, Illinois. From early life his purpose was to prepare for the ministry, but the country being new and affording poor advantages for schools, he acquired his education until eighteen years of age by study at home, making in some branches good proficiency. He then entered the preparatory department of the Illinois College, at Jacksonville, and taking a full classical course graduated with credit in 1854. He then attended the Theological Seminary at Bangor, Maine, where he graduated in 1857; was shortly after ordained pastor of the Mission church at Frankfort, Maine, where he remained until 1860, when he was called to take charge of the Congregational church at Hillsborough, Illinois, and was its pastor for three years. He then, under a sense of duty, accepted an urgent call coming from Jacksonville, to take charge of the Congregational church at that place. This church was then in a disturbed condition and involved in debt as well as divided in sentiment, and could agree upon no other minister for its pastor, but Mr. Roberts, after inducing his brother, Rev. George Roberts, to take his place at Hillsborough, he commenced his labors at Jacksonville, which continued for five years, being highly prospered by uniting the interests of that society, completing its church building then in progress of construction, liquidating its indebtedness, and largely increasing its membership. It was with much reluctance that he severed his connection with this society, but upon the earnest solicitations of Dr. Badger, secretary of the Home Missionary Society, he came to Kansas City, Missouri, to take charge of the First Congregational church at that place, which was then a Mission church largely dependent for support upon the Home Missionary society.

He arrived there in January, 1869, where he still remains, being the longest settled of any of the Protestant ministers of Kansas City. At that time the Congregational church numbered only thirty members, but it remained a Mission church only two years longer, becoming self-sustaining with a largely increased membership; over three hundred have been added since his labors commenced. The church is now engaged in adding over two hundred new sittings to its house of worship, also a lecture room.

Mr. Roberts frequently lectures upon scientific subjects, and was one of the first to assist in organizing the Academy of Science in Kansas City. In 1877 the honorary degree of D. D. was conferred on him by Drury College.

He is a man of broad and liberal culture. In every department of science, art and literature his knowledge is not only comprehensive but critically accurate. His mind is logical, his perceptions quick, his judgment clear and discriminating. His mental constitution is of the contemplative character, hence the great interest that he takes in all psychological questions cencerning man's freedom and responsibility. Owing to his liberal ideas he cannot be a sectarian, but a Christian; not a narrow partisan, but a conscientious patriot. With him the object of thought is to find out what is truth, let the consequences be what they may.

He married Miss Matilda S. Tyler, of Frankfort, Maine, in 1860. She is an estimable lady, among the foremost in all good works, and was for several years president of the Woman's Christian Association of Kansas City. During the distressing times after the panic in the winter of 1873–4 she was appointed in connection with one of the aldermen of the city to investigate and recommend those asking aid of the city. They have three children: Jacob H., Charles H., and Grace.

HON. HARVEY W. SALMON.

CLINTON.

GOVERNOR SILAS WOODSON, while filling the executive chair of Missouri (1873-4), said in one of his messages to the legislature, that "for the honesty, perseverance and energy with which Harvey W. Salmon had transacted the arduous duties of State Treasurer, he was worthy of high commendation." And the writer of this sketch, from a long acquaintance with Mr. Salmon, gladly corroborates the Governor's praise. No man in the West has a more honorable business record, and none are more deserving the success he has met with.

Harvey Wallis Salmon was born January 26, 1839, in Greenville district, South Carolina, and was the seventh of nine children. His father, Ezekiel James Salmon, was born July 5, 1798, in the same place, where he engaged in farming until the fall of 1839, when he removed to Missouri and settled near Versailles, Morgan county, where he followed agricultural pursuits and also raised stock. He died in 1851, in his fifty-third year. Mrs. Narcissa R. Salmon, the mother of Harvey, died in 1846. George Salmon, father of Ezekiel J. Salmon, was born February 4, 1754, in Albemarle county, Virginia. He married Elizabeth Young, who was born December 22, 1759. They had seven children. He spent his life in South Carolina and died there, in his eighty-fourth year, August 18, 1837. His wife died in Morgan county, Missouri, in 1849, ninety years old. The father of George Salmon emigrated from Wales to America at a very early date and lived in Albemarle county, Virginia, the remainder of his life.

Harvey W. Salmon spent his early years on his father's farm, and attended school in Versailles. At the age of thirteen he left school, and until 1859 was a clerk in the general merchandise stores of J. Monroe and others in Versailles, and also in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri.

In 1859 he and his brothers, William and James, began merchandising at Versailles, and continued until May 13, 1861. The war of the Rebellion was then being waged, and the Salmon brothers espoused the Southern cause, locked their store door, leaving their stock of goods to the chances of the times, and enlisted in the Southern army. Harvey volunteered for six months in Company F, of Robert McCullough's regiment Missouri state guards, and served in the battles of Carthage, Wilson Creek, Dry Wood and Lexington. The following October he was commissioned captain of the company. In November, 1861, the regiment was mustered out of service, when he returned to Morgan county on recruiting service, and was there taken prisoner, and confined ten months at St. Louis, Alton and Johnson's Island; he was then exchanged and rejoined Brigadier-General Parsons' command in Arkansas, and served on his staff as chief of ordnance, with rank of 1st lieutenant of artillery, until the close of the war. He was in all the campaigns with his command in the trans-Mississippi army until the surrender at Shreveport, Louisiana. He then returned to Missouri, remaining in St. Louis until November, 1866, when he settled in Clinton, Henry county, Missouri, and there, in partnership with his brother G. Y. Salmon and D. C. Stone, he formed the banking firm of Salmon & Stone. In 1869 he, in company with Paul F. Thornton, G. Y. Salmon and D. C. Stone, established the banking house of Thornton, Salmon & Co. at Nevada, Vernon county, Missouri. In 1871 he and his brother disposed of their interest in that institution and purchased the interest of D. C. Stone in the Clinton bank, since which time he and his brother have conducted the business under the firm name of Salmon & Salmon, with a capital at the present time of $50,000. They are also largely engaged in real estate speculations, owning now

(1878) several thousand acres of fine land in Henry county, beside extensive property in the city of Clinton. Harvey W. Salmon's family residence in that city is one of the most imposing and costly mansions in Western Missouri.

In 1872 Mr. Salmon was elected state treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and while occupying the office decreased the state debt over $1,000,000—a fact which men of all parties in Missouri have given him the credit for, both in the incipiency and execution of the financial policy securing so great a good. It was this administration of the finances of the state which Governor Woodson so highly commended in the language at the beginning of this sketch. He takes great interest in political events, and is one of the most influential workers in the Democratic party.

November 16, 1871, Harvey W. Salmon and Miss Kate Kimbrough were married. She is the daughter of John S. Kimbrough, a leading merchant and prominent citizen of Clinton, formerly of Springfield, Missouri. Mr. Kimbrough's wife was Miss Linna Wear, of Mount Vernon, Lawrence county, Missouri. There have been three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Salmon, all of whom are now living. Mrs. Salmon is truly an excellent lady; in girlhood she was no less popular than in her womanhood, and few wives have accomplished more good in family and neighborhood than she, fewer still are more loved by family and friends. The writer will be allowed to express what he learned by proximity to to Mr. and Mrs. Salmon for two years: Such a man deserved just such a wife, and they twain were excellent neighbors, and that, too, in all that is comprised in that much-used word.

In business, Harvey W. Salmon is "gold-edged"; as a public officer he gained the esteem of all parties; as a man he is loved most by those who know him best; and although not a member of any religious denomination, he is liberal in his views and beneficent to all churches alike; while every enterprise in his adopted city calculated to elevate and ennoble the citizens, always has met with his assistance in both counsel and purse.

HON. ALEXANDER MARSHALL ROBINSON.

CLINTON.

ALEXANDER M. ROBINSON was born in Greenville District, South Carolina, November 17, 1802. His parents, John Monteith and Susan (McClanahan) Robinson, were natives of Virginia. His paternal grandfather was born in New Haven, England, and his maternal grandfather was from Scotland. About the year 1790 Alexander's parents immigrated to South Carolina, where he, the seventh of a family of twelve children, was born. In 1810 his father moved to Bourbon county, Kentucky, where he received his education under the care of Thomas A. Marshall, afterward judge of the supreme court of Kentucky. After leaving school he studied medicine, and in 1825–6 attended lectures at Lexington, Kentucky, and practiced his profession for upward of half a century with distinguished success.

In 1826 he removed to Missouri, settling first in Howard county, and in a few years after removing to Boone county, from which he was elected in 1834 to the state senate, serving a term of four years, at the expiration of which he served a term as one of the secretaries of the senate. In 1842 he removed to Clay county, where he remained a year, still engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1843 he removed to Platte county, settling on a farm which he had entered. In 1848 he represented the county in the state legislature, and during the term was speaker of the house of representatives. Few men in the history of the state exercised more power over this body. At the close of the session his portrait was painted by George Bingham at the expense of the members and hung in representative hall, where it may still be seen. In 1852 he was the senator from the district which then included Platte, Clinton and Clay counties, and was reëlected in 1856, the district being then composed of Clay and Clinton. Before the expiration of the last term he resigned, in consequence of removing his residence from Platte to Lewis county. In 1857 he was appointed by President Buchanan one of the superintendents of Indian affairs. The duties of this

office he discharged with marked ability during the four years of Buchanan's administration, and six months of Lincoln's, when he resigned and returned to Clay county, where he resumed the practice of medicine a few months. Then he settled at Ridgely, Platte county, engaging in his profession for six years, when he abandoned his profession and returned to his farm in Clinton county, where he now lives at the advanced age of seventy-five years, in full possession of his faculties and universally respected by all who know him.

Dr. Robinson was married in 1822, in Bourbon county, Kentucky, to Miss Louisa Baysie, daughter of E. Baysie. Two children were born to them, one of whom, a son, survives, and is now a practicing physician in Texas. In 1833 Dr. Robinson married Miss Catherine Ann Hughes, daughter of William Hughes, a farmer of Boone county, Missouri. They have had six children, of whom three sons and a daughter are living.

In religion Dr. Robinson has always been a free thinker. Politically he is a Democrat.

In 1825 he was made a Master Mason in Blue Spring Lodge, Fayette county, Kentucky. He afterward received the Mark Master's degree in the Chapter, but moved to Missouri and failed to advance to the superior degree in this body. In person he is six feet and one inch in height, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. His address is polished and his general bearing dignified.

REV. DAVID WALK.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Reading, a suburban village of Cincinnati, December 9, 1833. His father, David Walk, Sr., was a native of North Carolina, and his mother, Mary Divley, was a native of Pennsylvania. His parents were poor, thoroughly respectable, and deeply religious. They had nothing with which to endow their children but the best education the times and country afforded, and an example of honesty, industry, frugality and temperance. Few parents, in their circumstances, ever did a nobler part by their children; and but few families of children have reflected more honor upon their parents. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, for generations, were characterized for the depth and consistency of their religious convictions; and this precious inheritance descended to the family of David Walk, Sr., for every one of his children became active Christians at a very early age, three of his sons having become ministers of the gospel. Nor has this striking fact of the family history abated; for the son of David Walk, Jr., the Rev. George Edward Walk, A. B., after graduating with distinction at Bethany College, has entered the ministry; and though not yet twenty-one, bids fair to eclipse the justly earned fame of his father as an eloquent minister of the gospel. It seems to us that these facts are very suggestive. While the subject of this sketch was never regularly graduated from any college, still, by a life of most laborious and painstaking study, he has attained to considerable eminence as a scholar and writer. He has declined the presidency of two colleges, and a professorship in several others, being so wedded to his chosen profession that he will listen to no overtures to enter any other field of activity. His active religious life began with the Methodists at an early age, and he was by them licensed to preach in his nineteenth year. He continued in this relation for nearly nine years, when undergoing a change in his religious views, especially with reference to baptism—action, subject and design—he formally and voluntarily resigned his pastoral charge—Latonia Circuit, Kentucky Conference, Methodist Episcopal church (South), to which he had been appointed three months previously—and on the 3d of January, 1862, was immersed by the Rev. Benjamin Franklin, editor of the *American Christian Review*, in the city of Cincinnati, thus becoming identified with the Disciples of Christ. But he cherishes the greatest respect for the church of his early choice, and attributes much of the success which he has attained in his late years to the stern and rugged discipline inseparable from the life of a Methodist itinerant. In his sermons he makes frequent and just references to those early experiences. Since his connection with the Disciples he has been noted as one of their most zealous

and laborious preachers and writers. From the beginning of 1862 to the close of 1864 he was in the field as a general evangelist, preaching the gospel in many states of the Union. His labors were crowned with great success. To say nothing of his travels and other labors, he averaged more than a sermon a day the year round.

January 1, 1865, he assumed the pastorate of the Christian church in Paris, Kentucky. His labors here were greatly blessed — the membership was more than doubled—and it became, perhaps, the most important and influential church of the denomination in Kentucky. His eminent ability pointed him out for a larger sphere of usefulness, and in the summer of 1868 he reluctantly yielded to the oft-repeated solicitations of friends, and became pastor of one of the churches in Philadelphia. Here he had every prospect of surpassing all his former attainments, but his wife being threatened with pulmonary disease, and being assured that she could not live in that latitude, he felt compelled to resign his charge near the close of his first year. This necessity he has always regretted, for he felt profoundly convinced that, could he have remained in the Quaker City, a splendid future was before him.

Shortly after leaving Philadelphia he received and accepted a call from the Linden street Christian church, Memphis. He entered regularly upon his ministry in that city September 1, 1869, and continued there for nearly nine years, his labors having been greatly blessed. His character and standing may be inferred from the universal expressions of all classes of people, the pulpit and press especially. The Pastor's Association, of which he was an honored member, united in a testimonial of which any man might be proud; while the following extracts from appreciative and discriminating notices in the leading journals of the city will sufficiently attest the popular appreciation of his talents and services. From the *Daily Avalanche* we take the following:

"An *Avalanche* reporter has learned on what is deemed reliable authority that Rev. David Walk has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Linden street Christian church. This is to be regretted, for the loss of so able a divine is little less than a public calamity. Dr. Walk came to this city more than eight years ago, and during the whole of that period he has been generally regarded as one of the most earnest, able and faithful Christian workers our city —so singularly blest with diligent and self-denying ministers—has ever known. A man of marked characteristics; of strong and outspoken convictions; of fearless espousal of what he believes to be the cause of truth, whether it respects the religious, political or social interests of society; of broad and liberal culture; of ready and eloquent utterance; it could not be otherwise than that he should leave a distinct impression upon any community where he long resides. Without intending any invidious comparisons, or saying anything offensive to the members of that congregation of worshipers, it is not too much to say that under the ministry of Dr. Walk that church has emerged from a position of comparative obscurity to a front rank in our best known city churches. Even those who do not agree with the tenets of Dr. Walk's church, give him credit for the great ability and tact with which he has sustained what, with many well-meaning people, is an unpopular cause. Being the only preacher of his denomination in the city, and, indeed, in this part of the country, he stood alone in his advocacy of the peculiar views of the so-called Current Reformation; and it is to be doubted if any man of his sect could, under all the circumstances, have succeeded better. While he has not compromised what he honestly believed to be the truth, still he has uniformly presented his plea in such a way as to command the respect of those who differ from him

"In works of public benevolence and charity he has borne a conspicuous part, and has shown himself the sympathizing friend of the poor and needy. He has been a most diligent and untiring worker, both in and out of the pulpit, and has had an eye to the material as well as the spiritual interests of his flock, so that the corner of Linden and Mulberry, on which the church and parsonage are located, has become one of the recognized ornaments of our city.

"The *Avalanche* is without information either as to Mr. Walk's future intentions, or the successorship to his pulpit, but desires to tender him its very best wishes, wherever his lot may be cast, and to express the hope that his mantle may fall on worthy shoulders. When it is said that he is an able and faithful minister of the gospel, and that his character is without blot, there is nothing more to be added."

The following, which is understood to be from the editorial pen of Colonel M. C. Gallaway, of the *Daily Appeal*, speaks for itself:

"It will be seen from a notice among our personals that after nine long years of toil as a Christian minister in this city, Rev. David Walk has tendered his resignation, for the purpose of organizing and building up a new church at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Walk belongs to that denomination which rejoices in the broad and general cognomen of the Christian church, which, through his great ability, is now one of the most fashionable, intellectual and popular churches in Memphis. The progress of the Christian church in this city, and throughout the whole country, is another evidence of the growth of religious liberality and the decay of that despicable spirit of bigotry which formerly made religious

denominations so many warring factions, hating each other instead of making a common cause in fighting a common enemy. Only a few years since the denomination called Christians were regarded as rank heretics. But here in Memphis, through the popularity of David Walk, this prejudice has been eradicated, as is illustrated by the fact that he is a prominent member of the Pastor's Association, and commands the respect and affection of this able and exemplary body of ministers. Rev. David Walk has been one of the ablest and most popular preachers that has ever labored in Memphis, where the friendship of the people for their ministers is as fickle and inconstant as was that of the Roman people for their rulers. The friends of the late John F. Sale, whose heart was as large as his brain, and whose massive intellect was as clear as the streamlet and as abundant as the ocean, will remember his enthusiastic admiration of David Walk. He induced many to attend the Christian church, and all concurred in his estimate of the pastor's ability, and in the opinion that he was not only a profound thinker but a fine declaimer. Mr. Walk is a man of positive convictions, whose strength lies in his aggressiveness of opinion. There is no weakness or lack of individuality or originality about him. This fearless, positive trait of character has occasionally provoked enmities. But David Walk is, no doubt, a just man; a man whose nerve for condemning the wrong and defending the right is overmastering; a man who executes justice as he understands it, at whatever expense to himself. There will be a general expression of regret in Memphis at the removal of Mr. Walk. His church has prospered under his career as pastor, and we congratulate the society of Kansas City on the accession of a gentleman of such extensive information and great conversational powers, and who is regarded as one of the ablest men that ever filled a Memphis pulpit."

And when, finally, he took his departure from Memphis, and his new field of labor was known, the *Avalanche* editorially adds this testimony:

"In the departure of the Rev. David Walk for the scene of his new labors in Kansas City, Missouri, the Memphis pulpit loses a bright, richly-stored intellect, an eloquent orator, and a vigorous divine who always finds labor in the vineyard to be performed, and performs it well. He goes in a few days to form a congregation in his new home, and we shall be surprised if he should fail to do a great work. The people of Kansas City are to be congratulated on the accession of so distinguished and able a minister as Dr. Walk"

Before leaving Memphis he had received many flattering calls, but having visited Kansas City, and being impressed with the rapidity of its growth as well as its promised greatness, and believing that it opened to him a door of great usefulness, he resolved to make it his permanent home. Accordingly he accepted a call from the newly organized Second Christian church of that city, and on July 1, 1878, entered upon his labors.

It is felt by the writer that this sketch presents but a very meager and imperfect outline of a wonderfully busy life, and of one of the most striking characters of the age. Amid his multifarious duties as preacher, lecturer, editor, and writer for many periodicals, he has found time for much travel, but generally in a professional capacity. He has visited and preached in more than half the States of the Union, and has also traveled extensively in Europe.

He was selected as one of twenty-eight men to prepare a sermon for the "Living Pulpit of the Christian Church," a book designed to be representative in its character. In that volume will be found a splendid steel plate engraving, a biographical sketch and a sermon, of our subject.

On the 23d of April, 1855, he was married to Miss Josie Blinn, of Covington, Kentucky. Three children have been born to them, all sons—Henry Bascom, deceased, August 18, 1857; George Edward and Charles Edmonds. As before intimated, the elder of the two living sons is a minister of the gospel.

Mr. Walk has been peculiarly happy in his domestic relations, and to the wise discretion and salutary influence of his wife he attributes much of the success which has crowned his labors.

Mr. Walk is now in the full prime of a vigorous manhood, having just turned his forty-fourth anniversary. His appearance is dignified and commanding. He is six feet high, weighs one hundred and eighty-five pounds, and is well and symmetrically proportioned. He is slightly bald, and wears a full, dark beard. The normal color of his eyes is gray, but the color changes with his moods, and often appears jet black. His carriage is erect, and his bearing that of a military man.

He has written and published more sermons than any man in his denomination, and he prepares them with great care. His resources are very extensive. As a speaker he may be characterized as earnest and fluent, commanding the closest attention of his audience; as a pastor he is zealous, prompt and faithful; as a companion he is remarkably genial and sociable; as a judge of men he is quick, discerning and just. His social qualities are such as are calculated to gain for him the admiration and esteem of those with whom he comes in contact. He is exceedingly neat and punctilious in all his habits, and observes the strictest order in all of his public and private duties

In concluding this imperfect sketch of David Walk we will only add that which is said of him wherever he is known: Amongst the ministers of his denomination he is unsurpassed in depth and brilliancy of thought; he is a faithful and devoted Christian; a just, pure and sympathetic man, and an ornament to any society in which he moves.

This sketch was prepared by Walker Buckner, Esq., of Kansas City, who has been for many years the intimate friend and associate of its subject; and who was also for some years a member of his pastoral charge in Paris, Kentucky.

ANDREAS WILHELM WINZENBURG.

CLINTON.

ANDREAS WILHELM WINZENBURG was born April 24, 1841, at Witzenhausen, province of Hesse, Prussia, Germany, and is the fifth child of Wilhelm and Wilhelmina Winzenburg. Among the Hartz mountains, Hanover, Germany, lie the ruins of the ancient castle of the Knights of Von Winzenburg, and from these hardy old barons has descended the present family of Winzenburgs. His father was a graduate of the medical school of Göttengen, Hanover, Germany. After his marriage to a lady of wealth he turned his attention to grain speculations, in which he sustained two heavy losses that reduced him in finances, after which he began a book and toy store and book bindery business in Witzenhausen, Germany, in which he was employed until his death in 1855.

Until fourteen years of age Andreas W. Winzenburg attended the public schools of Germany. He had a great desire to travel and visit foreign lands, and so earnest was he in his pleadings that even at so early an age as fifteen he received his mother's consent to go abroad, and landed in New York, June 1, 1856. Here he remained a few months with an old friend of his father's family, Mr. William Schilling, and then started to visit the interior of the country. He first went to St. Louis, Missouri, and thence to Belleville, Illinois. His funds being exhausted, he sought employment, and at first worked in a bakery at Mascoutah, Illinois, and afterward in a chair factory of William Schroeder, of Belleville, Illinois. On the 22d of December, 1856, he entered upon a two years' apprenticeship with Fritz Kemper, of Belleville, in the manufacture of cigars. In the spring of 1859, the rest of the family immigrated to this country and settled at Belleville, Illinois, consisting of his mother, and brothers Phillip twenty-four years old, Adolph fourteen years old, and sisters Katharine twenty years and Anna twelve years old. All of them have lived at St. Louis, where his mother died in 1870 at the age of sixty-three years. His oldest brother Henry, who was a bookbinder, left his parents in Witzenhausen, Germany about 1852; the last heard of him was from St. Petersburg, Russia, and since 1859 entire track of him was lost. A sister Kate, was married at St. Louis, to Mr. Henry Riehl, and now resides in Clinton, Missouri, where Mr. Riehl is one of the proprietors of the large Tebo Mills. Sister Anna was married at Clinton, Wissouri, in 1871, to Herman Bernsch, a millwright, who is now established in that business at St. Louis, Missouri. Brother Phillip was married to Margaretha Staub, just before he left Germany. Adolph is yet a single man and carries on cigar manufacturing at Joplin, Missouri. At the close of his apprenticeship he was made foreman of the establishment of Julius Rosenthal, where he remained until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in the first company raised in Belleville, in April, 1861. The company was sent to Springfield, Illinois, and organized, when he was elected orderly sergeant of Company F, 9th Regiment of Illinois volunteers, three months service under Colonel Payne. When his term of service expired he was commissioned a lieutenant and detailed on recruiting service in St. Louis, where he remained seven months. Thence he resigned and went to Ottawa, Illinois, and Chicago working at his trade as cigar maker. At that time he went to St. Louis and with a capital of twenty-three dollars began the manufacture of cigars. In the course of three years he accumulated one thousand dollars, disposed of his establishment, and went to Memphis, Tennessee. Not realizing his anticipations, he returned to St. Louis, and at the solicitation of his brother-in-law, Henry Riehl, located in Sedalia, Pettis county, manufacturing the

first cigar ever made in that city. He arrived at Sedalia in November, 1865. He lost heavily by the fire of November 7, 1867, barely escaping from his store with his life. He renewed his work, however, and on the 28th of November, 1869, sold his factory and business and purchased the establishment of William Wallace, at Clinton, Henry county, Missouri. Here he has engaged in the extensive manufacture of cigars, employing sixteen hands, two traveling salesmen, consuming twelve thousand pounds of leaf tobacco annually, requiring a tax of three thousand dollars, and a capital of sixteen thousand dollars and producing cigars to the value of $25,000 per annum.

He attributes his success to a thorough knowledge of his business, to close application and attention, and to fair and honorable dealing, without misrepresenting his goods. Upon certain brands, upon which he has secured a government patent, he has made a good reputation, and he does not allow these brands to deteriorate.

In politics he is a Republican and takes great interest in local affairs. He served two years as treasurer of Henry county, having been appointed by Henry Riehl, who was elected. He has been a city alderman, and was reëlected to that position April 2, 1878.

He is liberal in religion, and confined to no particular creed. Of the various secret orders, he is a member of but three, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Ancient Order of United Workmen, in all of which he has held high official positions.

M. Winzenburg was married on December 1, 1869, to Miss Angelina Marshall, daughter of Noyes and Zilpha Marshall, of Pettis county, Missouri. Her father was a native of New Hampshire, born in May, 1801, and her mother a native of Rutland, Vermont, born in June 28, 1802. Noyes Marshall died on November 22, 1874, dropping dead at the Sedalia post-office with heart disease. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. Marshall lived with Mr. Winzenberg until her death, on the morning of April 11, 1878, when she suddenly dropped dead from a chair with apoplexy. She was taken to Sedalia, Missouri for interment and buried beside her husband and son Melvin.

JAMES M. CRAVEN.

AVILLA.

JAMES M. CRAVEN was born October 8, 1831, in Franklin county, Indiana. He is the son of William Craven and Jennet Selfrage. His parents were married in Indiana and settled on a farm in Franklin county, where they lived until 1843, when they, with their family, moved to Iowa and located on a farm in Washington county.

James went to school a few months in Indiana, and also attended a district school in Iowa in the winter, and worked on the farm during the summer, until he was twenty years old. At the age of seventeen his father gave him permission to commence farming on his own responsibility. He, like a great many young men, had a great desire to travel. When he was nineteen years old he made a visit to Chicago, Illinois, and the next fall made his relatives a visit to Indiana, and returned home in 1852. The next spring he, in company with B. F. Tipton, started to California by the way of Oregon. They arrived in the Williamette Valley, in Oregon, on the 8th of September, 1853, and remained there over winter. The next spring they concluded to see what the Golden State had in store for them. Desiring to make the trip as profitable as possible they bought a small herd of cattle, and on the 1st day of March started with their drove, bound for Yreka, California. At that time they were in great danger of being murdered and robbed by the Indians, but they, like a great many young men in that country, had become adventurous, and the more perilous the trip the more romantic it appeared to them. At night they stood guard alternately until they got within twenty-five miles of their destination. Then the settlers informed them there was no danger of being molested by the enemy, and they, believing that they were perfectly safe, lay down and slept soundly until morning. When they awoke they soon found that their mules were gone. They immediately went in search of them, and found part of a carcass of one of them about a quarter of a mile from their camp. They were then convinced that the Indians had stolen the mules and butchered

them. They then had to drive their cattle to Yreka, a distance of twenty-five miles, and walk all of the distance themselves, keeping a close lookout for the Indians, as they were confident they were now in great danger. They reached Yreka with all of their cattle, and sold them; and then went to mining and dealing in stock, meeting with fair success.

Mr. Craven and B. F. Tipton were partners in all of their business transactions in California and Oregon. The name of the firm was Tipton & Craven. They left the former state June 2, 1855, and went by water to the Isthmus of Darien, crossing the Isthmus on the railroad that had been completed a short time before. The road was at that time miserably managed by careless men, who were drunk part of the time, and through their carelessness a very sad accident occurred in which several lives were lost. They then went to New York, and from there to Iowa. Mr. Craven then engaged in farming. He was married January 1, 1857, to Miss Nancy E. Dayton by whom he has had a family of four children.

After the close of the war he moved to Carthage, arriving there September 30, 1866 and lived there until he purchased a farm near Avilla, to which he moved January 10, 1867, and on which he is residing at present.

In November, 1872, Mr. Craven was elected representative of Jasper county by the Republican party, and faithfully represented the interests of his constituents during his term of office. He took an active part in all questions of public interest while in the assembly, and made warm friends in both of the political parties.

Personally and socially he is a man of most excellent qualities. An affectionate father, a devoted husband and a faithful friend, he has endeared himself to a host of friends and made a name that shall long live in the memories of all who know him.

IRA BROWN.

MAYSVILLE.

IRA BROWN was born September 1, 1840, in Winchester, New Hampshire. His father, Jacob Brown, now residing in Maysville, is a native of New Hampshire, and his mother, Mary Hartwell, who was married to Jacob Brown in 1837, was born in Concord, Massachusetts, and died in De Kalb county, Missouri, in 1872. His grandfather, Deliverance Brown, was a paternal uncle of the late C. F. Brown, popularly known as "Artemus Ward," the humorist. He had two sisters and four brothers. One of the sisters is dead, the other is the wife of Alfred M. Chesmore, formerly a merchant at Maysville, but now associated in business with L. N. Smith, of St. Joseph. Two brothers, Frank A. and William H., reside in DeKalb county.

Ira Brown received a thorough classical and scientific education at the public academy of Fitchburg, Massachusetts. At the age of eighteen, without any definite plan, he left home to seek his fortune in the West. Arriving in Missouri he settled in De Kalb county and began the avocation of teaching at a point five miles south of his present home. This business he followed for about two years. On the refusal of John Doherty to take the convention oath and qualify for the office of county clerk, Mr. Brown was appointed to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. This office he held until May, 1864, when, having been elected circuit clerk for six years, he resigned. He was the first man ever elected to office on the Republican ticket in DeKalb county. By a provision of the Drake constitution of 1865, all offices were to be vacated in 1868. He was, however, appointed his own successor and thus served out the full six years for which he was originally elected. At the beginning of the war he enlisted in the home guards for six months, and was chosen orderly-sergeant. During the war he organized a cavalry company of which he was commissioned captain. In 1867 he established the *Western Register*, the first paper published in Maysville, but sold it at the end of a year. It was a Republican journal. In 1871 he organized the Exchange Bank, the first institution of the kind in DeKalb county.

At the age of eighteen he united with the Missionary Baptist church, of which he has ever since been a member.

He has taken five degrees in Odd Fellowship; is a Mason and present Master of Parrot Lodge No.

308, and is a member of the Royal Arch Chapter and a charter member of St. Joseph Commandery K. T. and K. M.

He was married August 12, 1860, to Miss Mary A. Roberts, daughter of Hon. Littleton Roberts, a prominent citizen and at one time a representative in the state legislature from DeKalb county. He has had six children by his wife, two of whom, Mary F. the eldest, and Llewellyn, the youngest, are dead. Mattie C., Frank A., Ira E. and Fred are living.

He has ever taken a lively interest and active part in forwarding the interests of his county. He is now president of the board of directors of the Maysville graded school, of which he has been for ten years a member. He is a man of medium stature, erect carriage and pleasant address, one of the most energetic and successful business men in the county and is universally respected.

COLONEL WILLIAM SAMPSON JENKINS.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM S. JENKINS was born, April 13, 1834, in Zanesville, Ohio. His father, Abednego W. Jenkins, is still living and doing business at Indianapolis, Indiana, a prominent, influential member of the Methodist Episcopal church, to which he has been attached for fifty years. His mother, Sarah Barbee, died when he was but eight years old, a devout Christian woman and an active member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

At the age of twelve, young Jenkins started in the world to master his own destiny, the only instruction he ever received in school having been obtained previous to that time. While pursuing his various avocations, he applied himself to study, took lessons as he could get them, and educated himself so far as to acquire an extensive knowledge of business affairs and was fitted to come in contact with the world in the multitudinous transactions of life. His first business was as a boy in a grocery store at Indianapolis, where he acted as clerk for about one year, when he went to learn the trade of a tailor, at which he served an apprenticeship of three years, thoroughly qualifying himself for the business. On emerging from his apprenticeship he opened a merchant tailoring establishment at Shelbyville, Indiana, which he continued for about one year. His health being indifferent, he went to Indianapolis and entered his father's dry goods store as a clerk. Here he remained a few years, acquiring a knowledge of business details and preparing for the duties that were to follow.

In 1856 he emigrated to Nebraska. Staying a short time in Omaha, he located in a town just starting, sixty miles above Omaha, on the Missouri river, called Decatur, which he aided in building up. He preëmpted a quarter section of land adjoining the town, and engaged in dealing in city lots and real estate generally. In the spring of 1857 he moved to Leavenworth, Kansas, and began dealing in stock and merchandising, which he continued until 1861. He then sold out his stock of goods and commenced enlisting troops for the 7th Kansas cavalry, and was mustered into the service as captain of company C, September 5, 1861. May 27, 1863, he was advanced to be major, and March 21, 1864, to be lieutenant-colonel. For a large portion of the time, after his promotion to the latter rank, he had entire command of the regiment, his colonel having been assigned to the command of a brigade.

The regiment was in active service in Mississippi, Alabama and Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Morristown, Guntown, Okolona, Germantown, Jonesboro', Tupelo, Rienzi, Coffeyville, Holly Springs, Florence, Corinth, Ripley, and, in fact, in all the numerous engagements of that celebrated regiment. He was severely wounded at the battle of Ripley, Mississippi, while in command of the skirmish line of the brigade, December 4, 1863. He was several times selected as a member of military commissions, and occupied a prominent position in the whole history of his regiment. He was mustered out, to take effect October 11, 1864, by reason of the expiration of his term of enlistment.

He returned to Leavenworth and engaged in mercantile business, which employed his time until 1868. He then disposed of his goods and entered into the real estate business in that city, continuing it until February, 1871. In 1869 he was elected to

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W. S. Jenkins

succeed Hon. Stephen A. Cobb as department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, holding the position until he resigned, in consequence of his removal to Washington, in 1875, having represented the state in the national encampment at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1871, and at Harrisburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1873.

In 1868 he was a member of the Leavenworth city council, acting as chairman of two important committees. In 1871 he removed to Wichita, Kansas, and in July of the same year was appointed by President Grant, register of the United States land office for the Arkansas land district, the office at Wichita, a position he held three years. In 1874 he entered into the practice of law in the trial of land cases before the local land office and the departments at Washington, and in December of that year was admitted to practice in the several courts of Kansas. In January, 1875, he removed to Washington City and entered into partnership with W. K. Mendenhall, devoting himself to practice before the several departments of the United States government. He remained in Washington until July 1, 1876, when, having visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, he returned to Wichita and continued in the practice in the land departments. He also devoted a portion of his time to the cultivation of a large farm near Wichita, which he had previously improved. There he remained until December, 1877, when he removed to Kansas City and purchased the Leland Hotel, the only first-class public house in West Kansas City, situated immediately opposite the new union depot, where he is doing a large and prosperous business.

He is an Odd Fellow, a member of Leavenworth Lodge, No. 2, and has passed through the chairs and served as Noble Grand of his lodge. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but is a believer in the principles of the Christian religion. His first vote was cast for John C. Fremont for President in 1856. He has always been a Republican and an influential worker in the Republican cause, attending and participating in nearly all the state and congressional conventions.

He was married at St. Louis, Missouri, November 19, 1862, to Miss Laura Gertrude Weibling, daughter of William G. Weibling, a soldier of the war of 1812, who served with distinction, receiving many marks of recognition for his bravery and efficiency. She is a lady of education and an active, useful member of the Congregational church. They have had five children, only two of whom, Clara L. and Laura Gertrude, survive.

Colonel Jenkins occupies the position of a man of the strictest integrity, and of good business qualities as well as generous impulses. He is a good speaker, a thorough organizer and a liberal contributor to every good work.

DANIEL POWELL STRATTON.

STOCKTON.

DANIEL POWELL STRATTON was born September 19, 1839, during a visit of his mother to New Jersey. He is the second of eleven children born to Rev. Daniel Stratton and Eleanor Hancock. The family is of English ancestry, representatives of which settled in Long Island, branches of which afterward went to South New Jersey. His grandfather, Daniel Powell Stratton, was born in the latter place; was employed in the mercantile and milling business for many years and until his death; a man of benevolent ideas, an elder in the Presbyterian church and a prominent and leading member in the church organization of South Jersey, having built from his own private means a house of worship in Bridgeton; died about the year 1840, in the sixtieth year of his age. His father, Rev. Daniel Stratton, was born in Bridgeton, New Jersey, in the year 1812; was a graduate of Princeton College and also of Union Theological Seminary, of Virginia; entered the ministry of the Presbyterian church and began his labors at New Berne, North Carolina, where he remained until 1852, when he accepted the call of the church at Salem, New Jersey, of which organization he was pastor until his death in 1866, aged fifty-five years; he was noted for Christian piety and zeal in the work of the church and ministry. His mother's family were Quakers, and were among the early settlers of the Fenwicke

colony, and are quite numerous in South Jersey.

Daniel P. Stratton attended the common schools of New Berne, North Carolina, and Salem, New Jersey, until fifteen years old, and then the West Jersey Academy, at Bridgeton, for nine months. Returning to Salem he accepted a position, which he held for eighteen months, as clerk in a mercantile house. At the end of that time he commenced the study of law in the office of Andrew Sinnickson, in Salem, October 5, 1857, and prosecuted his studies until August, 1859. He attended the law school at Albany, New York, and graduated in the spring of 1860. Soon after he was admitted to practice law in the state of New York. Returning to Salem he again entered the office of Mr. Sinnickson, with whom he remained until June 5, 1862, when he was admitted to the bar in Salem, and June 8th was admitted as counselor.

He was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Parker, February 12, 1863, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1864 he was the Democratic candidate in Salem county for the legislature, but was defeated. He was elected city attorney in 1865. He was also a delegate to the different Democratic state conventions until 1867, when he abandoned his practice in New Jersey and took up his residence in Stockton, Cedar county, Missouri, when he was admitted to practice December 11, 1867. He immediately secured a large practice in Cedar and adjoining counties, and stands to-day at the head of the profession in the 25th Judicial Circuit.

In 1870 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Cedar county for two years. In 1872 he was elected prosecuting attorney, holding the position two years and declining a renomination. He was a delegate to the Democratic state convention of 1872, '74 and '76, and delegate to the congressional conventions of 1868 and '72, being made chairman of the latter. In the convention of 1874, he was a candidate for the congressional nomination, but was withdrawn on the forty-ninth ballot. He was a delegate to the state convention that elected delegates to the Baltimore convention that nominated Greeley for president, and was one of the few who opposed that nomination. He was also an alternate delegate to the national convention of 1876. He was the only Democrat in the Southwest who spoke on the hustings in favor of enfranchising the citizens of Missouri who participated in the rebellion. He has always been an uncompromising Democrat, and opposed to the sacrifice of policy to principle, believing in the principles of his party, and in making them the issue in all political campaigns. He was reared in the Presbyterian faith, but is a member of no church. He is a member of the order of Odd Fellows and also of Red Men. He was married in November, 1866, to Miss Arabella Barnes, daughter of Joseph and Phœbe Barnes, of Woodstown, Salem county, New Jersey. He has had by this union four children, three of whom are living.

RICHARD PRICE RIDER.

COLUMBIA.

RICHARD PRICE RIDER was born, April 24, 1837, in Carrollton, Illinois. Justus Rider and his wife, Elizabeth Harris, were among the early settlers of Illinois. Their home was at Carrollton, where, at a time when privileges were few and all elements of culture rare, Mrs. Rider, her sister, two other ladies and one gentleman—five in all—organized a Baptist church. They had occasional visits from "Father" Clarke and Rev. J. M. Peck, the pioneer preachers of that region. Some years subsequent to this, Mr. Justus Rider became a Christian and was baptized into the fellowship of the little church by Rev. J. M. Peck. There is no injustice to any of his co-laborers in saying that the early planting and much of the training of this new vine were linked with the labors of Justus Rider, who became an honored deacon in the church, and with Christian fortitude bore the trials and made the sacrifices incident to efforts in all religious and moral enterprises of that day. Mrs. Elizabeth Rider was a daughter of Rev. James Harris, a Baptist minister from Wales. She was a native of that country, so noted for producing sterling Baptists.

Richard P. Rider was the youngest but one of

the children of this couple, than whom none of the early inhabitants of Illinois were more loved and honored for their Christian virtues. For a number of years, in fact until approaching manhood, Richard resided with his parents upon a farm. Like so many of the most useful of the workers in all the fields of literary and professional labor in America, he was first trained in the school of husbandry. While yet scarcely grown he entered Shurtleff College, Upper Alton, Illinois, and there devoted some time to earnest study. He had already pursued his studies as far as the schools in other localities could afford any assistance. While at Shurtleff College he made that decision which has, to a very great extent, been the controlling influence of his life, and which resulted finally in placing him where he now stands, at the head of one of the leading institutions of learning in the West. He was led to embrace Christianity and was baptized into the fellowship of the Baptist church by Rev. J. Bulkley, D. D. Of this denomination he continues to-day a worthy member. Upon leaving Shurtleff College he began the work of teaching, first in the common schools and then taking the situation of student-teacher in a school of higher grade in another part of the state. After spending some time in teaching and studying, he went to North Reading, Massachusetts, and attended a normal musical institute taught by Professors Mason, Root and Webb. By this training he acquired that accurate knowledge of the science of music which has been of great service in every community in which he has since resided.

After teaching in Carlinville, Bunker Hill and Bethalto, he took charge of the public schools in Edwardsville, Illinois. Here he organized the first graded school of Madison county, and for five years continued his unwearied toil in that place, seeing the fruit of his labor in a well established school of high grade which was sending out its pupils into the surrounding country as teachers. In 1870 he was induced to locate in Boonville, Missouri, and take control of the public schools of that city. Having always been conservative, he soon found that Missouri was a field where congeniality of spirits could be realized. He was at once at home in the church and among the people. He resided in Boonville four years, and while a resident there suffered the loss of his first wife and only child, being left, so far as his own loved family was concerned, absolutely alone. Here he was afterward united in marriage with Mrs. Bettie Ragland, a lady fitted by nature and culture for the place she now occupies, as wife of the president of a female college. A model for young ladies, she compels, by her loving, gentle control, the respect and love of the pupils.

From Boonville, Professor Rider was called to fill the chair of languages in the Southeast Missouri Normal School, located at Cape Girardeau. Here he labored three years, during the whole of which time he, in addition to his full work as teacher of languages, gave gratuitous instruction to the school in vocal music, and in this double capacity was enabled to do much toward securing for that school its high reputation. During the summer of 1877 he was elected to the far more agreeable and responsible position of president of Stephens Female College, located at Columbia, Missouri. This college has been adopted by the Baptist General Association of Missouri as the institution around which they propose to rally as the one Baptist female school of the state. Prof. Rider is a Baptist in all his sympathies and convictions. He is also a regularly ordained deacon of the church, and is known to his own denomination and the state at large as a teacher of first-class ability. In view of these facts, he was earnestly solicited by the board of curators to accept the position he now holds. His fitness for the position, all who know him, acknowledge, and the wisdom of the choice of the curators is already manifested in the unexpected success of his first year's work. He is a teacher by profession. To this calling he has faithfully consecrated his life; for this work he studied in youth; to it he has given all the qualities of both head and heart, not merely as a means of livelihood, but from a love of the work itself, and from a strong desire to be useful to his race and a profitable servant in the church of Christ. He undertook the work of preparation for the office of instructor with a full appreciation of the fact that a teacher must himself be ever advancing into new fields of science as well as rendering old ones more fertile to his students, and he has, by unceasing effort, kept himself in the very front rank of true workmen, in this period of rapid development. With capacity to thin out all foolish innovations, and yet with sufficient wisdom to profit by all the progress in the art of teaching, he has been always acknowledged by the best educators to be fully abreast with the age.

Stephens Female College, over which Professor Rider presides, was incorporated in 1857 and authorized to confer the literary degrees usually conferred by such institutions. Its first name was Baptist

Female College, but in 1870 it was adopted by the Baptist General Association of Missouri, was endowed with $20,000 by James L. Stephens, of Columbia, and the name of the institution was changed by the next General Assembly to Stephens College. The ground and buildings are valued at $35,000; the endowment yields $1,600 per annum. The following gentlemen have been president at different times: Rev. J. A. Hollis, Rev. W. R. Rothwell, Rev. X. X. Buckner, Rev. J. T. Williams, Rev. E. S. Dulin and Prof. R. P. Rider. The school is in a prosperous condition.

BENJAMIN E. TURNER.

CAHOKA.

BENJAMIN E. TURNER, a native of Lewis county, Missouri, was born March 18, 1850. His father, Joseph A. Turner, was a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and immigrated to Missouri in 1838, locating in Clarke county, where he remained two years, after which he removed to Lewis county. He was by occupation a farmer, and reared his son to the same calling, but the boy's tastes soon led him to broader fields. The mother of our hero was Henrietta Hagerman Turner, a native of Loudoun county, Virginia.

Young Turner had very good educational advantages; he obtained his early education from the Keokuk High School, and finished at Lagrange College.

In 1870 he began to read law, at Canton, Missouri, under John C. Anderson, and the following year was admitted to the bar in Waterloo, Clarke county, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Alexandria of the same county. In 1875 he located at Cahoka, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession. In 1874 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Clarke county, and in 1876 was reëlected.

Mr. Turner is a thorough business man, and performs whatever duties are his with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the people. Politically he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Baptist church.

April 27, 1875, he married Miss Mary G. Daggs of Scotland county, Missouri. This estimable lady only lived a few months after her marriage, dying December 30, 1875.

Mr. Turner is a fluent talker, a deep thinker, and ever kind and generous. He is surrounded by many warm friends and is worthy of their regard.

WARREN JOHNSON LANSDOWN, M. D.

BUTLER.

WARREN JOHNSON LANSDOWN was born in Cole county, Missouri, May 22, 1840. The family, as its name imports, is of Scotch origin. About the middle of the eighteenth century, the emigrants of the family came from Scotland to America and settled in North Carolina, near the Virginia line, where the grandfather of Warren J. Lansdown was born. He was by profession a farmer, and, leaving North Carolina, he sought a home in the more inviting territory of Missouri. He established himself six miles south of Jefferson City, where he continued farming until his death. The father of Warren J. Lansdown, Hon. George Lansdown, was a native of Virginia and was born about the year 1818. He came to Missouri with his father in 1830. When he arrived at the years of manhood, he studied medicine, graduated at the Philadelphia Medical College, and began the practice in Cole county, afterward moving to Miller county, where he still resides and, at the age of sixty years, continues the practice of his profession. His wife was Miss Mary A. Dixon.

Until sixteen years of age, Warren J. Lansdown attended the common schools of the county. In his seventeenth year he began the study of medicine with Dr. Bolton, in Jefferson City, and remained with him until 1861. In that year, he and Dr. Winston, of Jefferson City, located at Vienna, Maries county, and began the practice of medicine. In 1862 he removed to Linn Creek, Camden county, and continued the practice. Owing to a want of means, he had attended no medical school. All his information in his profession had been derived from books, from the teachings of his instructor and from his own experience in practice. In 1866, and again in 1867, he attended the lectures at the St. Louis Medical College, and graduated in the latter year, when he returned to Linn Creek and continued the practice. In 1874 he retired from regular practice, and, removing to Butler, Bates county, engaged in the drug business and speculating in real estate. His ventures have been successful and he has acquired a handsome property in Bates county.

In politics, Dr. Lansdown is a Democrat, though he takes little interest in politics. In religion he is liberal. He was married September 18, 1862, to Miss Mary F. Winds, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Berry) Winds, of Camden county, by whom he has had seven children, six of whom are living.

HON. W. F. SWITZLER.

COLUMBIA

WILLIAM F. SWITZLER was born March 16, 1819, in Fayette county, Kentucky. His paternal ancestry were from Switzerland, immigrating to Pennsylvania at an early day, subsequently settling in Orange county, Virginia, where Simeon, the father of William F., was born. In 1826 he came with his father's family to Howard county, Missouri, where he alternately attended school at Mt. Forest Academy, and aided in cultivating the home farm. During these youthful years he was developing a decided taste for literary pursuits, which was a foreshadowing of his future career. In 1839–40 he was engaged at home in the study of law, occasionally instructed by Abiel Leonard and Joseph Davis, of the neighboring town of Fayette. On the 8th day of January, 1841 he went to Columbia for the purpose of pursuing his studies in the office of James S. Rollins. Shortly after settling in Columbia he became editor of the *Patriot*, a Whig paper published there. At the same time he continued his law reading, and in 1842 was admitted to the practice by Judge John D. Leland, of that circuit. The December following he purchased a half interest in the *Patriot* newspaper office, and in 1843 changed its name to the *Missouri Statesman*, and has conducted that paper for a period of more than thirty-six years. This has been his life work, and in it is to be seen a monument of his talents and his enterprise. No weekly newspaper in the state, perhaps, wields a greater influence over the public mind, or has more largely contributed to the prosperity of the state, county and town in which it is published than this, and no editor enjoys a wider or more enviable reputation, professional or personal. In 1845 Colonel Switzler retired from the bar and devoted himself entirely to editorial pursuits.

In 1846, 1848, and again in 1856, he was elected to the Missouri General Assembly from Boone county, and during those sessions it may be safely said there was not in the legislature a more industrious or efficient member. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Baltimore Whig National Convention, and it was upon his motion that Mr. Everett was nominated to the Vice-Presidency by acclamation.

During the late civil war Colonel Switzler was a decided Union man; but always conservative. Since that time he has affiliated in politics with the Democratic party. In 1865 he was a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and as such took an active part against disfranchisement, and other extreme measures proposed and adopted by the radical majority.

In 1866 and again in 1868 he was the Democratic nominee in his district for Congress. In each case he conducted an extensive canvass, meeting his political opponents in joint debate, and was each time elected by the popular vote; but the then Secretary of State, Rodman, refused certificates of election to him, and gave them to the opposing candidates.

He therefore contested their election and with an energy that knew no flagging, prosecuted the contests before the United States House of Representatives, addressing that body on both occasions in able, exhaustive and eloquent speeches, wringing from the proper committees, although largely opposed to him politically in both cases, reports in his favor, but the reports were voted down by a partisan house, and the seats given to his opponents.

In 1875 Colonel Switzler was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and to him as chairman of the committee on education, are the people indebted for the admirable article on that subject in the new constitution.

No citizen of Missouri has evidenced a deeper interest in the history of the state and of its public men, or is more familiar with them, as is conclusively shown by his "History of Missouri," recently published in a large volume called "The Commonwealth" an article which because of its exhaustiveness, impartiality and accuracy will be accepted as standard authority among all classes of readers.

He is still in the pride of a vigorous manhood, with a constitution unimpaired, able and willing to labor for the advancement of those opinions and principles upon the success of which, in his estimation, the prosperity of the country depends.

In 1843 William F. Switzler and Miss Mary Jane Royal were united in marriage. She was the daughter of the late Captain John B. Royal, formerly of Halifax county, Virginia. Her mother was a sister of the late General Sterling Price, of Missouri, whose history appears elsewhere in this volume. Colonel Switzler has by this marriage two grown sons and a daughter, all of whom, together with himself and wife, are members of the Presbyterian church.

In January, 1878, leaving the *Missouri Statesman* under the editorial control and business management of his brother, Lewis M. Switzler, and his son, Irvin Switzler, Colonel Switzler assumed a half ownership and chief editorial charge of the St. Joseph daily and weekly *Chronicle*, but in April following disposed of his interest, returned to Columbia, and resumed personal control of the *Statesman*.

A short time before he left Columbia for St. Joseph his old neighbors and countrymen held a public meeting, which was presided over by Elder Joseph K. Rogers, and which was addressed by Hon. James S. Rollins, Robert L. Todd, Professor George C. Swallow, Rev. W. T. Ellington, Captain H. C. Pierce and others, all bearing testimony to the high character, ability and services of Colonel Switzler, with expressions of personal regret at his leaving Columbia. Resolutions were also passed by the meeting eulogistic of him as a journalist, legislator and citizen—such resolutions as but few men of any community of any state live to see passed and published in commendation of them by their old neighbors and friends.

COLONEL H. L. ROUTT.

LIBERTY.

HENRY LEWIS ROUTT was born April 22, 1824, in Woodford county, Kentucky. His father, Rodham Routt, was a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and moved to Kentucky at an early date, where he continued his former business as a farmer. He died in 1850. The grandfather of Colonel Routt was a native of Wales, immigrated to America early in the eighteenth century, and was subsequently a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Rodham Routt married Miss Phœbe Blanton, a native of Virginia. She died in 1850, two months before her husband's death. They had eight children, four of whom are living—Henry being the youngest. They educated Henry at the common schools of the neighborhood and subsequently at Transylvania College in Lexington, Kentucky, where he graduated in both the literary and law departments. His early intellectual inclinations led him to prepare himself for the legal profession. His father was in good circumstances and gave his son every facility for fitting himself for his chosen profession. He read law one year with Hon. Thomas F. Marshall and with William B. Kincaid, at Versailles, Kentucky, before entering Transylvania law school, and after graduating located at Versailles, where he began practice as the partner of Herman

Bowmer, Jr., an old lawyer there; but subsequently dissolved the partnership and moved to Liberty, Clay county, Missouri, where he entered into a law partnership with Thomas W. W. DeCorsey, Esq., and the firm continued until 1846. During their law partnership they bought the printing office of the *Liberty Banner*, and conducted that journal nearly three years. After disposing of his interest in the paper, Colonel Routt also dissolved the legal partnership with Mr. DeCorsey, and with a few exceptions when he was for a short time in partnership with other gentlemen, he has been alone in the practice.

Colonel Routt rapidly grew in favor with the people as a lawyer, and in three years had an extensive criminal practice. In connection with Colonel A. W. Doniphan he conducted the defense of almost every criminal case in Northwestern Missouri. In his long experience as a criminal lawyer the Colonel was only the prosecutor in one case, and in that the man was convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary. After serving his term, he presented himself in Parkville, Platte county, at a public meeting of which Colonel Routt was orator, and after interrupting the Colonel, who was speaking, he announced his intention of killing him, stating he had come there for that purpose. Colonel Routt did not propose being killed, and the would-be assassin lost his life by his foolhardiness.

Our readers will remember the celebrated libel suit of James H. Birch *vs.* Thomas H. Benton. In that litigation Colonel Routt was Mr. Benton's lawyer, assisted by Hon. Waldo P. Johnson. They conducted the case from its beginning, carrying it through several counties in Missouri, and, when the verdict was rendered against Mr. Benton, appealed it to the supreme court, where the decision was reversed.

During the Mexican war Colonel Routt was adjutant of Colonel William Gilpin's Missouri regiment —known as the "Indian Command." Colonel Gilpin afterward became governor of Colorado, and is still living there. The regiment served in New Mexico, and Colonel Routt remained there until his failing health compelled him to return to Fort Leavenworth. At the close of the war the regiment was disbanded and he resumed his practice at Liberty.

In the war of the Rebellion Colonel Routt commanded a Missouri regiment, and served with General Price; but again bad health caused him to quit the service. On returning to Liberty he was arrested for high treason and sent to the military prison at St. Louis. At the instance of Provost-Marshal J. O. Broadhead and other friends he was unconditionally pardoned by President Lincoln. He then remained in that city until the close of the war when he returned to Liberty, where he is still engaged in the practice of his profession.

Colonel Routt has been a decided Democrat all his life, but never an office-seeker. He was appointed judge of the common pleas court of Clay county in 1854 and held the office until 18—. He was also for a long time a stockholder in and attorney for the Commercial Savings Bank of Liberty.

In his religious views he is extremely liberal, respecting the opinions of other men, but tenacious in his own—which are of the advanced independent school. On all the prominent theological differences he is a patient and untiring student and profound thinker.

During the past four or five years he has been an uncompromising advocate of the temperance cause, with his money, his personal influence and his powerful oratorical talent, tearing down the common enemy of our nation and building the temples of temperance in villages and cities formerly cursed with the dens of King Alcohol. Clay county was at one time almost over-run by saloons and saloon keepers; but thanks to the fearless, unswerving, unceasing war he made upon them through legal processes, there is now but one liquor saloon in the whole county. He is at present District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar of Missouri.

In July, 1846, Henry L. Routt and Miss Catherine M. Bright were married. She is a native of Shelbyville, Kentucky, and a niece of Dr. John Bright, of Louisville. There have been born to them six children, only two of whom are now (1878) living: Rodham, aged eighteen, now at William Jewell College; and Mattie Jane, twelve years of age.

A prominent gentleman of Clay county, who has long known our subject intimately, favors us with this pen-picture:

"Colonel Routt is a man of *distingue*. He is six feet two and one-half inches high, and, although he measures forty-two inches around the chest, is so perfect a physical form that the impression made in looking at him is that he is 'tall and slender.' He is a splendid horseman, and if he had been trained for a cavalry commander would certainly have been the finest looking American general on horseback.

He is a man of sanguine, nervous temperament, and whatever cause he espouses, does it with his might. In early life he was given to dissipation, forming a habit of drinking which would have been the ruin of almost any other man. But with his iron will he overcame it, and is now and has been for the last five years an effective temperance worker.

"He is profoundly versed in medical jurisprudence, and few physicians would stand a better examination in anatomy than he. Beyond that branch, he is not a lawyer distinguished for profound 'learning in the law;' but he is a practitioner of wonderful acuteness and tact. As an advocate he is not a man of pathos, but of strength, carrying a jury, not by melting appeals, but by a strong and striking presentation of the case. Hence his *forte* is not in a case where delicate feelings and sensibilities are involved; but in grave matters of 'men and things' his presentation of them to a court or jury is overwhelming, almost irresistible. He is a close observer of men and things, the strong and the weak points in individual character seldom escaping his observation.

"He is an earnest opponent when he dislikes, a warm friend when he likes. But he is never mean or unmanly. So, that those who were his worst enemies, often become afterward his best friends. Never in office nor seeking office, his reputation is local. Never selfish, he has not been a money-getter. His ability as a lawyer always commands enough, and more, for a competence; but his public spirit impels him to expend all his surplus in any cause that he espouses."

CAPTAIN CHARLES BINGLEY McAFEE.

SPRINGFIELD.

CHARLES BINGLEY McAFEE was born March 28, 1832, in Fayette county, Kentucky. His father, Robert McAfee, was a native of Kentucky, a farmer by occupation, removed to Marion county, Missouri, when Charles was an infant, and died there in 1872. His mother, Martha J. Cavanaugh, is a native of Virginia, and is still living at the age of seventy-three years.

Young McAfee left his father's roof at seventeen years of age, to begin the battle of life alone. He worked at the carpenter's trade, making fanning mills, until nearly twenty-one years old, employing his leisure hours in the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, in Harrison county, Missouri, where he practiced his profession until the breaking out of the civil war. He enlisted in what was known as Nevell's battalion Missouri volunteers, and was 1st lieutenant of his company. He was afterward unanimously elected captain. During the year 1864 and 1865 he was on the staff of Brigadier-General Sanborn, who commanded the district known as Southwest Missouri, in the capacity of District Judge Advocate, with headquarters at Springfield. In April, 1865 he was commissioned major in the 13th Missouri Veteran volunteers, but soon after resigned his commission, the war having practically closed. During the time he was stationed at Springfield he formed the acquaintance of Colonel, now Governor John S. Phelps, and a warm friendship sprang up between them which resulted in the formation of a partnership for the practice of law in Springfield. This partnership lasted until the election of John S. Phelps as Governor. Previous to the latter event Benjamin M. Massey had been admitted to the partnership, and the firm style at present is McAfee & Massey.

He has always been a Democrat and has taken a deep interest in political affairs. In 1868 he was the candidate of his party for representative from the 4th Congressional District, and although defeated, ran far ahead of his ticket. In 1872 he was again nominated for Congress, but was again defeated, this time by less than a hundred votes, although the Republicans carried the district for President and state officers by about seventeen hundred majority. In 1875 he was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention.

He is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers, soundest reasoners and most convincing speakers in the Southwest. His practice extends through Jasper, Lawrence, Newton, Polk, Dallas, Christian, Webster and Greene counties.

Physically, he is a man of full height, large muscular frame and a constitution that will bear the most

arduous and protracted labor. He is a man of great mental force, taking broad and liberal views, with a comprehensive grasp of mind strongly impregnated with practical common sense. Without education or means, he has succeeded in occupying a front rank in the bar of Missouri, and among the best trained minds in the state.

He was married in 1863 to Miss Martha E. Ritchey, daughter of Hon. A. H. Ritchey, of Newton county, Missouri.

JAMES GREGORY CLARK, A. M.

LIBERTY.

JAMES G. CLARK, a son of James H. and Jane A. (Gregory) Clark, was born in Millwood, Clarke county, Virginia. His father was a leading merchant of that place.

James was educated at the University of Virginia, and after graduating became assistant professor in his *Alma Mater*. He always showed a decided preference for mathematics, and contemplated perfecting himself in civil engineering and taking that as his chosen life work; but after teaching he concluded to devote his entire energies to that profession. In 1860 he was elected to the honorable position of professor of mathematics in the Columbian College, District of Columbia, which position he held one year, when he enlisted in the Rockbridge artillery of the Confederate army, and participated in the first battle of Manassas and Jackson's Valley campaign.

In 1862 he was appointed captain of artillery in the ordnance department, and assigned duty at Macon, Georgia. In 1863 he was promoted to be chief ordnance officer of Cheatham's River division of the army of Tennessee, which position he held until the close of the war, when he surrendered with Johnson's army at Greensboro, North Carolina, after which he returned to his former position in Columbian College. He held this position for six years, when the college becoming financially embarrassed, was compelled to reduce the faculty to three. He then engaged in teaching elsewhere for two years when he was elected professor of mathematics in William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri, which position he still holds.

In 1875 he wrote a very important work on mathematics, published in Ray's Series, entitled "Elements of the Infinitesimal Calculus."

November 2, 1865, at Portsmouth, Virginia, he married Miss Jennie Hume, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hume. Mrs. Clark only lived one year. June 30, 1868, he married Miss Kate M. Morfit, daughter of the late Henry M. Morfit, of Baltimore, Maryland. Professor Clark is a member of the Baptist church.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR, JR.

HOWARD.

SAMUEL C. MAJOR, JR., was born in Fayette, Howard county, Missouri, November 24, 1840. His father, Samuel C. Major, Sr., is a native of Kentucky and emigrated to Missouri in 1821, settling in Howard county, where some years afterward he was married to Elizabeth Daly. For nearly half a century they have lived in that county, and their house has ever been recognized as the home of old Kentucky hospitality. Mr. Major, Sr., has been for over thirty years public administrator of Howard county, with the exception of four years that he held the receivership of the United States land office at Fayette, having received the appointment from President Taylor. He is now in the enjoyment of the confidence and esteem of an extensive acquaintance in the county and throughout the state.

Samuel C. Major, Jr., was educated at Central College, in his native town, graduating with honor in

1858. In 1859 he went to Jefferson City, Missouri, and read law with a brother-in-law—General James B. Gardenhire, one of the ablest lawyers in the state and at one time Attorney General. In 1860 Mr. Major was admitted to the bar, being less than twenty years of age. Owing to the disturbed condition of the country, and Missouri in particular, he did not commence the practice of his profession until 1863. He then opened an office in Fayette, which has ever had the reputation of having an array of legal talent second to no other town in the state. Here he very early took a leading position, for several years filling the offices of county and prosecuting attorney with distinguished ability. His practice has constantly increased, and though still quite a young man, he has attained a position at the bar equaled by few and excelled by none of his years. He at present represents the 7th Senatorial District of Missouri in her state legislature, and during last winter, which was his first session, received the flattering compliment from a correspondent of the Kansas City *Times* of being the ablest debater in the senate. As a practitioner in his profession, he has few superiors.

Mr. Major, though not a member of any church, has a great respect for religion, his parents being prominent members of the Baptist church, and his wife of the Protestant Episcopal church. In politics he has ever been a Democrat.

He was married on December 20, 1866, to Ione, daughter of the late Dr. John A. Talbot, of Howard county, one of the most accomplished and best men of the country, and his daughter is worthy of her distinguished parentage. He has three children, a son and two daughters.

Mr. Major is still a young man, and if he does not record his name still higher in the temple of honor, he will greatly disappoint the expectations of his friends.

MAJOR ROBERT JAMES McELHANEY.

SPRINGFIELD.

MAJOR ROBERT J. McELHANEY, President of the 1st National Bank of Springfield, Missouri, was born in Granger county, Tennessee, April 6, 1817. His parents, George McElhaney and Lucy Pollard, were born in Botetourt county, Virginia, of Scotch-Irish parentage. They had five children, four of whom are now living, all in Greene county, Missouri. Robert's father died when he was seven years old, in 1824; his mother in 1866. Soon after his father's death, Robert went to Blunt county, Tennessee, and was there employed working on a farm until he was eighteen years of age. At the age of twenty-one he left Tennessee in company with Colonel John Bunch, and came to Springfield, Missouri, where he engaged in mercantile business, which he followed until 1867, in Springfield, St. Louis and Rolla.

Under President Polk's administration he was postmaster at Springfield. He was major of militia in 1840, and in the late war commanded a company of volunteers in the 46th Missouri infantry. He was a strong Unionist, and suffered severe financial losses in the struggle. He was one of the founders and original stockholders of the Springfield Bank, under the old state banking system, and also organized the 1st National Bank of Springfield, in 1870, and for eight years has successfully conducted its business. He was commissioned by Governor Fletcher to sell the Southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, and in all has proved himself a man of great financial ability.

Mr. and Mrs. McElhaney came to the town of Springfield when it was a mere hamlet, forty years ago, and have been identified with all its interests, assisting in its development and liberally devising for improvement, as well as for all that concerns the prosperity of Greene county.

He was married in 1838 to Miss Cordelia M. Bunch, a native of Granger county, Tennessee. Her parents were of Scotch and German ancestry, and lived to a good old age. The mother was a Clay, sister of General C. C. Clay, of Alabama, at one time a senator from that state. Mr. and Mrs. McElhaney have had nine children, only three of whom are now living: Margaret M., wife of Hon. S. H. Boyd, whose sketch appears in this volume;

Robert L., cashier of the 1st National Bank at Springfield; and Lula, wife of Colonel Campbell, a large planter residing in Vicksburg, Mississippi, and at one time a member of the Mississippi Legislature.

Major McElhaney has been a member of the M. E. church thirty years, is active in the denomination and for many years superintended its Sunday school. His early political views were Democratic, decidedly so, but during the war and since he has been an outspoken Republican. The Major has a strong and vigorous constitution and is a well preserved man of sixty years, possesses sound common sense and first class business habits, of which his financial success is the conclusive proof. Commencing life with no capital but his energy and no education but the instructions of poverty, he has won his way to wealth and demonstrated his ability to conduct large moneyed institutions with marked success.

EDWIN R. McKEE.

MEMPHIS.

OF all the different professions, none afford greater opportunity for the development of native ability than the legal profession; a fair proof of which may be seen in the successful career of Edwin R. McKee, son of Thomas and Maria (Rice) McKee, who were natives of Harrison county, Indiana. He was born August 31, 1844, in Knox county, Illinois, from which county his father was sent to the state senate for several terms; he was also an officer in the Black Hawk and Mexican wars. Edwin assisted his father in the work of the farm, and prepared for college at the Lombard University, of Galesburg, Illinois, and, in 1863, graduated from the Western College, of Linn county, Iowa. In 1865 he began the study of law at Galesburg, and in 1867 was admitted to the bar in Clarke county, Missouri. Locating in Waterloo, he practiced law one year, when he removed to Memphis, where he formed a partnership with the Hon. Levi J. Waggoner, and continued his professional duties until 1869, when he returned to Clarke county, and in 1872 served the county as prosecuting attorney.

In 1875 Mr. McKee permanently located at Memphis, where he is recognized as a leading attorney. He is in politics a Democrat, but has never held public office, aside from his term in Clarke county.

In 1861 he entered, as a private soldier, company K, 1st Iowa infantry, and participated in the battle of Wilson's Creek, in which he received three severe wounds. He was discharged at the end of three months active service.

December 22, 1869, Mr. McKee married Miss Frances A., daughter of the Hon. Nathaniel F. Givens, a prominent attorney of Cahoka, Clarke county, Missouri.

Mr. McKee, by his strict attention to business, has steadily risen to a position of prominence, and to a warm place in the confidence of the people.

THEODORE G. RECHOW.

BOLIVAR.

THEODORE GUSTAVE RECHOW was born December 8, 1847, in Polish Prussia, and is the oldest of three children born to Frederick Rechow and Wilhelmina Pufahl. His father emigrated from Polish Prussia in 1852, settled first in St. Louis and afterward in Guttenberg, Clayton county, Iowa, where in 1858 he came to his death by drowning in the Mississippi river. He was a stone mason by trade.

Theodore G. Rechow attended the public schools of St. Louis and Guttenberg prior to his twelfth year, at which age he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's

trade; but meeting with unkind treatment he ran away from Cassville, Grant county, Wisconsin, and went to Sparta, Monroe county. Here he worked at his trade during evenings and spare moments, and by this means paid his board while attending school. This was continued until he was fifteen years old. At that time he enlisted as a teamster in the service of the quartermaster of the Missouri department. This service he continued until July 14, 1863, when he enlisted as a private soldier in a company of the 2d Kansas cavalry, and participated in the different campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas until the close of the war. The regiment was mustered out of service at Lawrence, Kansas, August 17, 1865. He remained in Lawrence a few months, then located in Bolivar, Polk county, Missouri, where he opened a shop and carried on his trade, employing his leisure hours in the study of law. He was admitted to practice January 4, 1870. He opened an office in Bolivar where he has acquired a good practice, as well as throughout the 14th Judicial District.

He has taken little interest in politics except of a local nature but has devoted his entire time and energies to the requirements of his profession. He was a delegate to the Democratic congressional convention in 1874, and also to the state convention of 1876.

He is liberal in his religious views; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

He was married May 21, 1866, to Miss Lydia James, daughter of Hugh and Mary F. James, of Osceola, St. Clair county. They have three children.

CAPTAIN EUGENE BARTLETT MILLETT.

KANSAS CITY.

AMONG the first in importance of the great interests of the New West is the live stock trade, of which the subject of this sketch, Captain Eugene Bartlett Millett is a good representative. He was the eldest son of Samuel and Clementine (Bartlett) Millett, born in Washington county, Texas, April 25, 1838. His father, a native of Maine, was born at Brunswick, in 1800, of French and English parentage. He received a liberal education, and for several years engaged in teaching

In the year 1829 he removed to Texas and settled near Houston, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was a man fond of adventure and possessed of great energy and nerve. In many encounters with the Indians he participated, and also in nearly all of the battles between the Texans and Mexicans, being at the Grass fight, the beginning of hostilities, and at the battle of San Jacinto, which ended in establishing the freedom of Texas and she became a republic. In 1849 he fitted out an expedition and made an overland journey to the new gold regions of California. He returned to Texas two years after, where he continued to live until his death in 1863.

The mother of our subject is still living, now sixty-three years of age, having a beautiful home in Austin, Texas, and with her a daughter, Laura, the youngest of her children and a lady of fine culture and taste. Her other two sons, Alonzo and Hiram W. Millett, are interested with Eugene in his stock business, and are both gentlemen of marked intelligence, good business qualifications and exemplary habits. Both are unmarried, and make their home with their mother, when not required elsewhere by their extended business operations.

Eugene had good advantages for education in the schools of Seguin. When sixteen years of age his fearlessness and love of adventure was gratified by joining Callahan's expedition in pursuit of hostile Indians into Mexico, which was attended with much danger and loss of life, there being several engagements, which terminated in the defeat of the Indians, and for several years afterward they ceased their depredations upon the frontier settlements.

After this eventful history in his early life, he attended school for two years at Seguin, and then, at the age of eighteen, with a capital of three hundred and fifty dollars, commenced business for himself. He went about two hundred miles into the interior of Mexico and bought ponies, which he sold in Texas at a good profit. His father vainly attempted to dissuade him from this pursuit, because of the personal hazard attending it at that time, but perceiving the success of his first year's operations, withdrew

E. B. Millett

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his objections and increased his capital. Young Millett continued this trade until 1860, when he established a ranch on San Geramino creek, six miles from Seguin, and commenced breeding horses. When the war began, in 1861, he engaged in the purchase of horses and mules for the Confederate government, and in the fall of that year delivered one thousand five hundred head of cattle at Prairie Marmou, Louisiana, filling the first contract with the Confederate government for their supply of fresh beef from Texas.

Thoroughly Southern in his education and sympathies, and realizing the magnitude of the impending struggle, he determined to participate and returning to Texas recruited Company B, Wood's regiment of cavalry, which, as captain, he commanded until the close of the war. He served chiefly in the Trans-Mississippi country and was in several important engagements including the Red River expedition against General Banks.

Returning to his ranch at the close of the war, he collected what depredations of various kinds had left of his stock, from which he realized eight hundred and fifty dollars, which was his entire capital as he commenced anew his operations in the stock business which have since been such a magnificent success.

In the spring of 1866 he took charge of a herd of five hundred cattle belonging to Ewing, Myers & Co., his own capital being invested. It was his intention to drive them to Westport, Missouri, but was unable to reach that point on account of the opposition of an armed mob of citizens in Missouri, who were alarmed about the Texas stock fever. He was compelled to turn at once and leave the state, directly on the route by which he had entered. But not to be beaten in this way, he succeeded by another route, after much opposition and delay, in driving these cattle through the entire state of Missouri, crossing the Mississippi river at St. Louis, into Illinois, and thence into the interior of that state, stopping near Springfield, where he purchased large quantities of feed. The people in that vicinity were soon alarmed and excited, and called a meeting to consider some means of getting them removed from the state. Captain Millett attended this meeting, and after hearing much talk of a threatening and excited character, he addressed the people and gave them a history of his experience with his Texas herd, frankly telling them of the alarm and opposition which had been manifested in Missouri, but that he had stopped where he was with the intention of staying, and that if it was necessary he should die in defending his rights, assuring them at the same time that there was no cause for alarm, and that he would be responsible for all damages. The result of this meeting was to create a general good feeling, and he remained without opposition until he had disposed of his herd, and also another nearly as large, which had been driven through for him to dispose of. He found a profitable market for both herds, and realized for his share twenty-six hundred dollars. Returning to Texas, the following year was spent in buying horses and taking them to Mississippi for a market, realizing only a fair pecuniary gain for his services.

In the winter of 1868 he commenced buying cattle in Texas and delivering them in large herds to shipping points on the Kansas Pacific, Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé railroads, in Kansas, Nebraska, Utah and Nevada. In the spring of 1868 he delivered five hundred beef cattle at Abilene, Kansas, being among the first drovers there after a shipping point was established, and realized a profit of three thousand five hundred dollars in gold. The next year he delivered a herd of a thousand head, after a drive of eight months, to Argenta station, on the Central Pacific Railroad in Nevada, on which he realized a profit of six thousand dollars. In the year of 1870 he drove two herds, one of twelve hundred beeves, which he sold at Abilene, and the other of mixed cattle, he refitted at that point and drove to Utah. His profits this year were twelve thousand dollars. In 1871 he drove another large herd, but finding the market much depreciated, he secured a contract to supply the Sioux Indians with beef, and thus desposed of them.

In the fall of 1871 he entered into partnership with Major Seth Mabry, a well known stock dealer, for the purpose of more extensive operations. They first located a ranch with over four thousand head of young cattle in Idaho territory, the results of which, not being satisfactory, they established another in Nebraska. In the fall of 1874 Captain Millett and his partner conceived the idea of controlling the Texas cattle trade. To this end they united their interests with Dewees & Ellison, and bought for the trade fifty-six thousand cattle and nine hundred saddle ponies. Major Mabry went to New York City and secured the contract for supplying beef to the Sioux Indians, which contract, together with twenty-six thousand head of cattle, they afterward sold to J. W. Bosler, a former contractor. The remainder of the herd was sold to feeders and grazers in Nebraska

and Colorado. Messrs. Mabry & Millett held a controlling interest in the business, and realized as the profits of the year, over one hundred thousand dollars. He then established the Millett cattle ranch.

This ranch Mr. Millett located in Baylor county, Northern Texas, in 1875, at that time a dangerous frontier, being one hundred and sixty miles west of Fort Worth and contiguous to the noted Blanco Cañon, the pass for Indians to and from New Mexico to the Indian Territory and also for the Mexican Raiders. From 1867 to 1873 the stock ranches of that country were almost depleted by Indians stealing cattle in bodies and transferring them to Mexicans, who would sell them to Santa Fé traders. In 1873 there was an expedition fitted up in Colorado of Texans, John Hitson at the head, which re-captured about four thousand head of cattle, scattered the dealers in all directions and having the effect to break up that kind of traffic.

But another obstacle perhaps as much to be feared in establishing this ranch was the indolence and carelessness of the buffalo hunters in neglecting their camp fires, which required great vigilence in watching, and frequently caused days and nights of labor by a large force of men in fighting prairie fires to protect the ranges for the cattle.

These hunters had followed the trail of large herds from Wyoming, Colorado and Kansas, down into the Pan-Handle country near this ranch. At first these buffaloes were to be seen in countless herds, but the daily slaughter for their hides, in which one man killed enough to employ five skinners, and has been known to kill seventy at one stand, has caused them gradually to disappear even in Texas, although an immense throng is still to be seen one hundred miles west of this ranch.

Amidst the difficulties and dangers above mentioned Captain Millett bought and located in the fall and early winter of 1875 fifteen thousand cattle, with his brothers in charge. By transferring these from Southern Texas to a more northern latitude, parallel thirty-two and one-half, it seemed to eradicate their inter-breeding, and in one year's time the improvement was so great that the class as southern cattle had to a great extent lost their identity. In the spring of 1876 he purchased forty-four head of good graded Durham bulls of Mr. Curtright, a gentleman of intelligence and enterprise, who had made great efforts in Texas to introduce the Short Horns. Thirty head of this stock afterward died, as the effect of of too sudden a change of condition, but the result of the enterprise the following year was eight hundred and fifty half-breed calves, some of which sold when yearlings for twenty-five dollars each. In the spring of 1877 he bought thirty head of thoroughbreds, half males and half females, of Kentucky Stock, paying first-class prices. In the fall of 1877 he expended $14,000 in grades and thoroughbreds. He now has a herd of Short Horns numbering over three hundred, many of which as individual specimens are not excelled for color, weight and beauty —pedigrees perfect, the increase of which he intends to utilize himself. This season over one hundred of his males of high grade and thoroughbred are with thirty-five hundred of his best Texas cows, which are placed to herd in two respective lots, and penned during the breeding season. His main herd is guarded by one hundred and fifty half-breed yearling males and some select specimens of his Texas stock.

Captain Millett has devised a system of organization and management of his ranch, equal to a well-drilled military company. The line of circumference around the ranges of his main herd are fully sixty miles. On this line camps are established from six to eight miles apart, where two herders are stationed, who meet each day, riding along this line watching and turning in stock. If perchance there should be a trail showing that some had wandered outside these limits, one herder is dispatched to headquarters, and a "boss-man" with five or six others, a wagon and twenty or thirty extra horses sent in pursuit. On this ranch last year there were turned loose thirty-three thousand cattle, and the entire drift did not exceed five thousand. He has bought and located there about eleven thousand head of cattle this year (1878), nine thousand steers and two thousand cows. Aside from ranch matters, he has supplied for two years ten thousand head each year in filling an Indian contract for beef. On this ranch two "round-ups" are had each year, for the benefit of other cattle neighbors, whose stock may have strayed into their midst. On these occasions a notification to the herders is given the day before, when they all gradually commence driving in their lines. The next morning from one-half to two-thirds of the entire number will be found quietly submitting to the "round-up," to be selected and driven out as needed for any purpose. From this ranch about eighteen days drive over good grasses brings them to Fort Dodge, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad, ten days to the terminus of the Texas Pacific,

and twelve days to Denison, on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad.

Captain Millett claims that where he is located he can produce as good a quality of cattle for feeding purposes, cheaper and more accessible to the corn-producing sections of Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, than elsewhere. The grasses, of which there are various kinds, are of the finest quality, together with an immense crop of Mesquit beans every dry year, about six inches in length, full of seed and saccharine matter, and very nutritious to all kinds of stock and four-footed game. Old, worn out and broken down horses will put on a new and sleek coat in twenty or thirty days, more glossy than the groomed steeds of the crowded cities.

For his Durhams, Captain Millett has established a separate ranch about six miles distant from that of his main herd, with which they are never allowed to mix. They are under the control and direction of a competent man, who keeps a record of everything concerning them. He is making many improvements upon this ranch, which is already becoming celebrated, and his short horn herd will undoubtedly soon be the largest of any in the West.

In this connection it is proper to say that much is due to the untiring energy and devotion of his two brothers—Alonzo and Hiram—to this great stock enterprise, in which they are now quite largely interested. The entire interests of the three include a herd next to the largest in the United States, and in quality by none excelled.

This is but a meager outline of the history and operations of one who by his own enterprise and square dealing has already accumulated a fortune, and whose stock trade now reaches over five hundred thousand dollars annually. His efforts and experiments in introducing the short horns, and improving the grades of Texas stock, is a matter of great interest to stockmen throughout the West, and bids fair to be a grand success.

Captain Millett is a man of good personal appearance, of medium height, stoutly built, weighing about one hundred and sixty pounds. He is chivalrous, whole-souled and generous in disposition, and good judgment and business tact he certainly evinces in so successfully conducting his extensive operations.

On the 6th day of September, 1876, at Quincy, Illinois, he married Miss Ida, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Judge Burtner. He has recently purchased and now occupies the elegant residence on the bluff between Sixth and Seventh streets, one of the finest and probably the most expensive in construction in Kansas City.

SAMUEL C. RUBEY, M. D.

MACON CITY.

THE standing of every profession is marked by the character of the men who represent it. Deplorable as it is, it is nevertheless true, that the inducements offered by the medical profession for the gratification of personal ambition and the accomplishment of selfish ends, has drawn into it men whose influence has been only to degrade the profession. When, therefore, we find a man of true worth and genuine ability giving his energies to the elevation of the profession, it is but just that he should receive the eulogies of men. In this class of the medical fraternity we would place Samuel C. Rubey, the subject of this sketch. He was born September 15, 1803, in Wayne county, Kentucky. His father, Thomas Rubey, was a native of Virginia, but subsequently settled in Cooper county, Missouri, in 1820 He followed through life agricultural pursuits. His mother, Jane Carson, was a native of Tennessee.

Samuel's boyhood days were spent in Todd county, Kentucky, and his early education obtained from the common schools of that county. At the age of seventeen he began to prepare for the ministry, and attended theological instructions under Rev. R. D. Morrow, D. D., of Cooper county, Missouri. In 1824 he took charge of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Pike county, Missouri. He labored assiduously as a minister of the gospel in the same county for fifteen years. In 1842 he began to read medicine and attended lectures at the McDowell Medical College, of St. Louis, and the Keokuk Medical College, of Iowa, graduating from the latter in 1850. In 1855 he located in Macon City, and

began the practice of his profession. Here he has since resided, and by strict attention to his professional duties has won a wide reputation and built up an extensive practice. In 1827 he married Miss Elizabeth Allison, of Pike county, Missouri, who died in 1869. In 1870 he married Miss Catherine Johnson, of Howard county, Missouri, who died in 1876. In 1877 he married Miss M. D. Griffin, of St. Louis county, Missouri.

Dr. Rubey is now (1877) seventy-four years of age. His constitution is strong and his prospects good for many happy years to come. Such is the outline of the life of one whose true merit and genuine worth entitles him to prominence and esteem.

JUDGE EDWARD W. KNOTT.

MACON CITY.

EDWARD W. KNOTT was born in Marion county, Kentucky, March 11, 1833. His father, Joseph P. Knott, was a native of Maryland, followed the occupation of a farmer through life and died in Meade county, Kentucky, in 1852. His mother, Maria Irvine McElroy, was a native of Marion county, Kentucky, and the daughter of William E. McElroy, a farmer, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky and settled in Marion county.

Edward W. Knott was reared on the farm of his father. His early education was obtained in the ordinary country schools of his day. In 1853, at the age of twenty, he emigrated to Missouri and began bookkeeping for a dry goods house in Memphis, Scotland county. In this business he was assiduously engaged for about six years. In 1861 he located in Randolph county and engaged in agricultural pursuits until the spring of 1864, when he removed to Lebanon, Kentucky, and again engaged in bookkeeping. In that occupation he continued until 1870. In 1871 he returned to Missouri and located at Macon City, where he has since resided. He read law and was admitted to the bar in 1871, but never actively engaged in the practice. He was appointed in 1873, by Governor Woodson, probate judge of Macon county, and in the fall of that year was elected to that position by the people. In politics Judge Knott is a Democrat. In religion he is a Presbyterian.

He was married in 1856 to Miss Mattie C. McCoy, daughter of Campbell McCoy, a farmer of Jefferson county, Kentucky. Judge Knott has filled every station to which he has been called with characteristic energy and ability. His business education has been of the most thorough character, and while he is in social life known as a most affable gentleman, he allows no recreation to interpose between him and the business in hand. As judge of the probate court, he has given entire satisfaction to all who have had business relations with him.

THOMAS H. KEMP.

CHILLICOTHE.

THOMAS H. KEMP was born October 2, 1836, in Queen Anne county, Maryland. His father, Thomas H. Kemp, and his mother, Mary Denny, were both natives of that state, the former of Talbot county, the latter of Queen Anne county. His father was of Scotch descent, his ancestors having been among the first settlers of Maryland. His mother was of Irish extraction, and her family was among the oldest in the state.

Thomas H. Kemp, the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm of his father, and received a liberal education at Queenstown Academy, from which institution he graduated in 1856. Under the instruction of Hon. John M. Robinson, a prominent jurist of Maryland, he pursued the study of law for two years and was admitted to the bar in 1858, at Centreville, Queen Anne county, Maryland. He entered upon the active duties of his profession at

Denton, Caroline county, in that state, where he remained in the enjoyment of an extensive practice for seventeen years. In 1875 he immigrated to Missouri and first settled at Oregon, Holt county, practicing there till March, 1877, when he removed to Chillicothe, Livingston county. He was elected public prosecutor of Caroline county, Maryland, in 1859, and held the office four years. In 1863 he was elected to represent Caroline county in the Maryland Legislature, and on the assembling of that body he was chosen speaker of the house. In 1867 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Caroline county, and discharged its duties six years. In 1873 he was again elected public prosecutor, but the compensation was not sufficient to induce him to undertake its duties, and he declined the office. He removed to the West soon after.

His practice in Oregon was confined to the United States district and circuit courts at Jefferson City.

In politics he is a Democrat. He is a member of the Presbyterian church.

He was married November 25, 1858, to Miss Sallie Elizabeth Turner, a native of Calvert county, Maryland, and daughter of Dr. John Turner, a prominent physician of that county.

HON. G. W. MILLER.

JEFFERSON CITY.

G. W. MILLER, the present judge of the First Judicial District of Missouri, is a native of Kentucky, having been born in that part of Christian county now composing Todd county. His father, John Miller, settled there about the year 1804, and made it his home until the spring of 1818, when he emigrated to Missouri, which was then only a territory, and settled in Howard county near where Glasgow now stands. John Miller was a prominent man in the state during his lifetime; he represented his county in the Missouri Legislature in 1822 and in 1824. In 1825 he removed to Cooper county, and in 1828 was elected to the Senate of Missouri; for several succeeding years he was a member of one branch or the other of the State Legislature. President Polk appointed him Indian agent for the Omaha agency. He has always been an earnest Democrat, and was a member of the first state convention that party held in Missouri; it met at Jefferson City January 8, 1828, and selected electoral candidates in favor of Andrew Jackson for the presidency. Mr. Miller was a man of marked characteristics, vigorous intellect, and was very popular. He died in Cooper county in 1866.

His son, G. W. Miller, went to Jefferson City in the spring of 1828, and for a short time taught a small school. In 1829 he commenced the study of law in the office of R. W. Wells, then attorney general of the state and afterward United States district judge.

He was admitted to the bar and began the practice at Jefferson City, in 1831, but did not engage actively in his profession until 1837.

In the fall of 1829 Mr. Miller was appointed postmaster at Jefferson City, and continued in that office twelve years. In 1832 he was elected to the Missouri house of representatives from Cole county, and reëlected in 1834. In 1838 he was elected to the Missouri Senate, and reëlected for two consecutive terms of four years each; but after serving one session of his third term, he resigned to accept the appointment from Governor Edwards of state auditor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of James N. McDearmon.

About the year 1849 a fierce political contest sprang up between Colonel Benton and a portion of his old friends. The conflict was bitter, and each party selected their strongest man—the anti-Benton Democrats, as they were called, chose (the late) Judge Scott for their champion, while Mr. Miller espoused the cause of Benton, and on the points at issue, became a candidate for the senate in 1850. Of course, the canvass was active and determined. Mr. Miller was elected, and served one session, when he resigned.

In 1851 he was elected judge of the circuit court for the 1st Judicial District of Missouri, and was reëlected for two consecutive terms of six years each. He was a candidate for the fourth term, but owing to the proscriptive operation of the disfranchisement

ordinance, was defeated. In 1874 he was again a candidate for the same position, was elected by a handsome majority, and still occupies the bench.

Judge Miller needs no eulogy at our hands. Occupying the bench by the suffrages of the profession and people, for nearly a quarter of a century, consecutively, speaks for him more complimentary than he would permit us to. He was one of the very few circuit judges who continued holding his courts during the war.

In 1832 Judge Miller was married to Miss Louisa Basye, daughter of Major Alfred Basye, (now deceased), an old citizen of the state and of Jefferson City. She was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, but came with her father to Howard county, Missouri, about the same time the elder Miller and family moved there. Both Major Basye and Mr. Miller represented Howard county in the legislature of 1822–3 and of 1824–5. The Judge's wife is an estimable lady, and comes from one of the most respectable families in Kentucky; her sister married Judge A. King, of St. Louis. Judge Miller has four daughters, whose education was completed at Boonville Female Seminary—the Judge making that place his residence in 1854–5 for that purpose. All four are now married, and each to a lawyer: one to H. A. Clough, of Denver; one to John M. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; one D. A. McMillan, of Boonville, and the other to W. S. Pope, of Jefferson City—all highly respectable gentlemen.

Judge Miller has been a life-long Democrat, but conservative in his view and feelings; he espoused the cause of the Union in the late war, but opposed the "Drake Constitution" for the state's organic law—which opposition probably secured him the only political defeat of his life.

WILLIAM BRADFORD GRIMES.

KANSAS CITY.

WILLIAM BRADFORD GRIMES, only son of Richard Grimes and Charlotte Bradford, was born at Rocky Hill, Hartford county, Connecticut, September 15, 1825. His father was of Scotch lineage, born in Rocky Hill in 1789. He commenced his career as a seaman at the age of ten, bare headed and bare footed, but became the master and owner of a brig at twenty-one. He followed a seafaring life for over forty years, during a great portion of which time he traded quite extensively between New York and Liverpool, and afterward between Quebec, Mexican ports and Trinidad, dealing in horses and mules, the last years being devoted to the Texas trade. Captain Richard Grimes ultimately settled in Matagorda county, Texas, where he was engaged in the stock business until his death in 1858. He was a sturdy, hard worker, and at sixty-nine years of age was active and vigorous.

The mother of William was born at Rocky Hill, Connecticut, May 31, 1797, and is a direct descendant of the second colonial governor, William Bradford, who was born in Austerfield, Yorkshire, England, in 1588, and is supposed to have been a descendant of the immediate family of John Bradford, the martyr, who perished at the stake July 1, 1555, being the contemporary and friend of Rogers, Hooper, Sanders and others, who about this time sealed their opposition to papal bigotry at the fiery stake.

William Bradford joined the Pilgrims and came to Plymouth Rock in the Mayflower, in 1620, accompanied by his wife, Dorothy May. He was chosen Governor of Plymouth Colony in 1621, and filled that office thirty-one years. He died in 1657.

William Bradford, the grandfather of our subject, was the seventh William from the Governor, and there are still relics in the family, said to have come over from the mother country in the Mayflower. Charlotte Bradford is the only surviving member of a family of eight children. As a woman she has been possessed of the fortitude and noble qualities which characterized the Puritan mothers. She braved the hardships and perils incident to the pioneer settler of the Republic of Texas, when that country was yet a wilderness and its homes at the mercy of the savage. After the death of her husband she returned, accompanied by her only daughter—Frances Charlotte Bradford, now the wife of J. W. Camp—to her early home, the house in which she was born. This house, which is beautifully located on the Connecticut river, was built by her

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father nearly one hundred years ago. Its sturdy oak timbers show no signs of decay, and it still is and has ever since been occupied by the Bradford family.

The subject of this sketch having, at the age of twelve, been left in New York city to be educated, returned to his native place when seventeen, to begin the career of a merchant. After serving an apprenticeship of three years in a country store, he removed to Circleville, Ohio, securing there a better opening for mercantile success. Remaining about three years, and nearly falling a victim to malaria, it was deemed advisable, in 1847, for him to visit Texas, his father's home. In 1848 (his health having been restored by frontier experience) he commenced a new career, engaging in cattle raising, to which business he gave his entire attention for about ten years, when finding the home market not sufficiently remunerative, he commenced shipping beef to New Orleans, following this successfully several years.

The civil war compelled a new course of action when Mr. Grimes, to meet the demand for general supplies in his section, which the blockade had cut off, commenced sending cotton to Europe by the way of Mexico—which cotton was brought hundreds of miles from the interior of Texas to the Rio Grande, thence freighted down the river and shipped to Havana, New York and Liverpool, bringing supplies from all these points to the beleaguered Texans; this business was followed to the close of the war with pecuniary success. At the close of the war, having surplus funds, Mr. Grimes, in connection with another party, furnished means to a couple of young men to carry on the dry goods jobbing business; not giving his personal attention to it, it was a financial failure, thereby causing serious loss of property and many years of perplexity and care. In 1868, owing to the large quantity of cattle in Texas and the want of home market, Mr. Grimes put up at his home ranche, in Matagorda county, "The Trespalacias Steam Rendering and Packing House," in which he slaughtered from five thousand to fourteen thousand cattle per annum for several years, and in 1873 added beef-canning for foreign markets, which was pecuniarily a success as far as followed; but Indian depredations threatening to destroy a large cattle interest which he had established about 1860 on the Mexican frontier, he was obliged to devote his attention to their removal, and, in 1875, he stopped his canning works in the full tide of their prosperity, to take these cattle to the Kansas market. Finding this a profitable venture, he has continued in the business to the present time, his large cattle interests and his Texas home being in charge of his son, Bradford Robbins Grimes. The home-roof, once his father's, is here, and is the birth-place of all his children. Here on Trespalacias Creek, Mr. Grimes commenced his life in Texas as a bachelor, building a log house for a home and purchasing at this time, 1848, about one thousand cattle. In 1854 he purchased another ranche on Wilson's Creek, nine miles below. At that time, on both his ranches, his cattle numbered five thousand head, to which have been added annually by purchase, with the exception of five years at the time of the war, until now, 1878, his stock numbers about twenty thousand head. In 1854 his losses and damages were heavy by a disastrous hurricane which visited that section. In 1855 Mr. Grimes brought his bride from Hartford. He then built a frame house for a residence, a country store and several other buildings for various purposes. The packing house and stock interests required the help of from fifty to seventy-five men, some of whom have been in his employ fifteen or twenty years; at times his work has required from one to three hundred horses. In 1875 Mr. Grimes handled in Kansas eight thousand cattle, in 1876 about the same number, in 1877 something over ten thousand; wintering in Kansas in 1877-8 some four thousand head, which he is marketing in Kansas City, Chicago and Buffalo the present season (1878). Of course, to manage and follow all these operations through all the varying fortunes of so many years, Mr. Grimes must have been a strictly temperate man and very systematic; the early training for mercantile pursuits was carried into the work of later life, and the energy inherited from Plymouth Rock ancestry, coupled with the obstinacy belonging to Scotch blood, enabled him to cope with and overcome difficulties of circumstance, climate and fortune, which would have discouraged men of less sturdy natures.

Mr. Grimes is a man above the medium height, strong of frame, growing stout with years, has brown eyes, with which he laughs constantly when engaged in conversation, short, curling, brown hair, and full beard and mustache, quite dark, save where the silvery lines of age appear.

Mr Grimes has never taken any active part in politics, nor mingled any more in public life than his large range of business compelled him, although very

social in his habits and maintaining a large circle of family and business friends with whom he has established a character for integrity, reliability and success, worth more to the man and to his heirs than all the thousands of dollars he has ever made.

At the age of thirty, Mr. Grimes married his first wife, Maria Louise Robbins, daughter of P. F. Robbins, a prominent citizen of Hartford, Connecticut. This lady, then in the zenith of life, went with him to Texas, where, for twenty years, she was the light of his home, and where she died, beloved and lamented, at the age of thirty-nine, leaving nine children—four had preceded her and one immediately followed to her heavenly home. She was an honored member of the Episcopal church, her firm devotion to which had induced her husband to join the same, where, for many years, he labored to build up the service at home. He was a regular attendant at diocesan conventions and several times chosen delegate to the general convention of the Episcopal church of the United States, at the first meeting of which after the war, he was almost the only lay representative from the late seceded states, and, aided and abetted by Bishop Potter, of New York, and the then Rev. Dr. Kerfoot, of Trinity College, now Bishop of Pittsburg, his efforts to establish a better feeling between the two branches of the church were not without good results.

Mr. Grimes married, for his second wife, Mrs. Irene Poole, widow of a well-known and highly respected gentleman of Indianola, Texas, having three children. She is a lady of culture and unassuming dignity, domestic in her tastes, and whose well-conducted family testify to her noble qualities as a wife and mother.

Mr. Grimes has purchased a fine residence and other real estate property in Kansas City, where he intends to make his future home. His life has indeed been a busy one, full of care and responsibility, but abundantly rewarded financially. He now purposes to devote his attention largely to his family and to the good he may accomplish to society.

HON. HENRY H. CRAIG.

KANSAS CITY.

IT is not always those who are nursed in the lap of fortune who rise to eminence. There is no royal path to success. "Labor must conquer all things." Labor achieves grander victories, it wears more durable trophies, it holds wider sway than the conqueror. His name becomes tainted and his monuments crumble. But labor converts his red battle fields into gardens, and erects monuments significant of better things. It rides in a chariot driven by the wind; it writes with the lightning; it sits crowned as a queen in a thousand cities, and sends up its roar of triumph from a million wheels. It makes the sinewy arm strong with liberty, the poor man's heart rich with content, and crowns the swarthy and sweaty brow with honor, dignity and peace.

The subject of this sketch, Henry H. Craig, born in Woodford county, Kentucky, March 13, 1849, fully realized all this, and early in life determined to let no obstacles come between him and success if earnest labor could overcome them. His parents, Henry H. and Emily C. (Hancock) Craig, belong to one of the oldest and most honored families of the state of Kentucky, and can trace their genealogy back several hundred years.

Henry was educated in his native state, and showed great taste for mathematics and the classics. Although studiously inclined, he found time to enjoy the out-door sports, such as hunting and fishing, and was a very keen sportsman. When about fourteen years of age he left home and joined Scott's Louisiana cavalry. When eighteen years old he began to teach school, and followed this profession for several terms. Like a true philosopher, he found that to conquer others he must first conquer self, and bring all the elements of the physical in subjection to the powers of his higher nature. This victory greatly accelerated the road to self culture, to which he bent all the strong native energies of his soul.

In 1868 he began the study of law at Versailles, Kentucky, with Governor Thomas P. Porter, and was licensed to practice law by two judges of the supreme court of that state, Chief Justice Williams and Judge Robinson. In 1869 he moved to Kansas

City, and began the practice of his profession. Mr. Craig was elected by a large majority November, 1876, to the Missouri House of Representatives from the 4th District of Jackson county. Although one of the youngest members of the house, his power was felt, and he held a place there second to none and served with universal satisfaction to all. He acted on several important committees, among which were internal improvements, judiciary, federal relations and manufactures.

He is Past Chancellor in the order of Knights of Pythias. In religion Mr. Craig is quite liberal, granting to each one the right to act according to the dictates of his own conscience. Politically, he is, was, and always expects to be a Democrat. He enjoys single blessedness, of which he seems very proud, and says he hopes to honor the ranks of "old bachelorhood" a long time.

Mr. Craig's sketch would be incomplete if some mention were not made of the company of "Craig Rifles" of Kansas City. This superb military organization originated amidst the excitement of the labor strike of July, 1877. The city was then without available means of defense, and was hourly threatened by riotous bands and gangs of vagrants made bold by its helplessness. At this time the Honorable H. H. Craig called around him a band of young men for the defense of the city. The organization was effected hurriedly one night in the new court house, and Captain Craig had under his command one hundred and sixty men rank and file. After the strike was over the company disbanded, and the younger members organized a permanent independent military company, and out of compliment to their gallant commander, named it "The Craig Rifles."

Mr. Craig's personal appearance is very commanding. He is about six feet high and weighs one hundred and seventy-five pounds, is of fair complexion and seems to enjoy perfect health. He is now but twenty-eight years of age, but success has crowned his efforts, and he bids fair to be one of the leading men of Missouri.

RICHARD EARICKSON.

GLASGOW.

RICHARD EARICKSON, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Howard county, was born in Jefferson county, Kentucky, July 4, 1803. His parents, Judge James Earickson, and Rebecca (Malone) Earickson, were natives of Maryland, and emigrated from near Hagerstown, in that state, about the commencement of the present century to Kentucky. Schools were scarce at that time, in that wild region, and the subject of our sketch was only able to obtain the merest rudiments of an English education in his youth.

Judge Earickson had three children, Sarah S., a year older than our subject; and Gustavus, some years his junior, who died before attaining his majority. Gustavus, failing to manifest the same love of manual labor that Richard did, was permitted to attend the best schools and obtain a liberal education, while his elder brother by hard work on the farm, laid the foundation of his future financial success in life, though in so doing he was deprived of those educational advantages which in after life he so much regretted.

In 1819 our subject, together with his father's family and that of an uncle, Peregrine Earickson, removed to Missouri and settled some ten or twelve miles above Glasgow, in what was then Howard, but is now Chariton county, on the eastern edge of Bowling Green prairie. A few years after, the families of the brothers removed, and settled about three miles southeast of where the city of Glasgow now stands. While in the Chariton bottom Richard attended school a short time taught by one Ebenezer Rogers, a Baptist minister, who also preached to the people on Sundays.

In the campaign against the Mormons under General Clark, in 1839, Mr. Earickson was a soldier. At the organization of the Glasgow branch of the Exchange Bank of Missouri, Mr. Earickson became a large stockholder and director, and as such continued during its existence. A greater portion of his life was devoted to agricultural pursuits, and he was truly a model farmer—systematic and successful.

About the close of the late civil war, he purchased a beautiful and comfortable residence just east of the

city of Glasgow, to which he removed and engaged in the banking business in Glasgow, forming a copartnership with John Harrison and Thomas E. Birch—two old and tried friends—under the firm name of Birch, Earickson & Co., where for a number of years they transacted a large amount of business, the house always maintaining the highest character in business circles, for integrity and stability. This firm retired from business in 1871, the Glasgow Savings Bank, a stock company, to a certain extent taking its place, in which Mr. Earickson was a stockholder until his death.

In politics he was a Democrat, and was for more than thirty years a consistent and active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South), ever ready to sustain its interests with his influence and his means.

He was married September 2, 1824, to Elizabeth, daughter of John Harrison, Sr., and October 25, 1853, to Sarah, daughter of Peregrine Earickson, both of Howard county. His first wife died many years before his second marriage, and his second wife still survives him. He was never blessed with children, but he and his wives, the second one especially, took great interest in them. Numbers, some of them connected with the family and others not, were by him largely and liberally aided in obtaining a fine education. Among them we may mention Dr. William A. Pile, lately deceased, who by Mr. Earickson's assistance was enabled to complete a medical education that reflected honor upon its possessor, as well as upon the generous helper. Other names might be mentioned but it is unnecessary. He contributed more than five thousand dollars to the Pritchett Institute in Glasgow, for the purpose of founding a seat of learning for the benefit of the youth of the land. Every interest of benevolence and religion had in him a zealous and liberal friend. As in all matters connected with this life, his motto and practice was to be always ready for every emergency that might arise, so, in the weightier matters of the great future, he was always ready. Though with but a few minutes warning he was called away, his preparations had been made.

On the 8th day of June, 1877, after attending to the various duties of the day, enjoying his evening meal and taking a short walk, he retired, complaining of a slight pain. This rapidly increased to a severe paroxysm, and in a few minutes he expired. He left a large estate and the grateful fragrance of a good name and useful life.

JOHN M. BRYANT, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE.

JOHN BRYANT was born, November 30, 1816, near Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky. He is the son of George S. and Kesiah Bryant. His grandfather, John Bryant, was a native of Virginia, an early pioneer of Kentucky, and for some time a representative of the legislature of that state.

John Bryant received his early education in the common schools of his day. Reared on the farm and accustomed to daily toil, he embraced such opportunities as presented themselves to acquire useful knowledge, by reading such books as fell in his way. At the age of seventeen he became a clerk in a drug store and remained in that position for one year, after which he began the study of medicine under Dr. John L. Price, a practicing physician of Nicholasville. After a proper course of reading, he attended the medical department of Transylvania University, and graduated at the age of twenty-one, in 1837. He commenced his professional career by practicing with Dr. Huff, of Stanford, Kentucky, an old reputable physician of that city, with whom he stayed about one year. He then moved to Jessamine county, about ten miles south of Lexington, where he secured an extensive country practice and remained about twelve years. In the fall of 1850 he removed to Independence, Missouri, where he has since resided, engaged in a large and laborious practice. Ever since his graduation, he has applied himself with great assiduity to his profession.

He received a strictly religious training from his parents, both of whom were members of the Christian church. While attending school at Lexington, he united with the church of his parents, and has lived a consistent Christian life ever since, being at present and since 1848 an elder in that denomination. His habits have been of the most temperate

character in the use of alcoholic stimulant, and he has never used tobacco. In politics he was a Whig during the life of that party. He has since affiliated with the Democrats. In stature he is six feet two inches high, weighs about two hundred pounds and, though now sixty-two years of age, is very erect and remarkably well preserved.

He was married, November 20, 1838, to Miss Martha A. Vaughn, of Lancaster, Garrard county, Kentucky. They have six children living, five sons and one daughter:

Thomas Vaughn Bryant was born, August 16, 1839, in Jessamine county, Kentucky; was educated at Bethany College, West Virginia; when the war began he was assisting his brother, George S. Bryant, in teaching school at Independence; wrote extensively for the Independence *Sentinel*, and was at one time its principal contributor, though his name was never used; he also wrote for the Kansas City *Advertiser*, was an independent and fearless writer, and censured lawlessness from whatever source it came, though he was a Union man, and in those days and in that border county marauding bands furnished abundant material for many scathing articles from his pen; his independence and unwillingness to be controlled by cliques and rings, caused his withdrawal from the editorial profession. He then studied law under the instruction of Messrs. Chrisman & Sawyer, both eminent lawyers, and commenced practice in 1867; he is now the senior member of the firm of Bryant & Holmes, Kansas City, who have an extensive practice. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the law library of Kansas City, which has acquired considerable magnitude and is a valuable adjunct to the private libraries of the city.

George S. Bryant, A. M., the second son, was born April 2, 1841; is a graduate of Bethany College; is now president of Christian Female College, Columbia, Missouri; was married in July, 1871, to Miss Margaret Furgusson.

John Bryant, Jr., M. D., was born March —, 1843; is a graduate of St. Louis Medical College and also of Philadelphia Medical College, and is now practicing medicine with his father at Independence, Missouri; was married, October 11, 1866, to Miss Hattie Smart, daughter of Thomas Smart, an old pioneer of Kansas City.

William Lawrence Bryant was born April 5, 1845; received a good practical education; followed civil engineering for five years; was married, May 29, 1871, to Miss Ella Hughes; and is now the junior member of the firm of Cunningham & Bryant, Independence.

Oliver P. Bryant was born November 23, 1848; attended law school at Harvard College, and has been practicing two years at Independence.

Martha A., the only daughter, is still at home.

HON. JOHN J. O'NEILL.

ST. LOUIS.

JOHN J. O'NEILL was born in St. Louis, Missouri, June 25, 1846. Being the son of poor parents, he received but little education. When very young he sold newspapers, and when thirteen years old obtained a situation in the dry goods house of William Bell. In 1867 he started a gold pen manufactory, continuing it four years, and in that connection became extensively and favorably known as a business man.

At the organization of the Liberal Republican party in Missouri he became its candidate for member of the legislature, but was defeated by a small majority. In 1872 he was elected to the legislature by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans, and in 1874 and 1876 reëlected by the Democrats. During his three terms in the legislature he was distinguished for the zeal and ability which he displayed in procuring legislation in behalf of the working classes, being the originator of laws to protect laborers on railroads by making the company liable for wages if contractors failed to pay; giving mechanics and tradesmen a lien, without exemption, for materials furnished; exempting two hundred dollars worth of goods from taxation, and to protect married women in the absolute control of their separate property. He procured the enactment of a law making the public school library free, and appropriating five hundred dollars per annum to provide proper reading matter for the con-

victs in the penitentiary. This last sufficiently attests his appreciation of the good influence of education and intelligence. In the sessions of the 29th general assembly he served as chairman of the committee on emigration, and as a member of that upon insurance, and procured the passage of laws to protect servants, laborers and mechanics in the collection of wages, and to protect the poor and ignorant against dishonest employment agents.

November 30, 1872, he married a daughter o Solomon H. Robbins, of St. Louis, and has four children. Mr. O'Neill stands very high in his native city, as a self-made man of honesty, intelligence, energy and kindness or heart.

JOSEPH HENRY LESLIE, M. D.

ST. LOUIS.

JOSEPH HENRY LESLIE was born April 15, 1848, in Montgomery County, Kentucky. His father, Preston H. Leslie, was born in Clinton county, Kentucky, a lawyer by profession, and for six years Governor of Kentucky. His mother was Louisa Black, a native of Monroe county, Kentucky, and daughter of Jerry Black, merchant and farmer, who emigrated from Virginia to Kentucky early in the history of the latter territory.

Joseph H. Leslie was reared in Barren county, Kentucky. His literary advantages were of the very best character, and he improved them with diligence and patient study. His classical course was completed at what is now known as Washington and Lee University, from which institution he graduated with honor in 1868. In 1869 he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. C. C. Forbes, a prominent physician of Glasgow, Kentucky. He afterward attended medical studies and lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York, and at the University of Louisville. From the latter institution he graduated in March, 1872, with the highest honors of his class which numbered ninety, having received the Professor T. S. Bell medal for the best written treatise on Bright's disease of the kidneys.

He was, by competitive examination, appointed physician to the Louisville city hospital, and discharged its duties for eighteen months. In 1873 he was elected physician to the city work house and small pox hospital of Louisville, and served till 1875, In the latter year he removed to St. Louis, Missouri, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of his profession. Though young in years and in the practice, he has already attained an enviable reputation in the medical faculty of that city, and his success in difficult surgical cases, has made his name familiar to the people of St. Louis, and a large portion of the territory tributary to that city.

JAMES M. HURLEY, M. D.

CARTHAGE.

THE subject of this sketch, a native of Captina, Belmont county, Ohio, was born August 8, 1836. He is the seventh of a family of twelve children. His parents, Nehemiah and Elizabeth Hurley, were natives of Washington county, Maryland. They immigrated to Ohio in 1832, and settled in Belmont county. Dr. Hurley's boyhood differed but little from that of other country lads, assisting his father on the farm in summer and attending district school in winter, until he was eighteen years old, when he was inspired with a desire of obtaining a better education than he had or could obtain at the schools in the county where he lived. His father not being able to furnish means to enable him to obtain a collegiate course of study, he determined to teach school. He obtained a certificate from the proper authority, upon examination, but on account of his youthful appearance he found it very difficult

to get a situation as teacher. He succeeded finally, however, and taught acceptably a term of four months. He afterward attended school six months, and then became superintendent of a village school. At the age of twenty he commenced the study of medicine with R. M. Bane, M. D. After studying one year his health failed, and for a time he almost despaired of recovery; but at the end of two years, his health being restored, he attended lectures at the University in Louisville, Kentucky, in the winter of 1859. After the close of the term, in the spring of 1860, the excitement in regard to the oil business along the Ohio river ran high, and he became a member and secretary of an oil and mining company which leased lands extensively along the Ohio river, and commenced operations on the Little Kanawha river, near the Burning Springs, in West Virginia. The company had been at great expense in purchasing and erecting machinery suitable for carrying on the business, and had not more than made its expenses up to the spring of 1862, but bright prospects seemed to be in the future for the company, until in June of that year, when they were rudely awakened from their dreams of wealth by Imboden's command of Confederate cavalry, which swept down the Little Kanawha Valley, and destroyed nearly everything appertaining to the oil interest, most of the works belonging to northern men. This disaster left young Hurley nearly penniless, but he decided to try again for a start in the world. He raised a small amount of money by selling his interest in the wreck, went to Cincinnati and completed his course of medical study at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in the following winter, when he entered the United States army as a medical officer from the state of Kentucky, and was soon after transferred to the United States medical department, as assistant-surgeon of the United States army.

While Dr. Hurley was in the military service, many incidents occurred which are worthy of note, one of which we mention as a matter of considerable interest. In the summer of 1865, Dr. Hurley was placed in charge of the prison hospital at Louisville, Kentucky. Among many men of great notoriety confined in that prison was the guerrilla, Quantrell, whose conduct during the war is familiar to Missourians, but how, when and where, he came to his death is known to but few. While Dr. Hurley was passing through the cells with his predecessor, on his professional visit, his attention was called to Quantrell. Upon making an examination of his wound he found that he had been shot through, the ball entering his right breast and passing out near the spinal column, and at every expiration of his breath pus issued from the wound. The prisoner had been neglected on account of some previous trouble, but under Dr. Hurley's care he rapidly recovered. The Doctor was ordered to the Department of the Gulf before Quantrell was tried, and on his departure the prisoner expressed his regret at his leaving him, saying he was the only man that had shown him any kindness since his capture. The Doctor said he need not thank him, as he had only raised him from the grave to grace the gallows, at which Quantrell showed some emotion, and said he hoped not. The Doctor, in the fall of 1865, saw an account of his execution in the Louisville *Journal.* He describes him as a young man of fine features, rather small and sparely built, with every indication of good breeding, and, from his appearance, would expect him to be the last man to commit the crimes of which he was guilty.

In February, 1867, Dr. Hurley obtained a leave of absence, visited his parents in Ohio, and there married Miss Laura J. Graham, who had been one of his earliest friends. He then resigned from the army, and going west traveled over Kansas and Missouri, and finally settled in Sullivan county, in the latter state. He there engaged in selling goods and practicing his profession for a few months, when, in consequence of the prosperity of his mercantile business, he quit the practice of medicine. After six years it became apparent that his business was keeping him too closely confined, as he suffered greatly from bronchitis, the trouble of his early life. He moved his family to Kirksville, Missouri and spent a winter in Florida, returning in the spring much improved in health. After the death of his wife, which event occurred in July, 1874, he moved to Milan, Sullivan county, Missouri, and organized the banking house of J. M. Hurley & Co., in which business he was successful, but not liking the town, and being alone in the world, his children having died—the eldest in 1869 and the other in 1874—he concluded to travel for health and recreation, and sold his banking interests to the firm of Hatfield, Knight & McCullough. In the fall of 1876 he went to Carthage, Missouri, and took an interest in the Miners and Mechanics' Bank, of which he is cashier.

Dr. Hurley has always been a Republican in politics, but has never been active as a politician.

His career has been always marked by promptness and integrity, and his success has been well deserved by an industrious and upright life.

On the 31st of May, 1877, he was married to Miss Ida B. Hewitt, of Sullivan county, Missouri. Physically, Dr. Hurley is of medium height, stoutly built, with dark hair and eyes, and a cheerful, pleasant countenance. He is a gentleman of fine native ability, scholarly tastes and high culture; of quick wit and keen perceptions, genial and kind in his intercourse with all. His domestic relations are of the most happy character; his wife is a lady of culture and refinement, adorning his home with a true womanhood, and presiding over the household with that quiet dignity of manner which gives an indefinable charm to the home circle.

PATTERSON STEWART.

KANSAS CITY.

THE methodical arrangement and comprehensiveness of the encyclopedia of which this sketch forms a part, necessitates that the number and length of the articles should be duly considered, hence the length and structure of this notice will depend, not so much on the amount of materials accessible to the writer, as on the effort to present with accuracy and simplicity a brief picture of the life, doings, opinions and habits of the individual. Want of room compels the omission of many interesting details from this sketch. The outline will constitute a memorial, not altogether unworthy of one in whom the deficiencies of early advantages have been supplied by natural resource and energy. But the general features are here.

Patterson Stewart, the son of Madison and Celia Stewart, was born in 1835, near Mount Sterling, Kentucky, that garden spot of richness and variety where not only the fields and forests bear fruit worthy of the soil, but where the households of men are fruitful in sons and daughters of strength and beauty. Although natives of Kentucky, his parent's ancestry were of those who tread with dauntless step the craigs of the Scottish Highlands, and who have mingled with the blood of American veins the elements of a lofty strength and a superior courage. Patterson's father engaged largely in farming and especially stock raising, for which the broad rich pasture lands of Kentucky are so favorably adapted. The demands of this enterprise were not so pressing, however, as to retard his sustaining, with a keen interest, a weighty share in all the contests of the political compacts of his section. A member of the Old Line Whig party, he was twice elected to the legislature of his state, fulfilling his duties to the satisfaction and pride of his district. Considering the almost equal distribution of party power in his district at that time, we must conclude that his success depended on personal qualities of a worthy cast. Later he filled the office of sheriff for several years.

Patterson, the subject of this notice, attended the schools of Mt. Sterling, and by assiduous study acquired a fair English education, which, to a great degree he has extended and amplified with pleasure and profit through subsequent years. At the age of seventeen he quitted school and engaged to teach out an unfinished term for his former preceptor. Naturally timid, it required no small capital of determination to enter upon the undertaking. With this stimulant he succeeded, receiving as compensation a few dollars per month, which he paid to a hand employed in his stead on the farm. From childhood up he had been noted for a strong predilection for horses, which as he grew older, ripened into a passion. His fondness for the horse, his intelligent sympathy with all the instincts of the noble animal, led him to watch with the gaze of a lover every fine horse which he saw, whether under the guidance of the bit and spur amid the gay cavalcade, or sporting in proud unrestraint on the smooth meadow. To many, no doubt, his interest in the horse seemed unreasonable and excessive, but they certainly misconceived his purpose. He engaged in that with an eye to his future, as the business of his life. He knew that minds of no mean order had been interested in the same work before him; and he was assured that well directed efforts would add value and interest to that most helpful gift of God to man, and render service to the public, as well as open up an avenue for his own personal gain. Seeking no aid at his sire's hands, and having

nothing in the way of capital, he taught another term of school at the rate of thirty dollars per month. At the close of that engagement he was employed as chief clerk by a smelting firm known as the Estill Steam Furnace Company. At the year's end he had saved out of a salary of two hundred dollars the neat sum of one hundred and twenty-seven dollars. He then studied comparative anatomy and medicine in the office of his brother-in-law, Dr. John T. Clark, of Stanton, Kentucky.

Patterson Stewart had now reached manhood, and realizing how much depended on his own unaided toil, he had recourse to book-keeping for a house in Stanton at a liberal salary.

About the year 1855, after incurring the expenses of a somewhat rambling and tardy journey, Mr. Stewart reached Kansas City, Missouri, which he has ever since made his home. Without sufficient means at his command to engage at once, profitably in the training and sale of horses, he was forced to wait with his cherished project. He therefore commenced at fair pay to teach a public school in the then young city. His connection with that same school, in that capacity continued for seven years, which speaks with a loud, strong voice of his efficiency. At this time he always had on hand one or more fine horses, in the training and care of which he excited universal admiration. He also carried on no inconsiderable traffic in the western horse and mule market, by which he gained slowly yet surely the money requisite for the enlargement of his enterprise. During this period he made the purchase of a tract of land of the Shawnee Indians in Kansas, negotiating directly with Silas Dougherty, a noted chief of that tribe. For the execution of the deed of conveyance he paid forty dollars, quite a contrast with the present fee. He also bought real estate within the corporate limits of Kansas City. At the beginning of the Rebellion Mr. Stewart put aside every other engrossment, and laid the foundation of his now extensive trade. He supplied the great throng of American and Mexican traders that then operated in the "New West" with horses, mules and cattle. With remarkable foresight he anticipated the wants of the Government and prepared himself to meet them, supplying squadron on squadron with staunch and nervy steeds. Mr. Stewart needed no chartered or patented privilege to enlist confidence and secure patronage. In his choice of animals for different branches of service he exhibited plainly how far his sagacity and experience had placed him before the majority of his competitors. He knew what different proportions and lines of character a horse intended for speed, endurance and courage ought to have, wholly distinct from those needed for slow draft and quiet paths. He needed only to hear the ringing tattoo of the iron-clad hoof on the trampled street in the gloom of night to distinguish its fitness and place for work. The engineer who has guided his fire breathing steed over the steel-lapped ties for years, does not better understand its conformation and the office of its parts than does Mr. Stewart that of the horse. Whether you go among the mammoth percherons that draw the rumbling drays at the St. Louis wharf, or among the compact and heavy-maned normans of the transfer teams, or visit the pebbled avenues of San Francisco, where clean limbed roadsters make the fire fly, you will find many that have passed through the hands of Mr. Stewart. His untiring industry in this sphere has contributed largely to the public good. Situated on the border, he often sustained considerable loss from the marauding bands that infested the country. For protection he built high palisades about his corrals, and established a nightly sentinel.

In 1864 he took an active part in raising a company of militia for the defense of local interests, and was appointed 1st lieutenant. The company did good service and received compensation from the United States government. In 1865 Mr. Stewart acted in the capacity of deputy marshal of the court of common pleas, and the following year was elected to the same office. The only objection made to his official life was that he would stop to buy every good horse he saw. Mr. Stewart's business contracts have been varied and extensive, bringing him in constant association with men from all quarters of the globe.

His religious ideas are of a very liberal type, and favor strict morality of life. Without being extreme he is an earnest Democrat.

Mr. Stewart was married in 1865 to Miss Mary C. Holmes, daughter of Robert J. and Mary A. Holmes, who are old and respected residents of Kansas City. The issue of Mr. Stewart's marriage is three sons—Robert J., John T. and Thomas M. Mrs. Stewart is a lady of high social and domestic virtues, and of charming personal appearance.

Mr. Stewart is slightly above medium stature, possesses an athletic form and handsome face, carrying whiskers as black as the raven's wing. His countenance is expressive. He is warm-hearted and generous in his affections and displays

an unfaltering attachment to his friends. Feeling the weight of obligations brought by every relation of life, he tries to discharge it to the best of his ability. Mr. Stewart is now the senior member of the well known firm of Stewart & Ward, wholesale and retail horse and mule dealers, situated on the west side of Delaware street, Kansas City. The firm does annually the largest business in that line in the West. The principal contributors to his success are honesty, unremitting attention and a natural talent for the business. At his spacious and beautiful home Mr. Stewart now meets his many friends and shares with them the rich fruits of an industrious and energetic career.

SYLVESTER TUNNICLIFF SMITH.

KANSAS CITY.

SYLVESTER TUNNICLIFF SMITH was born June 20, 1840, in Buffalo, New York, being the eldest son of Emery W. and Louisa (Tunnicliff) Smith. Both parents were also natives of Buffalo and of English origin, and the grandparents on both sides were among the early settlers at Buffalo. The family resided at Buffalo until the subject of this sketch was about eighteen years old, and he was educated in that city. In 1858, with their family of three boys, Sylvester, Albert and Charles, they removed to Kansas.

When the war of the rebellion began in 1861, Sylvester, who was then about twenty-one years old, entered as a private in Company B, 1st Kansas.

In about six months he was promoted to a lieutenancy, and was subsequently appointed captain, and during the last year of his service was assistant adjutant general on the staff of Brigadier-General George W. Dietzler.

In the fall of 1863 he withdrew from the army and took the position of auditor of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, the construction of which was then just commenced at Wyandotte. This position he has continued to occupy through all changes and all managements, and as its auditor has seen the Kansas Pacific come into existence and develop into one of the most important lines of railway in the West.

In 1873 he married Miss Zillah M. Andrews, of Chicago—a lady of culture and fine accomplishments.

Mr. Smith is very decidedly Western in his characteristics, and enjoys the reputation of being a correct and systematic man of business. He has great confidence in the future of Kansas City, which he has made his permanent home. He has built for himself one of its finest residences, on 10th street, on the verge of the bluff—a picturesque and commanding location.

J. G. McCLELLAN.

ST. LOUIS.

A LITTLE over a quarter of a century ago there landed from a steamboat at the St. Louis wharf, a poor and unknown young man whose worldly possessions consisted of $50 in money, a collegiate education, a naturally brilliant intellect, an indomitable will and all the pertinacious industry of a New Englander. Though born in what was then a Southern state, he was the son of a New England family, and from his parents had imbibed those elements of success which have made him one of the favored sons of the West and one of the most useful citizens of St. Louis.

We say "one of the most useful citizens," because there is not a property owner in St. Louis who will not soon have to look to him for a clear title to his property. Every one who has had occasion to enter what was once the labyrinth of land titles in the city and county of St. Louis, will recognize the truthfulness of our statement in thus heading this sketch of Josiah G. McClellan, with whose title abstracts and property index nearly every land owner in that sec-

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tion has practical knowledge. A reference to his system of records will demonstrate its utility: It is known as the "property plat system," in contradistinction to the one formerly used, and might be designated as the "new system." Mr. McClellan i. e., gets from the official records the date and references of original government grants with authenticated plat, and on this foundation he constructs his claims of title to each piece of land. And, while not ignoring the names of the parties to whom granted and surveyed, or to whom transmitted, he so accurately bounds and locates the property in his index and plats as to render it impossible for it to be lost in the abstract of title. Next he takes the subdivisions of the property with the plats, and, as streets (in the city) may have been opened and blocks and lots established, records accurately the number of block and lots of such subdivisions, with the precise deeds pertaining thereto. Then from the same authenticated records taking the different deeds of transmission of every foot of said property, keeps its perfect lineage, so to speak.

No wonder the courts of St. Louis county have their records crowded with litigations involving the title to property. And no wonder the owners feel so grateful to Mr. McClellan for his herculean labors in unraveling the tangled thread of proprietorship. But he has succeeded so well, that, although his indices are not completed to date, and he may die, or for other cause leave the work unfinished, his records are so authentic, his plats so perfect, and the property so well recorded from its beginning through all its subdivisions and changes, up to within a few years back, that his successors may carry on the work to a grand completion. Already of incalculable benefit to the city, his vast accumulation of records will become one of the institutions of St. Louis. For he is still laboring in his great enterprise, and with his corps of skilled clerks is constantly progressing in his expensive undertaking. Deeds accumulate on St. Louis records at an average of fifty daily; but he is tracking them with the perseverance of a blood hound, and at no distant day he can sit down to rest, leaving to his family and city the most valuable monument to his industry that a life-time of labor and means could build.

Josiah G. McClellan was born in Wheeling, Virginia, October 14, 1824. His father, Samuel McClellan, was well known to the writer of this sketch. He was a shoe and leather dealer, was highly respected and venerated as one of Wheeling's best citizens. His mother was Miss Griswold, of Weathersfield, Connecticut, who died when our subject was but an infant. Both his parents were natives of New England, and moved to the West at an early day. Josiah was educated at a private school in Wheeling, in a seminary opened through the means and influence of his father and a few other gentlemen, who sent to New England for a teacher—for there was no system of public instruction in Virginia at that day. The boy was afterward sent to Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, where he graduated in 1847, with the honors of his class, being orator for the valedictory.

He immediately entered the law office of Morgan Nelson, in Wheeling, to study law. Mr. McClellan at once took sides in the political discussions of that day, and greatly to his fearless efforts in that behalf, the men of the present "West Virginia," are indebted for the system of public schools which blesses the State. Virginia then was a state in which aristocracy ruled. Her county court system vested royal prerogatives in the county judges, who chose their own successors, and thus perpetuated their royal decrees. Universal education was them tabooed, and only the wealthy few could give their children an education. Mr. McClellan at once attached himself to the poorer classes and waged a fearless warfare against this discrimination. In thus doing, he made bitter enemies of the county judges and their aristocratic defenders. Through the press and on the stump he favored a system of free schools. Several times were decrees issued for his prosecution for contempt of court. But he was on the side of right, and so convincing and clear were his arguments, that aristocracy finally was overpowered, and the masses became the rulers. Free schools were adopted, and Mr. McClellan had the proud satisfaction of seeing the doors of education thrown wide open to the children of rich and poor alike.

He finished his preparations for the practice of the law in Wheeling, and in 1850 removed to St. Louis, with only $50 in money. He was appointed a clerk in the offices of Mr. Peter A. Ladue, assessor of the county, where he remained one year, making himself familiar with the land titles of the county. In 1851 he was admitted to the practice of law in St. Louis, and soon afterward formed a law partnership with William S. Hillyer, subsequently an officer on General Grant's staff. Judge Moody, afterward of the circuit court, was admitted into the firm, and under the name of McClellan, Moody & Hillyer,

they built up an extensive and lucrative practice. General Grant at one time occupied a desk in their office. This partnership was dissolved.

Josiah G. McClellan married Miss Mary E. Sharp, daughter of F. C. Sharp, Esq., of Hopkinsville, Kentucky, who was one of the noted lawyers of that State. They have had six children, only three of whom survive. The war of the Rebellion necessitated the removal of Mr. McClellan to Kentucky. On his return to St. Louis in 1863, he found himself broken in fortune, like many other good men. Almost penniless, but dauntless as ever, he began again to earn a living for his family, determined, if his life was spared, to recover the lost ground. At this time he began the great work of his life. Devoting his time and talents to the thorough investigation of land titles, and mastering the laws relating thereto, he began the preparation of his celebrated system of land titles already alluded to. To the successful completion of that work he has devoted his life.

He has always acted with the Democratic party, but while an active partisan, has never allowed the proffers of official preferment to lure him from his office duties, nor political struggles to call him away, further than give attention due from every good citizen to the affairs of state. Mr. McClellan's social qualities have made him a host of friends. But neither these nor the attractions of his family circle are allowed to interfere with his great work. Almost ceaselessly in the office on Pine street, he is still to be found at his labor, as industrious, as active and eneggetic as any of his young clerks.

LYSANDER ROYSTER MOORE.

KANSAS CITY.

LYSANDER ROYSTER MOORE was born January 3, 1831, in Mecklenburg county, Virginia. His father, Thomas Moore, was a man of sterling worth, noted for the purity of his life and his great goodness of heart. His mother was Judith Royster, a lady descended from an old and honorable Virginia family, a woman of high spirit, uncommon strength of mind and decision of character. Thomas Moore and his wife settled on a farm in Mecklenburg county, where the subject of this sketch and five other children, three sons and two daughters were born. The father's health failing, the care and education of the children devolved entirely upon the mother, who abundantly proved her fitness for so responsible a station. The noble precepts she taught her children were fully exemplified in her own pure life and character, and she had the satisfaction of seeing her principles deeply imbedded in the character of her offspring.

The early education of Lysander R. Moore was entrusted to his paternal uncle, whose instruction was of a substantial and practical character, fitting the young man for the high position he was so soon to take. On his mother's side he came from a family of merchants—having at one time no less than five uncles engaged in mercantile pursuits. It was his youthful ambition to be a successful merchant, to wage battle with the difficulties of business life and win, as his Royster uncles had done before him. In 1851 he left home and entered into business with two uncles, Ajax and Royal Royster, merchants of Montgomery, Alabama, and well known throughout the state.

In the summer of 1854 he met Miss Mary Thomas, of Lowndesborough, Alabama, at the Sulphur Springs, and an attachment springing up between them, they were married the following winter.

He spent much time in travel after his marriage and visited many points of interest in America. His father-in-law was a wealthy cotton planter and induced him to quit mercantile life and engage in the culture of cotton. He was very successful as a planter, in which occupation he continued until two or three years after the war. Society having been thrown into a chaotic state by the war, he determined to seek a more quiet home, and purchased the well known Junius Ward farm near Georgetown, Kentucky, moving his family there in the summer of 1867. He remained in Kentucky four years, engaged in farming and stock growing to a limited extent. This life became monotonous to him and he began to long for more active employment. His brother, L. T. Moore, had moved to Kansas City in 1870, and had become a partner in the house of Bul-

lene Brothers & Emery. He wrote such flattering accounts of the business prospects that Mr. L. R. Moore determined to sell his possessions in Kentucky and try his fortune in the New West. Accordingly, in the fall of 1871, he left Kentucky and took up his residence in Kansas City, where he had previously purchased a home. In January, 1872, he purchased the interest of L. Bullene, now of Lawrence, Kansas, and immediately took control of the financial department of the firm of Bullene, Moores & Emery, a position he still holds. A history of this great dry goods house would be of interest in this sketch, but space forbids. Suffice it to say that its growth has been rapid and unprecedented. It was established in 1863 in a house 75x100 feet. It now occupies five floors with an area of forty-four thousand five hundred square feet. Their sales have increased from $75,000 in 1863 to nearly $1,200,000 in 1877. They buy at first hands—manufacturers or their agents—and carry in their stock the finest and most costly fabrics. Repeatedly the house has advertised in the St. Louis local papers, challenging competition with the best houses in that city. The wholesale department is in charge of Mr. T. B. Bullene, the retail in that of Mr. L. T. Moore, the financial department is conducted by Mr. L. R. Moore, and the New York office by Mr. Emery.

In personal appearance Mr. Moore is attractive. He is six feet in height, weighs one hundred and eighty pounds, with florid complexion, light brown eyes and hair and a long mustache of the same color; a manner frank, open and genial; quick spoken, social and hospitable; fond of books and society, he is a gentleman fitted to adorn any circle in which he moves. As a business man, he is fair and honorable; as a citizen and Christian, he is above reproach. His wife is an intellectual woman of learning and culture. Her great-grandfather, William Thomas, a Marylander, was distinguished for his mathematical skill and was an astronomer of note in his day. He constructed an orrery or planetarium of his own invention, which was, however, sold after his death and passed out of the possession of the family. He was a soldier of the Revolution and fought bravely, as did his son, her grandfather, William Thomas. The latter had constructed for himself, with modifications suggested by himself, the first cotton gin used in North Carolina, out of which he amassed a considerable fortune. He was a representative in the North Carolina Legislature for many years, which, together with his fame as a Revolutionary soldier and his high moral character, gave him prominence throughout the state. Her father, George Thomas, was a member of the legislature in North Carolina for many years. He moved to Alabama in 1840 and became a cotton planter. He did not like political life, but preferred the pleasures of reading and study, to which he devoted much time. He was fond of books and spent many of his latter years in travel. Mrs. Moore is a modest, reserved, conscientious, pious woman, a devoted wife and mother, and a kind, true friend. They have had eight chidren, five of whom, three sons and two daughters, are now living.

Mr. Moore's home is one of the most elegant in the city, adorned with all that can make home attractive—a handsome and valuable library, pictures, paintings, rare works of art, articles of virtu, and those thousand nameless attractions that make home valuable.

LUTHER TODD COLLIER.

CHILLICOTHE.

THE subject of this sketch was born December 16, 1825, in Franklin, Howard county, Missouri. His father, Lewis Collier, was a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and followed through life agricultural pursuits mainly. His ancestors were from Virginia, and immigrated to Kentucky at an early day in the settlement of that region. He emigrated from Kentucky in 1824, and settled in Howard county, Missouri. In 1829 he moved to Randolph county, in 1853 to Livingston county, and in 1876 to Ellis county, Texas. The maiden name of the mother of our subject was Judith Cornelius, a native of Jessamine county, Kentucky, and daughter of Abner Cornelius, a farmer and trader, who emigrated from Kentucky in 1824 and settled in Howard county, Missouri. He after-

ward moved to Randolph county, where he died.

The subject of our memoir was raised on the family farm, and as a boy worked hard. His education was liberal, and in 1846 he graduated from the University of Missouri, at Columbia, taking the highest honors of his class and delivering the valedictory address. He then entered on the reading of law under Hon. W. T. Wood, a prominent jurist of the Lexington bar. In the fall of 1847 he went to St. Louis and continued his legal reading under the direction of Gamble & Bates, leading lawyers of that city. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar and opened an office in St. Louis. In 1851 he went to Huntsville, Randolph county, where he practiced law until the fall of 1852, when he moved to Chillicothe, where he has since resided, engaged in the active control and management of an extensive practice. He has never held political office, but has taken considerable interest in educational matters, and was for some years a curator of the University of Missouri. He took the degree of A. M. at that institution in 1849.

He is a Democrat but was originally a Whig, remaining in that party until its dissolution. He voted for Bell and Everett in 1860. During the war he was a Southern man in sympathy and principle. In religion he is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

He was married, in June, 1856, to Miss Lizzie A. Fuqua, a native of Logan county, Kentucky, daughter of Samuel Fuqua, a farmer of that county, originally from Kentucky.

HENRY C. KUMPF.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this biography, Henry C. Kumpf, was born in Beerfelden, Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, July 12, 1830. His father, George Kumpf, was a manufacturer of broadcloths at Beerfelden. In Henry's early boyhood he attended the elementary schools of his native town, finally advancing to a higher grade of instruction in the institutions of Michelstadt. During his boyhood, especially during his school days, he evinced a high development in boyish mischief, and his ebullition of spirits and love of practical jokes often placed him under censure, but never severe punishment, for the same love of truth and honorable impulses filled the heart of the boy then, as have characterized the life and acts of the man even to his present mature years.

Immediately upon leaving the high school at Michelstadt, he went into a wholesale dry goods house at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where he remained until 1849, when, at the age of nineteen years, he left the "Faderland" and came to America, selecting the state of Missouri and the city of St. Louis as his home. At the latter named place he found employment in a grocery store for several years, afterward securing and during the war efficiently performing the duties of the position of shipping clerk at the St. Louis Arsenal.

Mr. Kumpf settled at Kansas City in 1865, directly after the close of the war, and there held the position of United States Storekeeper from 1868 to 1871. In the spring of 1872 he was popularly nominated for, and at the election elected to, the office of auditor of the city, a position he held four successive terms and with the greatest satisfaction, each time receiving the support of both parties, as in every election he ran far ahead of the party ticket on which he had been placed.

Mr. Kumpf is not demonstrative in political matters and, unlike a majority of his countrymen, has never connected or identified himself with the various secret labor or political associations of the country. The Republican party has always had his ardent support and coöperation, and at the present time he expresses a warm admiration for President Hayes and his policy.

In 1871 Mr. Kumpf went abroad, sought his native land, and spent a few months at his native place, amid the scenes associated with his youth and pregnant with fragrant memories of early boyhood, returning again to America with increased love for the country of his adoption and the staunch young city, his future home.

From the spring of 1876 to 1877 Mr. Kumpf was engaged in the real estate business in Kansas

City, but in April of the latter year was again called to public station, being given the highest office, next to the mayoralty, in the gift of his fellow-citizens, that of comptroller of the city of Kansas.

Physically Mr. Kumpf is robust, easy moving, and, like a majority of his countrymen has good health to promote a full enjoyment of life and its blessings. His face reflects his good humor and candor of opinion, while his manner indicates fully, and to all, that sterling integrity which has won for Henry C. Kumpf the title of an honest man, who has never been found wanting, either in public or private station.

Mr. Kumpf has been married twice: first, in 1856, to Jacobine Pfifer, who died in 1862, leaving three children: Emma, born in November, 1866; George, born in March, 1858, and Fred W., born in August, 1860, all of whom at present are living. In 1871 a second marriage was contracted with Mrs. Christine (Nenco) Kumpf, who was spared to him scarcely a year, leaving him again wifeless but surrounded by his family.

REV. FATHER JAMES A. DUNN.

KANSAS CITY.

JAMES A., oldest child of Owen and Mary (Whelan) Dunn, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, September 25, 1840. His mother was of Irish descent; his father was born in county Kildare, Ireland, in 1820, and immigrated to America in 1834, living for some years in Cumberland county, Maryland, from whence he removed to Adams county, Pennsylvania, and eventually to Dubuque, Iowa, where he settled in 1848 and died in 1872. Of his three children, two only are living: James A. and Rev. Father William W. Dunn, pastor of St. Irenæus church, at Lyons, Iowa, an able and highly respected priest of the Dubuque Diocese.

James attended the common schools of Dubuque and the Brothers' school, under the jurisdiction of Bishop Losas, until he was sixteen years of age, at which time he assumed charge of his father's store, and managed the business successfully for about four years. During this time he gave considerable attention to his studies, being very desirous of acquiring knowledge and cultivating his mind. When about twenty years of age, with his father's assistance he entered into partnership with an experienced miner, for the purpose of prospecting for lead near Dubuque. Their operations were exceptionally successful; they soon opened up what was afterward known as the "Dunn Lead Mine," for a long time the richest in that vicinity, and which yielded him, as the result of one year's labor, about $10,000.

True to that ambition for literary culture which had led him to devote his leisure time to study, during his four years of trade, all his spare time was now given to books, his attention being specially directed to English philology. In August, 1862, he went to Niagara Falls, New York, and commenced a thorough classical course in the "Seminary of our Lady of Angels," located near Suspension Bridge, at the same time occupying the chair of rhetoric and history in that institution. Here he remained, diligently pursuing his studies and discharging the duties of his professorship, until the seminary was destroyed by fire in 1864, when he entered at St. Vincent's College, at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, and continued his course in classics, philosophy and theology, until his ordination by Archbishop Kendrick, of St. Louis, in St. Vincent's church, July 4, 1868. This was the supreme hour of his life, for in it was fulfilled all the longing aspiration of his youth—in which he felt moved by a divine impulse toward the priestly office —and for which his irreproachable moral life was no unfitting preparation. After a vacation of two months, during which time he celebrated his first mass in the cathredral at Dubuque, in the presence of his parents, he was appointed to St. Lawrence O'Toole's church, St. Louis, to take the place of Father Henry during his absence at Rome. On Father Henry's return, Father Dunn was assigned to St. Malachia's church, St. Louis, where he remained nearly five years and was then appointed to the charge of St. Patrick's church, Kansas City, Missouri, where he commenced his labors March 4, 1873. Upon assuming charge of St. Patrick's, Father Dunn found a congregation financially poor, and unprovided with a suitable church building.

This has now become, mainly through his own personal efforts, the largest congregation in Kansas City, and its church work and charities reach a greater number of individuals than any other. To this church he has been a living inspiration, reviving all its interest and creating means by his own energy and indomitable perseverance, as well as by his own generous gifts, through which has been secured the present beautiful location on the corner of Eighth and Cherry streets, and the largest, and when completed the finest, church edifice in Kansas City.

The school which he has founded, and in which nearly two hundred children are receiving instruction under the supervision of the Sisters of Charity, is largely supported by his own private means. He has purchased the sightly grounds on the opposite corner from his new church building, and will soon commence the erection of a convent and school buildings for both sexes. The amount already raised and expended in buying and improving the grounds, and erecting the present church edifice and residence, exceeds $40,000 The church and convent site occupy a very commanding position on the bluff overlooking the great bend of the Missouri river, affording a magnificent view of the valley for miles, and when completed will add greatly to the appearance of the city from the river.

Father Dunn is still comparatively a young man, and his five years pastorate of St. Patrick's give ample promise that, should his life be spared, he will leave such a monument behind him in the beautiful structures and thoroughly appointed schools of his parish, as will long perpetuate his memory in the hearts of his parishioners.

AUTHER JAMES KELLY.

KANSAS CITY.

ARTHUR JAMES KELLY was born in the township of Brock, Ontario county, Canada, February 8, 1847. His father, Arthur Kelly, was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1782. When about thirty years of age he immigrated to Canada and became one of the first settlers in the township of Brock. He married, in 1827, Miss Susan McGraw, whose parents immigrated from Ireland when she was a child and settled in Ontario county. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are still living in Canada. They have had twelve children, Arthur James being the ninth. He was accustomed to hard work on his father's farm until sixteen years of age, but had very few advantages for education. Not contented with this condition, and having an ambition to obtain an education, he left home without his parents' consent, in the spring of 1863, to make his own way in the world With ten dollars, which he had earned by cutting and selling cordwood, he was enabled to go to Buffalo and from thence to Livingston county, New York, where he remained for about two years and a half, during which time he attended three terms of school of four months each, and saved one hundred and thirty dollars in money which he had earned as wages by working on a farm. After making a short visit to his parents in Canada in the fall of 1865, he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended school for three months at St. Xavier's College, in charge of the Jesuit brothers. He then went to Nashville, Tennessee, where he attended the public schools four months, paying his way by manual labor.

Although it had previously been his intention to study law, he now became interested in architectural work and engaged to M. D. LaMoin to learn the business. His brother, Eugene J. Kelly, assisted him in paying for his board, while he worked in Mr. LaMoin's office without pay for six months, after which he remained one year longer, receiving as wages five dollars per week. He then worked at the carpenter's trade for six months, under the instruction of a good mechanic, for the purpose of getting a practical knowledge of building. The four months following he was employed at bridge building on the Louisville and Memphis Railroad.

Returning to Cincinnati, he worked in a sash, blind and door factory six months, and then engaged to Walter & Steward, a well known firm of architects, with whom he remained one year. He was then in the office of Anderson & Hannaford two years. While with this firm they were the architects of the Cincinnati Work House, one of the finest

structures of the kind in the United States. His efficiency and ability now secured good wages for him, and he was enabled to pay his brother five hundred dollars, which he had received to aid him in learning the business and making a start.

He went to St. Louis early in the fall of 1870, and was engaged by DeBond & McNamara to assist in getting up plans for the new City Hall. From there he went to Kansas City, in November of the same year, and worked at his profession with A. B. Cross until June, 1871, when he commenced business for himself, which he has since continued, and already established himself as one of the best architects in the West. He has been the architect in Kansas City of many of its finest buildings, among which may be named the Orphan Asylum, High School, Stock Exchange, Merchants Exchange, etc.

To his profession Mr. Kelly gave almost his entire attention until January, 1877, when he bought the Kansas City Iron Works, located on the corner of Charlotte and Front streets. He has since added many improvements and introduced new machinery, and it is now considered as one of the substantial manufacturing industries of Kansas City.

Mr. Kelly enjoys the full confidence of the people and has a constantly increasing trade, doing the work for the Kansas Pacific Railroad and other corporations. In politics he is a Republican, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity, the Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows.

Though young in years, Mr. Kelly is regarded as one of the substantial and energetic business men of Kansas City, and an example of what pluck and true grit can accomplish. He was married, October 6, 1874, to Miss Allie McBride, daughter of Austin and Catherine McBride, of Lee's Summit, Missouri. They have one child, A. E. A. Kelley, nearly two years of age.

L. P. CUNNINGHAM.

JOPLIN.

L. P. CUNNINGHAM was born January 15, 1845, at Wheeling, then in Virginia, now in West Virginia. He is the third of five children born to John P. Cunningham and Elizabeth McCune. His father is a distinguished physician of Joplin, Missouri, and his mother a devout Christian lady, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Both are of Scotch-Irish descent.

L. P. Cunningham received a limited education in the common schools of Wheeling. At the age of fifteen he entered the printing house of the Iroquois *Republican*, published at Middleport, Iroquois county, Illinois, and his education was completed while acquiring a knowledge of his trade. After serving his apprenticeship he pursued the occupation of a journeyman printer, visiting and working in various cities and towns of the United States until 1864. While following his avocation he also studied law, and on the 8th day of December, 1864, before he had attained his majority, he was admitted to the practice of law in the courts of Missouri, by Hon. William Heren, judge of the circuit court at Platte City, Missouri. He at once opened an office at Rockport, Atchison county, and continued there until August, 1866, when he removed to Carthage, Jasper county, and resumed the practice of his profession. He soon began to receive business and so demeaned himself as to acquire an extensive and lucrative practice, extending not only into the surrounding counties, the supreme court, the United States circuit and district courts in Missouri, but also into several counties in the State of Kansas.

In 1868 he was county attorney of Jasper county. In 1871 he assisted in organizing the Memphis, Carthage & Northwestern Railroad company (now Missouri & Western), and was elected president of the company, a position he held until January 10, 1874, when he resigned. During his administration the road was completed, equipped and put in successful operation for forty-five miles. He has been and still is the attorney for several banking, mining and other corporations, and is at present attorney for the Joplin Railroad company. He established the Carthage *Banner*, now the leading Republican paper in southern Missouri, and has been connected with several papers as an assistant editor; but has never made journalism a professsion. He has also dealt largely in real estate, and made a fortune, but

lost it in constructing the above named railroad.

He has always been a Republican. He was urged to accept the Republican nomination for Congress in the 6th District in 1876, and was prominently spoken of for the same position in 1878, but positively declined, his purpose being to take no office.

He is yet young, is energetic and persevering, devoted to his profession, and has brilliant prospects in the future. As an advocate his merits are especially recognized in criminal cases. His speeches are forcible, pointed and practical. He is a great student, and is already profound in his knowledge of the law.

COLONEL WILLIAM SPENCER POPE.

ST. LOUIS.

ITS old men do not constitute a nation. While they may give it prestige, and their efforts give it vitality, there is required, to carry forward their plans and utilize their schemes, the vim of youthful followers. Missouri has been peculiarly blessed in having the class of young men who have built upon the foundation furnished by the men of the past age, and in building ornamented the structure.

William Spencer Pope is comparatively a young man, yet he has already achieved distinction as a scholar, a soldier, a legal practitioner and as a legislator. He was born near Hopkinsville, Kentucky, April 25, 1827. His father, Abraham Pope, was a native of England, and an ardent admirer of Mr. Burke; had sympathized with that statesman's views regarding America. He immigrated to this country soon after the war of 1812, in company with his brother Thomas, and located in Richmond, Virginia, where he afterward married Miss Elizabeth Farley, a beautiful and accomplished young lady and a native of that city. He soon afterward removed with his family to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, where he was extensively engaged in manufacturing. During his residence there, the subject of this sketch was born. In 1836 the elder Mr. Pope removed with his family to St. Clair county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming for a number of years, assisted by his five sons—to whose education and training he gave his personal supervision. He was an influential member of the Whig party and took an active interest in its success. William shared his father's political enthusiasm and was a close student of all books he could get pertaining to the history and political record of the country. Having determined upon a thorough education, in order to fit himself for a sphere of life more in accordance with his tastes, he entered McKendree College, Illinois. But owing to a scarcity of means, he concluded to take the scientific course only, and devoted himself assiduously, day and night, to his studies, never permitting himself to be behind in anything. After six months he commenced Latin, resolving at some time to complete a full course, although he did not then see where the necessary means would come from. His Latin was recited to a tutor by candle-light, in the morning before the regular day's duties began. Having previously prepared himself well in science and mathematics, he completed the scientific course during the first year in college. He then determined to teach in order to earn money with which to complete his collegiate training, or study the profession he had elected to follow—the law.

While in preparation to leave college, he was offered by the faculty (without solicitation or thought on his part) the position of tutor of mathematics, with pay sufficient to meet expenses the first year. The offer was accepted. During the year thus employed, he taught classes in mathematics and at the same time recited Greek and Latin. At the close of his year he was offered the position of principal in the school at Mount Pleasant, Iowa, which afterward became an institution of high grade. But he was persuaded to remain with the old college and was promoted to the position of adjunct professor, with increased pay. Here he remained teaching and studying for three years. German and French were added to his studies. Having graduated in the full course, he was called to a professorship in the Rock River Seminary, an old classical school in Northern Illinois. Here he found a large school building partly completed and another crowded with students, and set himself to work to complete the

building and attend to the students. Success attended both efforts. For six years he applied himself to the education of others, meanwhile not neglecting his own. His vacations were spent in the law office of Goodrich, Farwell & Smith, an old law firm in Chicago, where he pursued his legal studies during the three months of summer, taking his books with him to his school in the fall for use during odd hours. Thus he completed a course of reading marked out for him by his preceptors, after which he was admitted to the bar in Chicago in 1860. But not being quite ready to enter upon the practice, he returned to Mount Morris to close up the school term of 1860–1.

While so engaged the great civil war burst upon the country. During the preceding years Mr. Pope had not been unknown in political campaigns and upon the rostrum as a lecturer upon various topics of a literary and political character. He was called on to aid in organizing the volunteer forces of Illinois, and was engaged in raising and equipping a regiment which he expected to accompany to the field, when Governor Yates, of Illinois, telegraphed him to repair at once to Springfield to accompany him to Pittsburg Landing as his aid. He promptly responded and was with the governor at that post assisting in the organization and attending to the wants of Illinois troops. Subsequently he took the steamer Henry Clay, under the authority of the surgeon-general of that army, and had the vessel fitted out as a service boat for conveying sick and wounded Illinois troops. Under his charge this boat afterward did effective service and performed work of signal value in conveying the wounded from the battle field of Shiloh to the hospitals of St. Louis. His comprehensive views of affairs in detail and in mass was recognized in his being selected by Governor Yates to accompany him to Washington and assist in making the settlement between the state of Illinois and the general government. This settlement being perfected, Mr. Pope was appointed a paymaster in the army to serve during the war. Succeeding this appointment he was ordered to report to Colonel Andrews at St. Louis, who was then in charge of the pay department here. His official duties from that time led him to the various camps, of which this was the center, and brought him into pleasant association with the officers and men of many different commands, who afterward gave most unmistakable tokens of the high appreciation in which they held him.

A large number, if not all, of the officers in his department—men coming from many other states as well as from his own—united in saying of him, among other things, that, "Having served with him in the field nearly three years, we regard him as second to none in devotion to his country's cause; he is ceaseless in energy, spotless in integrity, scholarly in attainments."

Governor Yates, in speaking of Mr. Pope, in an official communication, said: "I have known Major William S. Pope for many years. He is a finished scholar of splendid abilities, an eloquent speaker, a high-minded, honorable and honest man."

Such commendation, however, while grateful to a high-spirited man, could add nothing to the estimation in which he was held by those who knew him. For efficient service in his department he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel. When in Washington, after the war, settling his accounts, General Grant—then the head of the army—recommended and directed his appointment as paymaster in the regular army.

Colonel Pope considered carefully and fully the subject of his appointment and finally decided that as the war had ceased, his true line of duty and usefulness must be found in civil life. He therefore retired from the profession of arms to take up the temporarily neglected profession of law, and in doing so made his permanent home in St. Louis. He had acquired some lands in Illinois, which were then valuable, and the prices of such property were ruling high. The lands he sold and re-invested in city property in St. Louis, which has since largely increased in value. His professional earnings and judicous investments enabled him in a few years to acquire a handsome competence, which he has managed with liberality and discretion.

Colonel Pope has ever manifested a deep interest in the commercial prosperity of St. Louis and of the state, and has been connected with various enterprises to promote that end. He is also now a member of many of the literary, social, business and benevolent associations of St. Louis. Whilst reared an Episcopalian he holds the most liberal Christian doctrines of the "Sermon on the Mount," and seeks to throw off, rather than gather about him any sectarian rubbish.

In politics he has always been a Republican, but not dogmatic in his views, and condemns a wrong in a political friend as well as foe. He acts upon the belief that principles do not change, though parties may wander far from their original record.

Mr. Pope was married in 1866 to Miss Caroline E. Moore, daughter of the late Captain H. J. Moore, and has an interesting family, now the subject of his solicitude and manly devotion.

At the bar he has made his mark as an able and unprejudiced lawyer, and has conducted, to successful issue, some of the most difficult and important cases, winning victories for his clients that have stood the test of the higher courts after older lawyers had declared the cases unsound. Yet he has triumphantly vindicated his propositions by the one sole test applicable to legal questions.

Colonel Pope represented his district (the 4th Ward) in the 26th General Assembly of Missouri, and came to be recognized by his own political party and by his opponents as the leader of the Republicans of the House. He was again elected to the State Senate from a constituency comprising the 3rd and 4th Wards of St. Louis, in 1876, in the first legislative body sitting under the new constitution of the state, where his experience, analytical mind and keen perception of the necessities of the people and of the various branches of the government were found invaluable in solving the complications arising under the first workings of that instrument. A ready debater, concise in language, and vigorous in thought, a keen logician, with the power of pressing his arguments strongly and rapidly, he chooses his positions only after he is himself assured of their strength, and he then proves himself an antagonist not to be baffled, or a powerful ally. With these qualities, his legislative career has been a brilliant one; yet, as a professional man, and as a citizen, among his associates and in social life, his record is no less one deserving of preservation from its amenity, and the kindly feeling and respect which it inspires.

THOMAS M. SPEERS.

KANSAS CITY.

MAN is the architect of his own fortune. Circumstances may make or mar his prospects to a certain extent, but a determined spirit will bend even the force of circumstances to its will. Life is an every-day battle for right and conquest, and the victory is to the vigilant, the active, the brave.

Thomas M. Speers was born in St. Louis on the 23d of October, 1835, his parents being Cyrus and Matilda Speers. His mother's maiden name was Farris. His father was one of the earliest settlers of Missouri, and his spirit of adventurous enterprise was bequeathed to the son. "Tom," as he is familiarly called, received his education in the public schools of his native city, and devoted much of his time to civil engineering.

In 1851, young in years and experience, he went to Old Mexico, and after a short sojourn in its historic capital, started for California. He remained some five years in the Golden State, engaged in mining and stock raising, and then returned to St. Louis. For several years he carried on the business of building and contracting, and in 1858 had the honor of being elected one of the board of aldermen of that city. His next venture was freighting across the plains, in which he continued seven years—seven years of pioneer peril and hardship, in which the camp fire, the "prairie schooner" and the painted Indian were daily experiences.

In 1868 Mr. Speers moved to Kansas City and engaged largely in the manufacture of brick. Two years later he was elected city marshal, and served two terms, giving universal satisfaction. Upon retiring from office, he went into the livery business, in which he continued two years, when he received the appointment of chief of police. This position he filled so well and gave such great satisfaction that he was reappointed for the next three years. As an officer he is courteous, efficient, prompt and courageous, doing his duty without fear or favor.

Mr. Speers is a Democrat in politics, of the unterrified school. He was brought up under Presbyterian teachings, but is very liberal in his religious views. He became an Odd Fellow in 1856, and is now Past Grand in that Order. He is also a Knight of Pythias and is Past Chancellor.

He has been married twice. First in St. Louis

to Sarah Harrison, by whom he had three children: Fanny, Charles and Harry, aged respectively sixteen, fourteen and eleven. The second marriage took place in Kansas City, the lady being Mary Ferguson, by whom he has three children: Thomas, aged six; George, aged two, and an infant daughter, Josephine, who died June 30, 1878.

Mr. Speers is of medium height, dark hair, eyes and complexion, and his well-proportioned form is strongly put together. He enjoys good health and good nature, and as a man and officer has made many friends.

ALBE M. SAXTON.

ST. JOSEPH.

MR. SAXTON was born in the vicinity of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 12th of February, 1821. His father, James Saxton, came from Vermont and settled in Ohio in 1813. He married Miss Rosetta Schellhous, in Vermont, in 1810. She is still living. A. M. Saxton came to Missouri in 1841.

The schools in the neighborhood where our subject was born, and the private academy of Cleveland gave him opportunities of securing a substantial education. At the time of leaving school at eighteen years of age he dramatized a striking local incident in Cleveland ridiculing the pretentions of some aristocratic young men, recent arrivals in the city, and published it under the title of "The Last Night of the Star Chamber" By its sale he netted $100, which amount, in the fall of 1840, he invested in an orchard, gathered the apples himself, and shipped them to Milwaukee realizing a handsome profit thereon. With the proceeds he bought eighty acres of land, near that then small town, and in 1841 went to St Louis. Failing to find in that city the employment he anticipated, and being an entire stranger, with a capital of $56 (all the money he possessed) he began a trade in country produce that year, from country wagons, a venture which proved successful, and was the first of a long series of commercial operations which have been the means of building up an ample fortune. A cargo taken to New Orleans and disposed of in that market also produced advantageous results.

During the summer of 1842 he was clerk on a steamboat running up the Illinois river. He lost no opportunity of improving his mind and fitting himself for business. In the winter of 1841, he attended the night sessions of a Commercial College in St. Louis (of which Jonathan Jones was head), and graduated from the institution. In April, 1843, meeting Charles A. Perry in St. Louis, who was desirous of starting a mercantile business at the Black Snake Hills, as the site of St. Joseph was then called, he formed a partnership with him; and with Perry's younger brother, Elias H. Perry, went to that point, and on May 1, 1843, opened a store there. It was the first store ever established in St. Joseph for the purpose of trading with white inhabitants. The end of Robidaux's long log house was chosen as the most eligible store house, it being the only building there. No hotel or boarding house was then in existence and Mr. Saxton and his partner boarded themselves in the back room of the store, at night improvising a couch on the counter.

In 1843 he preëmpted a quarter section of land near the present lunatic asylum, this required building and living in a log cabin one year, then entering the land at $1.25 per acre which he sold a few years after for $100.00 per acre. In 1848, the foundations of the future city of St. Joseph having been securely laid, he formed a partnership with Robert W. Donnell, now a banker of Wall street, in New York city, and with him continued the mercantile business. This partnership continued until 1858, at which time the transactions of the firm had grown from a retail trade to a large wholesale business, the most extensive at that time conducted in St. Joseph.

Closing up the mercantile business in 1858, the branch of the Bank of the State of Missouri at St. Joseph was organized with $200,000 capital, of which Mr. Saxton was made cashier, and Mr. Donnell, his old partner, president, they having a large part of the stock. This institution was merged into a National Bank in 1865, under the title of the State National Bank and was a National Depository, with the same officers. In 1870 the affairs of the

State National Bank were closed up voluntarily and profitably, and the State Savings Bank was organized with Mr. Saxton as president, which is now in existence owned by him and his old partner, Donnell, and C. B. France, the cashier, on the plan of non-declaring of dividends.

Beside his connection with the mercantile and banking business, Mr. Saxton has been interested in other public enterprises. In partnership with T. D. Hastings, he built some eighty miles of the Kansas City and Northwestern Railroad, and two hundred and thirty-nine miles of the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad. The two, as principal contractors and equal partners, netted each over $500,000, or in all over $1,000,000. At the time he was learning geography in the country log school-house, when the territory west of the Missouri river was laid down on the Atlas as the Great American Desert, or unexplored regions, he little dreamed of being an active man in building a long line of railroad through that region, now known to be capable of becoming one of the most productive portions of the United States. In company with Milton Tootle and others, in 1853, he built and launched on the Missouri river two steamboats, the "Silver Heels" and the "Omaha." The capital invested in these enterprises also brought profitable returns.

Mr. Saxton has never aspired to public position, and had never filled an elective office higher than road overseer. Without any knowledge or request on his part, however, when the state was building that institution at a cost of $350,000, he was appointed treasurer of the State Lunatic Asylum in 1874—a position which he still holds.

His residence is near Saxton's station, on the Hannibal & Saint Joseph Railroad, five miles southeast of St. Joseph, where he early acquired a large body of land, which he carefully improved without regard to expense, and the tract is now one of the finest farms in Northwest Missouri. One thousand acres are in grass and under cultivation, with elegant mansion and barns, and this farm he still carries on personally, notwithstanding the great change produced in the labor system of the state by the war. Mr. Saxton visits St. Joseph daily, and is always at his post during business hours in the president's room of the State Savings Bank. He is hale and vigorous at the age of fifty-six, and as well fitted for business as at any period of his life. He married in 1856 to Mrs. Sarah Emeline Flint, of Dorchester county, Maryland, a lady of culture, uncommon intelligence and in every way a helpmate, who sees after everything in his absence.

In his business career, than which that of no citizen of the state has been more successful, Mr. Saxton has confined himself strictly to regular transactions; speculations have never tempted him. He has always aimed to be safe and cautious, deeming it the greatest credit which any business man can claim to go through life without failure. Though now in affluence, he has grown up with habits of economy and has no more wants than when he humbly and modestly began life as a merchant at the Black Snake Hills at an early day, a third of a century ago.

JOHN T. RUFFIN.

CARTHAGE.

THE following sketch of John T. Ruffin presents one of those numerous examples to be found in the state of Missouri, of rapid personal progress from humble beginnings to a substantial and honored position. He is a native of Robertson county, Tennessee, born February 28, 1840, and is a son of Thomas W. Ruffin, a native of North Carolina, and Ruth (Vaughan) Ruffin, who reside near Springfield, Missouri, aged respectively sixty-nine and sixty-seven years.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the Elk Fork Academy, Robertson county, Tennessee. His father and family emigrated to Missouri in 1854, and settled on a farm near Springfield. At the age of eighteen he engaged for three years as clerk in J. S. Coleman's dry goods and grocery store, at Dallas, Missouri, after which he and his brother, L. B. Ruffin, entered the mercantile business in Ozark, Missouri, until after the battle of Wilson's Creek. They then locked up their store, which was afterward taken by the Confederate soldiers. After leaving Ozark, Mr. Ruffin did not engage in any business until the fall of 1862, when he received the

appointment of deputy-sheriff of Webster county, and served one year, when, owing to the unsettled condition of affairs caused by the progress of the war, he and the sheriff resigned.

In the fall of 1863 he engaged as a salesman in the store of McElhaney, Jaggard & McDaniel, in Springfield, and remained with them until October, 1866, and then formed a co-partnership with W. J. McDaniel & L. B. Ruffin, and opened a large dry goods, boot and shoe store in Carthage, and that partnership existed ten years, when Mr. Ruffin bought Mr. McDaniel's interest and took sole possession of the store on the 1st day of October, 1876, in which business he is now (1878) engaged. He has one of the largest stocks of dry goods, boots and shoes in Southwest Missouri.

Mr. Ruffin's conduct and success was such as to command the respect of his fellow-citizens, and he has twice been a member of the city council, and is now serving his second term as mayor of Carthage, the queen city of Southwest Missouri. He is always ready to take part in every useful work which is calculated to benefit the city of Carthage.

In religion, although brought up strictly orthodox, he is very liberal, acceding to all the rights of conscience which he claims for himself. Politically he is a Republican.

He was married, October 1, 1868, to Miss Pearl Stephenson, of Carthage. They have one child, a little daughter named Alta.

Although still a young man, Mr Ruffin's success in life is already assured, and the industry and capacity which marked his boyhood have reaped an early and abundant harvest.

COLONEL LOUIS H. WATERS.

JEFFERSON CITY.

LOUIS H. WATERS was born December 22, 1829, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His parents, John Waters and Rebecca Sparks, were natives of Salem, New Jersey. Major Sparks, of Revolutionary fame, was the grandfather of Louis. In 1830 John Waters removed to Kentucky and engaged in farming and wool growing.

Louis attended the common schools in the country until 1838, when he accompanied his father's family to Iowa, they settling in Madison. Here he continued his studies until 1848, when he entered the law office of Messrs. Miller & Williams. Two years after being admitted to the practice of law, he removed to Mount Carmel, Illinois, where he opened an office and built up an extensive and lucrative practice. In 1858 he was appointed by Governor Bissell to the position of prosecuting attorney for the 5th Judicial District.

Upon the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, he entered the army as captain of company D, 28th Illinois infantry, and in August following was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel, and joined General Grant in the district of Cairo, Illinois. In the spring of 1862 he organized and equipped the 84th Infantry Illinois volunteers. This regiment was raised at Quincy, Illinois, and mustered into service the following August with nine hundred and fifty-one officers and members, he being chosen colonel. On the 23d of September he was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and assigned to the eighteenth brigade and shortly after marched against General Bragg, via Bardstown to Nashville, Tennessee, thence via Murfreesboro to Elk River and back via Hillsborough to Manchester, crossing the Cumberland mountains to Chattanooga, and participating in the famous battles at Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and then to Atlanta, Georgia, returning to Nashville June 8, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out of service. In the campaign five hundred and fifty-eight of his men were killed in battle, one was taken prisoner and but four were unaccounted for—a remarkable record, of which he may justly be proud. Among other hair-breadth escapes he encountered, his horse was shot under him at the battle of Stone River.

At the close of the war Col. Waters resumed his profession, spending some time at the South with a view to establishing himself there. But he finally abandoned this idea and returned to his old home in Illinois, where he continued the practice of law with success until 1869. Chancing to pass through Missouri during the campaign of 1868, while delivering some campaign speeches in the interest of the Repub-

tican party, his attention was drawn to the state as presenting a fine field for professional labor. Selecting Carrollton, Carroll county, as the most desirable point, he located there in 1869, and practiced with success. In January, 1876, he formed a partnership with Hon. Charles A. Winslow, of Chariton county, the firm being Waters & Winslow, and removed to Jefferson City, where they have since been located in the practice of law.

In politics Colonel Waters is a Republican, maintaining his party relations from principle, considering himself to a great extent out of politics and regarding the application of the principles of his party honestly to the administration of the affairs of the country as the best for all. He is necessarily not an extremist, but stands on all public questions with the thinking and reasoning men of the party in favor of honest administration and genuine reforms. In early political life he was a Whig and followed the fortunes of that great party while it lasted. He was a member of the lower house of the Illinois Legislature during the session that witnessed the memorable contest resulting in the first election of Lyman Trumbull to the United States Senate. Disagreeing with his party friends on the policy of electing Mr. Trumbull, he broke with them, and on the final ballot cast his vote solitary and alone, for Hon. Archie Williams—a devoted Whig, great lawyer, and good man—and, in doing this, lays claim to having cast the last genuine Whig vote in Illinois. Declining a reëlection, he turned aside from political life and devoted his attention to the law.

Colonel Waters enjoys a fine reputation, both in Missouri and Illinois, as a lawyer and orator. As a lawyer he is studious, careful and laborious, investigating every point of the case, weak and strong, and applying to it the inflexible rules of judicial interpretation. Hypothetical cases, nice points and mooted questions are the toys with which he amuses his leisure hours, thus making his profession contribute to his pleasure; while the working hours of the library are given to the profound investigation of the great fundamental principles of justice, as laid down by the eminent jurists of the world. This method of investigation renders him ready in the application of law, familiarizes him with the decisions, guards him against mistakes and prevents him from being taken by surprise. As an orator, he is ready, witty, argumentative, ironical, at times brilliant, with a happy faculty of presenting anecdote and illustration, and a diction at once strong, pure and elegant. He is a popular speaker, both in the forum and on the hustings, and commands the respectful attention of his auditors, whether friends or foes.

LEVITTE FAYETTE CALHOUN.

KANSAS CITY.

LEVITTE FAYETTE CALHOUN was born in Mahoning county, Ohio, May 7, 1838. He was the eighth son and youngest child of a family of twelve children, all of whom are now living prosperous and respected.

The father, Samuel Calhoun, was of Irish origin, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1786. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, married in 1814, and settled on a farm in Mahoning county, Ohio, where he remained for a number of years. He afterward removed to Trumbull county, and from there to Portage county, same state, remaining in either but a few years only. In 1853 he removed to Sullivan county, Missouri, where he remained until his death at the age of eighty-four years. He was a man of strong vitality and an active temperament; a great worker, upright in his dealings and very temperate in his habits. His attention was confined to agricultural pursuits, with no disposition for speculation or commercial dealings of any kind, while his boys seemed to have a natural love for trade and traffic—four of whom are among the shrewdest and most successful horse dealers in the West.

The mother of Levitte was of Dutch parentage, and a devoted wife and mother, thoroughly domestic in her tastes, taking great interest in the welfare and moral training of her children. She died in 1874, being eighty-one years of age. Both parents were for many years members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Levitte spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attending a common county school winters, until he was fourteen years of age. He then went with his brother, S. P. Calhoun, to Sullivan county, Mis-

souri, engaging to work on his farm, and remaining with him two years, receiving as wages, fifteen dollars per month. At the age of sixteen, with fifty dollars in money, he commenced business for himself, trading and dealing in horses, and meeting with such success the first year that he was able to buy a farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Sullivan county, for which he paid seven hundred dollars. He was thus engaged, without being permanently located, until 1871, when he went to Kansas City and established himself in the livery business, continuing to deal in horses and mules. His livery, feed and sale stable, now located on the corner of Wyandotte and Fifth streets, opposite the Lindell Hotel, is largely patronized, having fine livery accommodations and being a general stock depot for the traffic in horses and mules. Mr. Calhoun has, at times, been the owner of several farms, which were secured principally through his operations as a stock dealer, in which he has been almost uniformly successful.

His genial and social disposition, uprightness and fair dealings, and his broad and liberal charities, have won for him an extended acquaintance and hosts of friends.

In 1876 he married Miss Mary A. Flickinger, of Wayne county, Ohio, who has truly been to him a help-meet, being an industrious, practical and economical housekeeper, a lady very amiable in disposition, hospitable and kind toward all.

CAPTAIN JOHN ORRICK.

ST. CHARLES.

JOHN ORRICK is a descendant of two of the oldest and most respected families of Virginia. His mother was Mary Pendleton, a family name co-existing with the history of the Old Dominion. Nicholas Orrick, his father, was a successful farmer in Berkeley county, Virginia. He had twelve children, all of whom received the best school advantages afforded in the mountains. John, the eighth child, was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, January 12, 1805, and worked on the farm with his father during the intervals of his school, until his thirteenth year, when he was apprenticed to William Orrick, a merchant at Reading, Pennsylvania, where he remained nine years. In 1827 he removed to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he remained three years. In 1830 he embarked in the coal business in Pottsfield, Pennsylvania, and was very successful in his speculations there.

On September 22, 1833, Captain Orrick married Miss Urilla Stonebraker, daughter of John and Naomi Stonebraker, of Washington county, Maryland, and immediately after started for Missouri and settled in St. Charles, where he has lived ever since, successfully engaged in mercantile pursuits. In company with his brother, Benjamin Orrick, he built up a very large and lucrative trade. But by heavy advances made to parties in the fur trade, and other causes connected with the Upper Missouri trade, the firm met with some heavy losses, but maintained their honor and credit throughout.

Captain Orrick has once served his country as justice of the peace, and in 1840 was elected sheriff, and again in 1842. In 1844 he was elected by the Whig party a member of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature. At the close of his term he purchased a farm near the city and engaged in agriculture for about two years, when he embarked in steamboating and for some time commanded the Fayaway, running between St. Charles and St. Louis. In 1851 he took the United States census for St. Charles county, and soon thereafter formed a partnership with Mr. Francis Yosti in the grain business. They continued in partnership for six years, when Mr. Yosti withdrew. Captain Orrick then took Hermon Burkledge into partnership in handling grain, meeting with a reasonable share of success. Mr. Burkledge died in 1861, and Mr. Alfred Stonebraker succeeded him in the firm. After six years Captain Orrick retired from business.

The captain was a Whig until that party disorganized, and has since held himself free to choose the best men from either party for office. During the late war he was an outspoken friend of the Union.

Captain Orrick and his excellent wife are still living, the most aged couple, perhaps, in the city, surrounded by hosts of friends who revere the

memory of the ancient couple for their usefulness, and respect them for their many good qualities. They have had nine children, but only raised three, one of whom, Hon. John C. Orrick, now a practicing lawyer in St. Louis, has served the state in her councils on several occasions with credit to his name and profit to Missouri. Their daughter, Lucy Ann, married John K. McDearmon, Esq., for many years county clerk of St. Charles, and with them the old folks have a pleasant home. Willoughby W. Orrick is now in Colorado.

In his religious views Captain Orrick has always preferred the creed of the Protestant Episcopal church; in his life he has striven to act so that his good family name should remain untarnished, his fellow-men be profited by his precept and example, and himself elevated and ennobled in nature. That he has succeeded is evinced by the high esteem of his neighbors after three-quarters of a century working among them.

HON. FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR.

ST. LOUIS.

FRANCIS PRESTON BLAIR was born at Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821. When he was nine years old his father, Francis P. Blair, moved to Washington, D. C., to take charge of the *Globe* newspaper. There young Blair attended primary and preparatory schools, and then entered college at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, but for good reasons afterward entered Princeton College, New Jersey, where he graduated with high honors at the age of twenty. He read law with Lewis Marshall, of Kentucky, with his brother Montgomery Blair, at St. Louis, and completed his studies at the law school of Transylvania University. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in St. Louis in 1843.

His health being impaired, he soon after made a trip with traders and trappers across the great plains to the Rocky Mountains, and in 1845 accompanied Bent and St. Vrain to their fort in New Mexico, now Colorado. He remained in that wild and hostile region until the arrival of the expedition under General Kearney, when he joined the enterprise and served to the end of it, in a military capacity. In 1847 he returned to St. Louis with reëstablished health, and resumed the practice of his profession. In the same year he was married to Miss Appoline Alexander, of Woodford county, Kentucky, who survives him. Of this union eight children were born, seven of whom are living.

In 1848 his father gave him a considerable amount of money which he invested judiciously, and from it and his law practice derived a competency. He soon became an active politician and a prominent leader of the Free Soil party. Making speeches against slavery on slave soil was somewhat dangerous and required a good deal of courage, but Mr. Blair understood the temper and mettle of his opponents, and knew how much to say and when to say it. His political adversaries soon found that he would not be put down by threats. In 1849 he became one of the leading supporters of Colonel Benton, in his appeal from the instructions of the General Assembly of Missouri, known as the "Jackson resolutions," and in 1852 was elected to the lower house of the Assembly, from St. Louis, on the Benton ticket, and was reëlected in 1854. The Free Soil party made little headway in the state at large, but it grew rapidly in St. Louis, where a large German element existed. Under Mr. Blair's leadership it carried the municipal election in 1856, and elected him to Congress, where he boldly and ably advocated the principles of his party. In 1858, running for reëlection, he was opposed by J. R. Barrett, who was declared elected. Mr. Blair contested the seat and was decided to be entitled to it, but declined it, relegating the strife with his rival to the people. In the summer of 1860 the election for the unexpired and a full term took place, Mr. Barrett being elected for the former and Mr. Blair for the latter. He was chairman of the committee on military affairs, prominent on others, and exerted much influence in Congress. In 1860 he was a leading delegate in the Republican National Convention, at Chicago, and originated the idea of the "Wide Awake" organization, a peculiar feature of the campaign of that year.

Frank P. Blair

HON. FRANK P. BLAIR.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion, Mr. Blair became captain of the first federal company enlisted in Missouri, and was unanimously elected colonel of the first regiment organized. Colonel Blair first discovered the plot to seize the Arsenal at St. Louis, and on his advice General Lyon captured Camp Jackson May 10, 1861, on which occasion Colonel Blair commanded the 1st Regiment of Missouri volunteers. In 1861 he was the leader, the heart and soul of the Union party in Missouri. In 1862 he was again a candidate for Congress and was awarded the certificate of election, but his seat was successfully contested by his opponent, Mr. Knox. During that year he was active in Congress and the field in devising and executing measures for the good of the Union cause. He was appointed brigadier-general, raised a brigade in Missouri, and joined General Grant, in operations on the Mississippi and against Vicksburg. He commanded the 1st Brigade of the 4th Division (Steele's), which behaved so gallantly in the unsuccessful attack on Vicksburg in December, 1862. He was conspicuous and effective in all the operations of that celebrated campaign, until the fall of Vicksburg July 4, 1863. He was soon after promoted to be major-general, and from thenceforward shared the toils and honors of the glorious Army of the Tennessee, until the close of the war.

In the spring of 1864, on the organization of General Sherman's army for the Atlanta campaign, General Blair was placed in command of the 17th Army Corps, succeeding Major-General James B. McPherson, who was promoted to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. It was a grand compliment and lasting glory to be selected by Grant and Sherman to succeed, at the opening of a grand campaign, the justly celebrated and favorite McPherson, one of America's finest soldiers. General Blair was distinguished during the Atlanta campaign, the march to the sea and through the Carolinas, for all the qualities of a great and chivalrous soldier. His corps was a general theme of praise for its discipline, courage, enterprise and *esprit du corps*. This was largely owing to its being commanded by McPherson and Blair. It is a somewhat singular circumstance that General Blair should be present, a great military commander, at the surrender of General Johnston's army, and the practical finish of the war, at Chapel Hill, the place where, as a boy, he first entered college but a few brief years before.

At the termination of the war, General Blair returned to his old home in St. Louis, where he was received with the warmest demonstrations of friendship and affection by all classes of citizens. He at once entered into political life and opposed, with great vigor and characteristic generosity and magnanimity, the disfranchisement of the citizens of Missouri who had been engaged in rebellion and against whom he had so ably and bravely fought. In 1867 he was appointed one of the commissioners to inspect and accept the work done on the Union Pacific Railroad, in which office he continued until March, 1869. In the campaign of 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, with Horatio Seymour, of New York, as candidate for President. In 1870 he was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, from St. Louis, and in January, 1871, was elected to the United States Senate, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Drake, who had resigned in the previous autumn. In 1872 he supported the nomination of Mr. Greeley for President, by the Democratic party, and contributed largely to that event. He was very active in the campaign of that year, particularly in Missouri, and a large majority of the legislature elected that fall were pledged to elect him to a full term in the United States Senate. But it was not to be. On the 16th day of November, 1872, he was struck down by paralysis, and never recovered from the shock. He rallied somewhat, but the hopes of himself and friends were only raised to be blighted. He was able to take his seat in the Senate, in January, 1873, and took part, perhaps injuriously to himself, in its deliberations until the expiration of his term, March 4, 1873. Then followed a decline, indications of recovery were arrested, appearances and symptoms varied from time to time, and finally, on the 8th of July, 1875, he went peacefully, quietly and hopefully to his last sleep. He was a professed Christian in the communion of the Presbyterian church.

In the death of General Blair, Missouri lost one of her greatest, wisest and best sons, albeit he was an adopted one. He was a man of great and varied powers of mind, a fine, terse and expressive writer, an eloquent, logical and fluent speaker, and as a conversationalist had few equals. He was eminently possessed of the silver tongue and the persuasive manner. He was of fine figure, commanding presence and genial expression of countenance. His integrity was beyond suspicion, and while he entered public life with abundant means, he died comparatively poor. Of the various motives which may have influenced his actions in the different circum-

stances of his career, either in political, military or business affairs, none were mercenary or malignant. He was generous and magnanimous almost to the point of weakness, and yet in strife, either political or military, he was persistent, courageous and formidable. He was endowed with a supreme contempt for danger, and morally and physically he was eminently one of the bravest of the brave. His judgment of affairs, his intuitive knowledge of men and keen natural gift of insight into the future of events, and the motives of others, was most remarkable and exceptional. He was clear and firm in his convictions, as a politician and statesman, and bold, able and judicious in his advocacy of them. This was abundantly exemplified in his leadership of the Free Soil party especially. He was no Abolitionist, but early saw the importance of Missouri becoming a free state, if she would take the place among her sisters to which her natural resources entitled her. Without abolition, and while slave property was in great demand in the more southern states, the plan was obvious to him and he advocated it firmly. He was not a fanatic, and supported or opposed public measures at all times from a wide and comprehensive grasp of the situation, and having determined for himself what was best for his state and country, he was firm, energetic and immovable, but charitable and fair toward his adversaries.

At the outbreak of the Rebellion, no man in the nation foresaw, more clearly than he did, what its results would be. He knew that it portended the death of slavery and modifications of the constitution amounting almost to revolution of the government. He espoused the cause of the Union with patriotic fervor, never doubting its ultimate triumph or that the success of the cause would redound to the greatest good of his country and his race. That he was thoroughly conscientious, no one who knew him will doubt. Taken all in all, he was truly great, and his history is an honorable and enduring part of that of his state and country.

COLONEL DANIEL BOONE.

ST. CHARLES COUNTY.

DANIEL BOONE was born October 22, 1734, in Exeter township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and was the fourth child and son of Squire Boone and Sarah Morgan. The authenticity of this date, and of subsequent dates employed in this sketch, is based upon the records of Daniel Boone's family Bible. This Bible he gave to his son, Daniel Morgan Boone, who in turn gave it to his son, Daniel Boone, who now resides five miles south of Westport, Jackson county, Missouri, in whose possession the book now is. The facts in regard to the family, and the dates of births, marriages and deaths may, therefore, be regarded as indisputable. Daniel Morgan Boone resided in St. Charles county, Missouri, removed thence to Callaway county, thence to Gasconade, thence to Cole, and thence to Jackson county, and settled on the farm on which Daniel Boone, his son, now resides. The latter distinctly remembers to have seen his grandfather, Colonel Boone, at his father's house in St. Charles county, where he frequently visited, though he made his home with another son, Major Nathan Boone, who resided three miles distant, in the same county. He vouches for the fact that the Bible referred to was the property of his grandfather, Colonel Boone; that the records therein were made under the old hunter's personal supervision up to the time of his death, and that the subsequent records of the family have been carefully kept, in the same book, by James Boone, a son of Major Nathan Boone. This Bible, therefore, is an epitome of the family history, and is the most reliable record in existence.

Colonel Boone frequently told his grandson, Daniel Boone, that the family originally came from Germany, moved thence to England and subsequently to America; but there are no known records to this effect extant. George Boone and Mary, his wife, were born, reared and married at the old seat of the family, at Bradwinch, about eight miles from Exeter, England. They emigrated to America, arriving at Philadelphia, October 10, 1717, bringing with them eleven children, only three sons of whom have perpetuated their memories—John, James and Squire. The last named, Squire Boone, was the father of

Daniel Boone. George Boone, when he arrived in America, purchased a large tract of land in Pennsylvania, now embraced in the limits of Bucks county. In honor of the city from which he emigrated, he called his purchase Exeter, and it is now known as Exeter township. He seems to have specially desired the acquisition of land, and he made various purchases in different parts of the country, one of them, it is said, embracing the present site of the City of Georgetown, District of Columbia, which he founded and to which he gave his own name.

His son, Squire Boone, married Sarah Morgan, in Essex township, Pennsylvania, and they had seven sons and four daughters. Their names were: James, who was killed by Indians in 1773; Samuel, Jonathan, Daniel, George, Squire, Edward, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary and Hannah. Of the brothers and sisters of this family, except Daniel, there is no authentic history, but from this family sprang all the Boones in the United States.

Daniel Boone's elementary education was very meager, his knowledge of reading and writing being derived from a few months of training under an Irish teacher in his neighborhood. When he was eighteen years old, in 1752, his father removed from Pennsylvania with his family and settled on the banks of the Yadkin, near Holman's ford, eight miles from where the town of Wilkesborough, North Carolina, now stands. Here Daniel Boone met and, as his family Bible states, married Miss Rebecca Bryant, August 14, 1756. She was born January 9, 1739, consequently they were, at the time of their marriage, respectively twenty-two and seventeen years of age. The children of Daniel Boone and Rebecca Bryant were:

James Boone, born May 30, 1757, was unmarried, killed by Indians at Blue Mountain, North Carolina, on his return from a trip to "the Kentucky country." Israel Boone, born January 25, 1759, was unmarried, killed by Indians at Blue Licks, Kentucky. Susannah Boone, born November 2, 1760. Jemima Boone, born October 4, 1762, married in Kentucky to Flanders Callaway, who was born June 9, 1753, in North Carolina, to whom she bore four sons: James, John, Larkin and Boone. Callaway county, Missouri, is named in honor of their eldest son, Captain James Callaway, who was killed in an Indian fight on Loutre creek, near the present eastern boundary of the county. Lavina Boone, born March 23, 1766. Rebecca Boone, born May 26, 1768. Daniel Morgan Boone, born December 23, 1769, on the banks of the Yadkin, in North Carolina. He removed with his father to Kentucky, and in 1788 immigrated to St. Louis county, Missouri, where he worked a salt well and where he was married, March 3, 1800, to Miss Sarah Griffin Lewis, whose father removed from the vicinity of Mount Vernon, Virginia. She was born January 29, 1786, and was consequently not quite fourteen at the time of her marriage. The wedded pair moved to St. Charles county, twenty-four miles from the county seat and two from the Missouri river, where he opened and worked Boone's Lick salt wells. Here he lived twenty years. In the war of 1812 he was a captain of ranger scouts, commissioned by the United States government. Leaving St. Charles county, he moved to Callaway county, remaining one year, and thence to Gasconade, where he lived five years and where, in connection with others, he built the first mill erected in the county. He then moved to Jackson county, where he settled on what is known as the "Harper farm," but subsequently located and opened a farm six miles south of Westport, where he died, July 13, 1837, and his wife, at the same place, June 19, 1850. Both are buried in the Hays cemetery, on the land he first entered. In 1827 he was appointed farmer for the Kaw Indians by General Clarke, Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The tribe was then located at the mouth of the Big Blue, Kansas. He settled seven miles from the present site of Lawrence, where he camped one week. At the end of four years he returned to Jackson county, Missouri. In 1837 he was one of three commissioners appointed by the United States government to establish the line between the states of Iowa and Missouri, which work he performed in three months, a Mr. Brown, of St. Louis, being the surveyor, and his son, Daniel Boone, chain carrier. The following are the children of Daniel Morgan Boone and Sarah Griffin Lewis:

John W. Boone, born in St. Charles county, Missouri, December 19, 1806, died single in Gasconade county, in 1822. Nathan Boone, born in same county, February 17, 1808, died single in Jackson county in 1835. Daniel Boone, born in same county, March 27, 1809. He was married in January, 1832, to Miss Constance Philabert, orphan daughter of Gabriel Philabert of Canada, a family of French extraction who moved to St. Louis in 1816. On the death of her parents, she with her sister Mary Ann, was taken by her uncle, Joseph Philabert, and her brothers, Gabriel, Joseph, John, Frank and Peter,

were apprenticed to trades. Her brother Gabriel was subsequently appointed government blacksmith to the Kaw and Osage Indians, and was stationed in Kansas Territory, near the mouth of the Kaw. On marrying he took his sister Constance (called Mary until she became known only by that name) to live with him. There Daniel Boone met and married her. They are both still (1878) living, hale, hearty and vigorous. They had the following children:

Elizabeth Levica, born February 22, 1833, married John S. Stewart, of Jackson county, originally from Kentucky, who died 1877, leaving the following children: Daniel B., Rebecca Jane, J. Wesley, Disa Frances, Napoleon Lee and Mary Josephine. Delila, born February 7, 1834, married Samuel Stewart, of Jackson county, formerly of Kentucky, and has eight children: Mary Jane, Pamela Belle, Theodore, David, William, Edith Constance, Mary and Lizzie Josephine. Mary F. J., born July 27, 1838, married Leonard Fuqua, a Kentuckian, November 14, 1859, and has one child, John Bell. Alonzo H., Jr., born May 9, 1840, died single, September 24, 1859. Napoleon, born October 1, 1842; married Jane Douglas, daughter of William and Emily Douglas, of Jackson county, Missouri, and has four children: William N., Benjamin F., Flora and Wallace. Theodore, born October 11, 1844, married Miss Martha May, of Brownsville, Oregon, now resides in Idaho territory, and has two children, Ernest and Robert. Daniel, born October 25, 1846, married Miss Martha Webb, daughter of Benjamin and Jane Webb, of Jackson county, Missouri, formerly of Indiana, and has a son, Claude, and a daughter, named Maude. Cassander, born March 14, 1849, married George Douglass, son of William and Emily Douglass, of Jackson county, formerly of Kentucky, and has four children: Rosella, Nathan, Rannald and Warren. Nathan, born February 29, 1852. Sarah Margaret, born February 3, 1854, married September 22, 1876, to William F. Gordon, a native of Fauquier county, Virginia, and son of William F. and Mary Jane (McCreary) Gordon, has one child, Boone, born July 7, 1877. John, born October 15, 1856. James, born June 17, 1862.

The other children of Colonel Daniel Boone were:

Jesse B., born May 23, 1773, married Miss Chloe Van Bibber, daughter of James and Louise Van Bibber, of Maryland, died while a member of the Missouri Legislature in December, 1820. His children were: Harriet M., married Colonel Hiram H. Baber, of St. Charles, and a member of the first constitutional convention of Missouri. Alphonso, married a daughter of George Boone, of Kentucky. Minerva S., married Captain Wyncoop Warren, U. S. A., Steubenville, Ohio. Grant, married Governor Lilburn W. Boggs, moved with him to California and there died. Albert Gallatin, married Miss Ann R. Hamilton, of Augusta county, Virginia. She died and he married Miss Zerelda Randall, of Richmond, Kentucky, and after her death he married Miss Kate P. Phillips, of Philadelphia. A. G. Boone, was appointed in 1860 by President Buchanan, to effect a treaty with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for the cession of Colorado. This being accomplished he was appointed agent over those Indians, but was subsequently removed on political grounds by President Lincoln. President Grant appointed him agent for the Kiowa, Comanche and Cheyenne Indians, and during the Indian war seven tribes were placed in his charge. President Grant, in his second term, appointed him and Kit Carson to make a treaty with the Utah Indians, for the cession of the San Juan country of Colorado, and afterward to make a treaty with the Sioux Indians for the cession of the Black Hills country, which being accomplished, the Secretary of War chose him to locate the same tribe in the valley of the Arkansas and Salt Fork of Red River. President Hayes appointed him to the agency of the Ponca Indians, a position he still holds. James Madison married Miss McMurtree, of Kentucky. Van Daniel married Miss Randall of Kentucky, a sister of the wife of A. G. Boone. The father of the above children, Jesse B. Boone, long resided in Montgomery county, Missouri, and was appointed one of the commissioners to select a site for the state capital, but died before serving, and his brother, Daniel M. Boone, was appointed in his stead. During his residence in St. Charles county he was a member of the first constitutional convention of Missouri.

Nathan, Colonel Daniel Boone's youngest son, married Miss Olive Van Bibber, a relative of Jesse's wife. He was for many years a resident of St. Charles county, and during that time was a member of the first constitutional convention. He died in Greene county, Missouri.

The remaining children of Major Daniel Morgan Boone were: Lindsley, born October 22, 1811; married Miss Sarah Groomes, of Jackson county, Missouri, and died in February, 1834. Edward H., born July 30, 1813, and died single in 1860. Eliza-

beth Levica, born April 22, 1815; married Jesse White, of Jackson county, Missouri, and died in 1850. Alonzo Havington, born March 22, 1817; married Miss Elizabeth Stewart, a native of Kentucky, but residing at that time in Jackson county, Missouri, and died about 1873, his widow subsequently removing to Bates county, Missouri. James, born in 1819; married Lorinda Carbo in Jackson county, a native of Tennessee; she died in 1865, he in 1852. Milton S., born March 11, 1820, and died the following August. Cassander, born November 3, 1821; married a Mr. Cosby, of Kentucky, and died May 20, 1845. Morgan, born August 3, 1824, married in Jackson county, Missouri, Disa Stewart, a native of Kentucky; she died and he married Miss Mary Ann Randolph, of Jackson county; her father was from Tennessee; Morgan died in 1852. Napoleon, born August 22, 1828, in Kansas territory, died single, May 20, 1850.

Colonel Daniel Boone made his first trip to the west into Tennessee in 1761, going as far north as Laurel mountain, in Kentucky, then the far western portion of Virginia. He went with the "Wallen Hunting Company." A tradition that he was in Tennessee the year before, lacks confirmation. Certain it is, he hunted through Tennessee nine years before its permanent settlement. In May, 1769, he made another trip into the western wilds "in quest of the country of Kentucky." On the 7th of the following June, after journeying through a dense wilderness of several hundred miles, he and his party first came in view of the Kentucky river, and camped on one of its northern branches. He was afterward joined by his brother Squire, and these two men remained alone in that wilderness for more than a year, the rest of the party having been killed or carried away captives by the Indians. Three months of this time Daniel was absolutely alone, his brother having gone to North Carolina for ammunition. He returned to his family in March, 1771, having been absent two years. Determining to settle in Kentucky, he completed his preparations and, with his family and his brother Squire, started September 25, 1774, for the West, the company taking with them cattle, hogs and horses. After being out one month, they were, October 26, attacked by Indians, and among the six killed was Boone's eldest son, James. The party, against the wishes of Boone, returned to the settlements on Clinch river, in Southwestern Virginia. The Governor of Virginia, June 6th of the same year, employed Boone and Michael Stoner to proceed to the falls of the Ohio and conduct a party of surveyors. That task completed, he returned home and was immediately commissioned captain and given command of three frontier garrisons. Having served through the war, which resulted in the Indians giving up all claim to Kentucky, Boone returned to his family on Clinch river. Early in 1775 he met the Indians in council on the Holston river, and on the part of his company made the preliminary negotiations with the Cherokees for the purchase of all the land embraced between the Ohio, Kentucky and Cumberland rivers. He then, as commander, conducted the first colony of that company to the Kentucky river and encamped, March 20, 1775, where Boonesborough now stands, and erected forts. Returning to Clinch river, he removed his family to Boonesborough in the following October, his wife and daughters being the first white women to stand on the banks of the Kentucky river. Colonel Richard Callaway and his family, of North Carolina, joined them in the following winter. July, 7, 1776, the Indians captured Jemima Boone and two of the Callaway girls, but Colonel Boone and a companion recaptured them the next day. In June, 1778, he went with thirty men to the Blue Licks, near Boonesborough, to make salt for the people, and while thus engaged was captured by the Indians, carried to Chillicothe, thence to Detroit and back to Chillicothe. Here he was formally adopted as one of their sons, but in a few months made his escape and returned to Boonesborough. During his captivity, his wife, supposing her husband to be dead, returned with the family to North Carolina. In the fall of 1778 he brought them back.

Boone remained at the old fort through all the long and bloody scenes of the Indian wars. In or about 1790, he removed into Virginia, having by his ignorance of the technicalities of the law and the criminal cupidity of men, lost the entire property he had accumulated by grant and otherwise in Kentucky. After remaining several years, he removed to Missouri in 1797, when that country belonged to Spain. His first residence was in the Femme Osage settlement in the district of St. Charles, about forty-five miles west of St. Louis. Here he resided with his son, Daniel Morgan Boone, who had preceded him, and remained there until 1804, when he removed to the residence of his son Nathan in St. Charles county, with whom he lived until 1810. He then went to live with his son-in-law, Flanders Callaway,

the husband of Jemima Boone. He was commissioned commandant of the Femme Osage district, July 11, 1800, by Carlos Dehault Delassus, governor of the district, which position, including both military and civil authority, he held until the transfer of the territory to the United States. Ten thousand arpents of land were granted him by the Spanish government; but in the transfer his rights were ignored by the United States commissioner, because of a want of legal formalities, and he again lost all his property. During his continuance in office he made enough money by hunting and trapping to pay off every debt he owed in Kentucky, for which purpose he made a trip to his old home, and returned with fifty cents, saying: "Now I am ready and willing to die. I am relieved of a burden that has long oppressed me. I have paid all my debts, and no one will say when I am gone, 'Boone was a dishonest man.' I am perfectly willing to die."

His wife who had so long been his companion, his solace and his strength, died March 18, 1813.

Congress eventually confirmed his title to a moiety of the Spanish grant, viz: one thousand arpents of land to which, in common with all the other emigrants to Upper Louisiana, he was entitled, but declined to confirm his title to the other nine thousand arpents, although acknowledging the justness of the claim. This was a great wrong, perpetrated by his own government against the man who made the West.

Colonel Boone died at the house of his son Nathan in St. Charles county, Missouri, September 26, 1820, aged nearly eighty-six years. Mr. Daniel Boone of Jackson county, before referred to, settles a dispute that has arisen in regard to the coffin in which the old pioneer was buried. It has been said that he was buried in a coffin which he had kept ready several years—and this has been denied. Mr. Boone, his grandson, says that "at the death of his wife the Colonel ordered a coffin made for her from the lumber of a black walnut tree he had selected for the purpose, and at the same time remarked, 'boys, you may as well make mine from some of the same lumber.' It was done as he ordered, and I went with his negro, Davy, after it. It was made by a man named Persley, at Jones' tanyard, three miles from father's. We brought the coffin home; but the Colonel, for some reason, was dissatisfied with it. That coffin remained in the loft for a long time and was finally used to bury a neighbor woman who had died. Colonel Boone subsequently ordered another, which was brought to his home, and I saw him lie down in it to see if it would fit. He expressed himself satisfied with it. In this coffin he was buried."

The citizens of Kentucky, with the consent of the family, removed his remains August 20, 1845, and re-interred them in a rural cemetery near Frankfort. John J. Crittenden, afterward governor of Kentucky, was commissioned for the purpose by the Legislature of Kentucky, and chartered the steamer Daniel Boone. Coming to St. Louis, and thence to the mouth of Charat creek on the Missouri river, he received the remains of Daniel Boone and wife, and conveyed them to their last resting place. Over their graves the state erected a monument, which now marks the tomb of these pioneers of western civilization.

HON. WILLIAM Q. DALLMEYER.

JEFFERSON CITY.

WILLIAM Q. DALLMEYER was born in the Kingdom of Hanover, now a part of the German Empire, October 23, 1829. His father, Mr. H. Rudolph Dallmeyer, was married to Miss Catharine Horst in 1827. By this marriage they had eight children—five sons and three daughters—four of whom came to the United States; one sister, now living in Gasconade county, Missouri; a brother settled in St. Louis and engaged in the dry goods business; another brother in the same line of business in Jefferson City, and the subject of this sketch, who arrived in New York at the age of sixteen. He had received good instruction in private schools in his native country, and had learned the English language. He remained in New York for one year, acting as clerk and improving his leisure hours in study. From thence he removed to New Orleans, where he was engaged for seven years in an extensive grocery house. After spending a year in Memphis, Tennessee, he came to St. Louis, Missouri,

and shortly afterward removed to the southern part of Gasconade county, Missouri, and opened a store.

In 1874 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1866 was reëlected, thus serving two consecutive terms. He acted as chairman of the committee on ways and means, and served on several other important committees. At this time the finances of the state were in a bad condition, her bonds selling at sixty cents, flat, with ten coupons attached. Mr. Dallmeyer introduced a bill entitled "An act to consolidate the bonded debt of Missouri," which afforded great relief to the money market. He also secured the passage of several amendments that are now in force in the state. In 1868 he was elected state treasurer, serving for two years, making an efficient officer and doing much for the state of his adoption.

In 1867 he removed to Jefferson City. In 1871 the 1st National Bank was established, with a capital of $75,000, he being one of the directors. In 1874 he was elected cashier, which office he now holds. The same year he established a large dry goods and grocery store in Jefferson City, under the firm name of Dallmeyer, Crane & Co. His eldest son, who bids fair to make an able business man, acts as clerk in the dry goods department. Beside these great financial enterprises, he is the senior partner in the Jefferson City Agricultural Works, which manufacture the Hubbard reapers and mowers, gang plows and the Missouri drill, beside taking orders for other implements of farming. In politics Mr. Dallmeyer is a Republican. He takes no active part at present, but devotes his time to his financial interests and the general advancement of Jefferson City.

In 1858 he was married to Miss Louisa Lange, a daughter of Mr. Philip Lange, of Osage county. They have five children living, three sons and two daughters, whose names are Ferdinand P., Pauline, Augustus W., H. Rudolph and Viola F.

COLONEL MANLOVE CRANOR.

MARYVILLE.

COLONEL MANLOVE CRANOR was born in Wayne county, Indiana, April 28, 1815. His father, Thomas Cranor, a farmer and trader, was born in Guilford county, North Carolina. He was a soldier of the war of 1812 and married Elizabeth Lytle, a native of South Carolina. To them were born eight children, of whom Manlove, the subject of this sketch, was the third. In 1810 his parents moved to Wayne county, Indiana, then a comparatively wild country, where Manlove was born and received the benefit of such education as the schools of that day afforded. Reared in habits of active industry, he adopted his father's calling and engaged successfully in the raising of live stock and in pork packing.

June 5, 1833, being then but eighteen years of age, he married Miss Ellen Lee, a daughter of James Lee, a hotel-keeper by occupation and a citizen of the state of New York.

In 1843, ten years after his marriage, Mr. Cranor, with that dominant spirit of enterprise for which he has long been noted, determined to try his fortune in the wilder West, and moved to the territory included within the limits of what is now Gentry county, Missouri. The country was not at that period surveyed. Shortly after, he entered a piece of land and determined to make it his future home. By careful management and diligent attention to business he soon acquired large landed property, which he judiciously improved, contributing in no small degree, by his individual exertions and their example, to the development of that rich section of the state, and by his fair dealing commanding the unqualified respect of all with whom he associated. Colonel Cranor is the father of a large family of children, eight of whom—five boys and three girls—are now living.

He early manifested a taste for military life, and when a very young man was elected captain of a cavalry company of militia in Indiana. For years before the breaking out of the Rebellion, he commanded a regiment of Missouri State militia. At the breaking out of the war, he raised in defense of the Union a body of 3,250 men, cavalry and infantry, of which he was elected commander. Under Governor Gamble's proclamation he raised, in the fall of 1861, a regiment of six months militia, of which he was commissioned colonel. This was the 31st regi-

ment of Missouri State militia. The sub-district which he commanded included six counties of Northwest Missouri. Of this command he was relieved during the last year of the war, when he retired to his farm, with the respect and good will of all who knew him. He resided on his farm until the fall of 1875, when he moved to Maryville, his present home, engaging in the grocery business in partnership with his son, P. M. Cranor.

Colonel Cranor was reared in the teachings of the Methodist church, but in 1854 united with the Christian church, of which he is still an exemplary member. Politically, Colonel Cranor is, as his father before him was, a Whig. On the death of the Whig party he acted with the Douglas Democrats, and, though an uncompromising Union man, he never adhered to the Republican party, and now takes but little interest in politics.

Personally, he is a man of dignified demeanor, eminently popular as a citizen and neighbor. He is five feet eleven inches in height and weighs two hundred pounds. In September, 1839, he united with the Masonic order, of which he has ever proved a consistent and honored member.

GEORGE FRANK GOULEY.

ST. LOUIS.

GEORGE FRANK GOULEY was a native of Wilmington, Delaware, and was born February 15, 1832. He received in youth a good academic education and studied law in the office of Hon. James A. Bayard, at Wilmington, and was admitted to the bar. In 1858 he went to Washington and occupied a position in the General Land Office until 1860. He was afterward for a time private secretary to Hon. Stephen A. Douglas. While in Washington he became acquainted with the public men of the country and with national politics. In 1861 he went west and was for a short time in Nebraska, engaged in business connected with the public lands. He then went to St. Louis, engaged in the commission business from which he soon retired, and entered the service of Messrs. Berthold, Smith & Co. as book keeper.

Mr. Gouley was a very active and prominent member of the Masonic order, and through his zeal and activity as a Mason a new career soon opened to him in St. Louis. He was made a Mason during his residence in Washington. Soon after settling in St. Louis he became a member of Missouri Lodge, No. 1; St. Louis Royal Arch Chapter, No. 8; and St. Louis Commandery, No. 1, Knights Templar. In 1864 he became the assistant of Anthony O'Sullivan, Grand Secretary of the Grand Masonic bodies of Missouri; and immediately after Mr. O'Sullivan's death in 1866, Mr. Gouley was chosen Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Missouri, to which position he was annually elected and held the office until his death. He also succeeded to the office of Grand Secretary or Recorder of all the other Grand Masonic bodies of Missouri, and was appointed chairman of the various committees on foreign correspondence, year after year for eleven successive years. Mr. Gouley was Past Master of his Lodge, Past Commander of his Commandery, and also a Past Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Missouri. He filled all his Masonic offices with marked ability and honor, and performed all his Masonic duties with zeal and fidelity. He was an acknowledged power in the Masonic Fraternity of Missouri, and won a national reputation as a Masonic writer. For several years he edited and published in St. Louis, *The Freemason*, a Masonic journal, which gained a wide circulation and influence among the craft. This magazine was afterward merged into the *Voice of Masonry*, to which he became a regular contributor. He had a very original and active mind, was a master of Masonic law, a fluent speaker and strong writer. He was of an essentially charitable nature, and no appeal for aid which he could possibly meet, was ever made to him in vain. Figuratively speaking, his heart was bigger than his body—it reached all around. He lost his life in the burning of the Southern Hotel, in the city of St. Louis, April 11, 1877. He was in the very prime of his life and strength and usefulness, and his deplorably tragic and terrible death cast a deep gloom over the city of his home, and wrung the hearts of the Masonic brotherhood throughout the country.

Geo Frank Gourley

His funeral, which took place on Sunday, April 15, 1877, was one of the most imposing ever seen in the city of St. Louis It was conducted by the Masonic fraternity, in full regalia, and with impressive and imposing ceremonies. Thousands thronged the streets in mournful, tearful silence, while the vast procession moved through them, a distance of about two miles, to a point where hundreds of carriages were in waiting, and from thence the remains were escorted to Bellefontaine cemetery, and placed in a tomb, the beautiful Masonic service being performed, Grand Master Ryland and Rev. G. C. Betts officiating, the vast multitude converting the cemetery into a tearful city of the living. A committee of the Grand Lodge, as an escort, took the remains from Bellefontaine, April 18, 1877, and proceeded with them to Wilmington, Delaware, where they arrived on the 20th. Here they were taken in charge by an escort of Knights Templar, and conveyed to the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. A. F. White, where they remained until the afternoon of the 21st, being visited in the meantime, by hundreds of the best people of the city, the friends of his early days. On the afternoon of April 21, 1877, Mr. Gouley's remains were finally consigned to the grave in Brandywine cemetery, at the city of his nativity, with the solemn services of the Protestant Episcopal church and the Masonic Fraternity.

Mr. Gouley was a man of broad views; tied to no creed, he respected all. He had a truly catholic mind. He recognized the universal Fatherhood of God and the universal brotherhood of man. He was at the same time speculative and practical. His dream was of human progress and the final emancipation of man from error. His work-days were spent in the search for truth, and the recognition of its majesty employed his tongue and pen. He did nothing from a cold sense of duty; everything for love. His heart was in all his work, and he did it well. Charity was the lever by which he raised a crushing weight from many a drooping spirit. He gave of his means to the very extent of his ability, to exercise the divinest attribute of his nature. In his death the poor lost a friend; humanity, an ornament; the community which he adorned, a valuable citizen; his personal friends, a golden heart; and the Fraternity of Free Masons an example of the best fruits of the great Masonic brotherhood. He treated the natural change of death in a philosophical spirit, and often conversed cheerfully with his friends of his own life's end. While contemplating the dark shadow which must finally envelope all, he was radiant with his own essential sunshine. Death had no terrors for him, but a long, helpless illness had, and he hoped he would be spared such an ordeal. He wanted his change to be sudden, and he had an abiding premonition that it would be. So it came. He leaped the bounds of time in the enjoyment of perfect health, and solved the enigma of eternity in an instant.

DR. GEORGE R. JACOBS.

BOONE.

GEORGE RODNEY JACOBS, was born in Nelson county, Virginia, on February 20, 1802. He received his education at New Glasgow Academy in Amherst county, Virginia. After completing his academic course, he studied medicine in the office of that eminent physician, Dr. Cobb, upon whose advice, at the end of ten years, he entered the University of Pennsylvania, where, two years afterward, he received his degree of M. D., bearing upon his diploma the names of such men as Chapman, Hare, Gibson, Cox, James and, though last not least, that of the immortal Physic. On his return home he practiced his profession in his native county for a few years, the duties and responsibilities of which becoming too irksome, and not at all congenial with his nature, he determined to abandon it, which he did, and, in 1832, immigrated to Missouri for the purpose of devoting his time and attention to agricultural pursuits.

More than forty-five years ago, and as is always the case, "*Fortuna favet fortibus*," he settled on Loutre Island, Montgomery county, where he first saw Miss Louise Parsons, at that time on a visit to some friends from Virginia, with whom he formed a matrimonial alliance, in 1835, in Hampshire county, Virginia. The fruits of this union were ten children

—nine of whom are living—eight sons and one daughter—occupying positions of honor and promise, in the enjoyment of a vast estate bequeathed them by a kind and indulgent father. In the order of seniority they are as follows: William H., who resides on the Mile Prairie, in Boone county, and is engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock-raising; Charles A. and John T. are both residents of Callaway county; James R. still resides in Boone, pursuing the same occupation as his two older brothers; George R. resides in Bolivar county, Mississippi, and is engaged in raising cotton; Junius, in Boone, farming and stock-raising; Miss Anna remains on the old homestead with her mother; while Edwin is engaged in the practice of law in St. Louis; David is also at home with his mother, and is in charge of the farm.

About the time of Dr. Jacobs settling in Missouri, the culture of tobacco was regarded as one of the most promising fields of agriculture and he devoted his entire attention to its culture for thirteen years, consigning his crops to a brother then living in New Orleans. Though largely successful, he was not entirely satisfied with the business, and, in 1845, upon the advice of his brother in New Orleans, he moved to Louisiana and located some twenty miles above the city on a sugar plantation. Being unfortunate in this enterprise, on account of the frequent inundations from the Mississippi river, and the loss of some twenty or thirty negroes by disease, he returned to Missouri in 1852, and settled in Boone county, where he remained till his death, which occurred on the 24th day of February, 1877, at the advanced age of seventy-four years and four days.

In speaking of his social relations, says one who was on terms of intimate relations with Dr. Jacobs from their early boyhood, and all through a long life of usefulness, "he closed his earthly career with a character unsullied" in everything which regards honor and integrity. Much more might be said of his urbanity and kindness, the faithfulness of his friendships, the warmth of his affections, etc.—noble qualities which will forever enshrine his memory in the hearts of family and friends.

In politics Dr. Jacobs was a consistent Democrat, and in religion an Episcopalian.

GEORGE I. WASSON.

RICHMOND.

GEORGE I. WASSON was born September 19, 1819, in Wilson county, Tennessee. He was raised on a farm and received an ordinary English education in an old-fashioned country school house. In March, 1840, he came to Richmond, Missouri, where he has ever since resided. His first occupation in Richmond was attending to fine horses for Colonel Brown. In August, 1840, he became deputy sheriff under Colonel Brown, and continued in that position for a year. In August, 1841, he engaged as clerk and salesman in the dry goods store of Major Robert Levier, and remained with him until August, 1842, when he was elected constable of Richmond township, and in 1844 was reëlected to the same office. In August, 1846, at the expiration of his second term of two years as constable, he was elected sheriff of the county of Ray, and in 1848 was reëlected. His official conduct as constable and as sheriff was characterized by promptness and fidelity.

January 1, 1849, while he was still sheriff, he engaged in selling goods, the firm being Hughes & Wasson. He continued merchandising until 1866, there being several changes in the firm during the last few years. He was president of the Richmond branch of the Union Bank of Missouri from 1858 until 1865. In the latter year he went into banking on his own account, and in 1866 the well known banking firm of Hughes & Wasson was established in Richmond, composed of himself and Joseph S. Hughes, in which business he continued until February, 1877, when he retired. He has several times been elected mayor of Richmond, and is now (1878) filling that office very acceptably to the people. His prompt and judicious course of action on the occasion of the Richmond tornado, in 1878, is deserving of the highest commendation.

In 1863–4 he was engaged in buying and shipping leaf tobacco, and while he paid the farmers better prices than they had ever before received for

tobacco, the advance in the price in the market brought him large profits during the last of these two years. From 1858 to 1877 he was extensively engaged in farming and stock raising, and dealing in fine thorough bred horses and cattle. During that period he also dealt largely in real estate, becoming the largest stockholder in the Lexington Ferry Company, by which he sustained heavy losses.

He was a stockholder and director in the St. Louis and St. Joseph Railroad Company, from its organization to the completion of the road. While by his energy he contributed to the success of this enterprise, the loss to him individually was the entire amount of his stock and the time devoted to the work. Although he has no children of his own, he has always stood in the front rank in the cause of education, and has for many years been an active director in the public school in Richmond. He is not a member of any religious denomination, but has aided most liberally in building all the churches in Richmond. His life has been one of great activity and usefulness, and the versatility of his talents as a business man, and the energy, fidelity and love of justice which have characterized his conduct in all his past life, will doubtless induce his fellow-citizens to call upon him again to fill some public office, and thus give to his country the benefit of his ripe experience in an official position.

LOUIS ALLEN DICKENS CRENSHAW.

SPRINGFIELD.

ROBERT CRENSHAW, the grandfather of Louis, was a resident of Amelia county, Virginia. Here in 1787 his son, William T., was born, and lived until his twenty-third year, when he removed to Middle Tennessee, where for some time he followed his trade as a house carpenter and joiner. From 1829 to 1837 he was engaged in the wholesale grocery business which he left for the Mississippi river trade after the United States government had thrown the Pontatuck lands open to settlers. These lands formerly belonged to the Cherokee and Choctaw Indians, and upon being opened to settlement were rapidly filled up, creating an extensive demand for dry goods, ready made clothing, &c. Into this trade Mr. Crenshaw entered, and continued for four years, when by the repudiation of the Brandon and Union Banks of Mississippi, he became a very heavy loser, and retired from business, removing with his family to Greene county, Missouri, where he died in 1845. His wife was Susannah Ward, daughter of an old Revolutionary soldier, who moved from North Carolina to Tennessee in 1790.

Their son, Louis Allen Dickens Crenshaw, was born in Tennessee, December 6, 1820, about ten years after his father's removal into the state from Virginia. Louis received a common school education, and in early years was engaged with his father in the Mississippi trade. In 1843, two years after his father had closed out his river business, he went to New Orleans, having accepted a position in a commission house in that city; but the firm having failed, he engaged as second clerk on the steamer Republic, plying between New Orleans and Shreveport, in the Red River trade. In March 1844 he became clerk of the Hunter, in the same trade, and remained with her nine months, when, his health failing, he returned to Missouri and engaged in stock business, which he followed until 1850, at which time he made an overland trip to California. Returning in 1851 he resumed his stock operations, which he carried on very successfully until the commencement of the war of 1861–5. Mr. Crenshaw, like his father, was an Old Line Whig, strongly attached to the government, and from the very first took a very decided stand against secession.

No section of the country was more divided by political factions than was Southern Missouri at this time. Men of influence and assured position were afraid to make any movement that would commit them one way or the other, for no man knew with whom the authority of force would finally rest. With his usual discernment Mr. Crenshaw perceived the great advantage of having a post of the United States army at Springfield without delay. He therefore proceeded at once to Rolla, where General Sigel then was, to urge upon him the importance of a movement into the Southwest. Sigel was without funds and could not move. Crenshaw advanced the nec-

essary sum and the march was completed to Springfield. In the fall of 1861 Mr. Crenshaw purchased a stock of goods and prepared to enter trade at Springfield; but Fremont's troops appropriated his stock, having broken into his store-room during the night. When Fremont so unaccountably left Southwestern Missouri to its fate, Mr. Crenshaw removed with his family to St. Louis and remained there until General Curtis drove the rebels into Arkansas, when he returned to Springfield and engaged in general merchandise. In 1865 he closed out this business and returned to his farm where he still resides extensively engaged in stock operations. His farm of twelve hundred and forty acres lies five miles southwest of Springfield. He has one thousand acres under cultivation and two hundred and forty acres in pasture, producing in 1877 ten thousand bushels of corn and five thousand bushels of wheat. During this season he has shipped four hundred mules and three hundred hogs. In addition to this farm, Mr. Crenshaw has large tracts of land in Dade, Jasper and Benton counties. In May, 1850, Mr. Crenshaw was married to his cousin, Mary Louisa, daughter of Crawford Crenshaw, by whom he had five children, three boys and two girls Mrs. Crenshaw died October 5, 1865, aged thirty-five years. She was a lady of very superior character and universally beloved by a large circle of acquaintances. June 20, 1867, Mr. Crenshaw married Fannie, daughter of John T. Smith, of Springfield, Missouri. She was born in Nashville, Tennessee, 1841. They have four children, two girls and two boys.

In politics as in religion, Mr. Crenshaw is quite independent—previous to the war an Old Line Whig, since then he has become Democratic in principle, but confines himself to no mere party, casting his votes for men and measures, not parties, and is largely governed by the present issues in determining his political action.

Mr. Crenshaw is a warm friend and a fearless enemy. A sharp, quick, decisive man, of generous impulses and open heart, yet the last person it would be safe to attempt an imposition upon. A lover of law and order, in the early history of his county no name was more a terror to the lawless than his, and no man was more ready to assist the officers of law in maintaining peace and good government than Louis D. Crenshaw.

MAJOR JESSE MORIN.

PLATTE CITY.

JESSE MORIN, one of the pioneers of the Platte purchase and self-made men of the state, was born in Bourbon county, Kentucky, November 21, 1808. His father, John Morin, a farmer by occupation, was a Virginian by birth. His mother's maiden name was Sarah Fishback. She was also a native of Fauquier county, Virginia. The family immigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Bourbon county in 1792.

Jesse is the seventh of nine children, all noted for their unusual stature, himself, the smallest of the family, measuring considerably over six feet. The opportunities of education afforded him were exceedingly meager, and when twenty years of age he could hardly write his name. What education he afterward received he acquired in Christian Academy, an institution taught in Clinton, Christian county, Kentucky, by James D. Rumsey, and by his own efforts. His early life was spent in working on his father's farm and in hunting. In 1816 his father moved to Missouri and settled in Howard county, purchasing land near old Fort Hemsted. He was a man in good circumstances and the owner of slaves. He sold out in 1820 and moved to the neighborhood of old Chariton, in Howard county.

August 18, 1831, Jesse Morin married Miss Zeulda V. Hughes, daughter of John Hughes, a farmer and Baptist preacher of Jessamine county, Kentucky. By this marriage he has had seven children, of whom two sons and one daughter are living.

In 1832 he moved to Ray county, Missouri, where he resided two years engaged in farming. In 1834 he moved to the territory of Ray county, afterward erected into the county of Daviess, and settled on the west fork of Grand river. During the spring of 1837 troops were raised by General Thompson, then in command of the northern military district of Missouri, for the purpose of suppressing a supposed

Indian insurrection. He was elected to a command in this expedition, with the rank of major. The insurrection proved to be a quarrel among a band of robbers, in which one of the party had been killed, and for which the murderer was afterward tried, condemned and hanged.

In 1837 Major Morin moved to what is now Platte county, settling near the falls of Platte river, in the then territory of Clay county, and near the site of the present town of Platte City, where he entered a quarter section of land.

In August, 1838, he was elected a member of the state legislature from the territory of Clay county at large, and David R. Atchison (afterward United States Senator) and James M. Hughes from the county proper. December 31, 1838, the bill erecting Platte county was approved, and in the following spring he was appointed by Judge Austin A. King (afterward Governor of the state), clerk of the circuit court. In August, 1840, he was elected to the same office for six years. In June, 1846, he resigned his office and raised a company of cavalry for service in the Mexican war. He left Fort Leavenworth with Colonel Price's command, August 9, 1846. He served in several engagements during the war, returned home with his command, and was mustered out October 14, 1847, at Fort Leavenworth.

In 1857 he was elected to the state senate from the district composed of the counties of Clay and Platte, serving till 1858, when he was appointed by President Buchanan, register of lands at Fort Scott, Kansas. He remained in the position till the election of Lincoln, when he tendered his resignation, which took effect April 1, 1861. Major Morin has been a prominent member of nearly every Democratic state convention held in Missouri. Since his retirement from public life, in 1861, he has been repeatedly solicited to allow his name to go before the public as a candidate for office, but has uniformly declined. In 1850 he took a trip overland with a mule wagon to California, where he remained a year and returned home via Panama.

He was made a Master Mason when about twenty-four years of age, and was a charter member of old Platte Lodge, No. 56, and of Weston Lodge, in Platte county. He never united with any church, but expresses himself inclined to the old Baptist belief.

Major Morin's two surviving sons, John and William, are both highly respected citizens of Platte City. His last surviving daughter is the wife of Thomas Moran, a farmer of Platte county. Major Morin has recently (1877) prepared and published in *The Landmark* a valuable and interesting "History of Platte county," which is much sought after. In all his various positions of honor and trust he has invariably acquitted himself with credit, and no man in the county is more respected by those who know him.

MAJOR B. F JONES.

KANSAS CITY.

BENJAMIN F. JONES was born in Gwinnett county, Georgia, on the 20th of June, 1831. His father, Thomas H. Jones, was born in Virginia, in 1799, and was of Scotch parentage. In early life he removed to the mountain region of North Carolina, and thence to the same character of country in Georgia, where he settled about the year 1828. His first wife was Margaret Harriet Hoyle, a daughter of Adam Hoyle, of Dutch descent, who also settled in North Carolina and removed to Georgia. Of this marriage the subject of this sketch was the third son. His mother died before he could appreciate her worth and his loss, and the family of children was brought up principally by the household servants of the plantation. As he grew to boyhood his education was limited but substantial—such as was to be acquired a quarter of a century ago in the select country schools of the South. His father was an intelligent gentleman of the old style, with very positive opinions in regard to the natural rights of men and the constitutional limitations of government, and from him he acquired ideas which are now considered revolutionary; but which he always has, and probably always will, cherish as forming the granite basis and substratum of society.

Having completed his primary education and had a couple of years experience as clerk in a country store at the nearest village, in his twentieth year he

determined to see something of the world and seek a wider sphere of usefulness and activity; and accordingly provided with the usual letters of introduction and recommendation went to New York, and without difficulty obtained a situation in a dry goods and carpet house on Cortlandt street. A year later he found more congenial employment with the well known grocery establishment of Whitlock, Nichols & Co., which was subsequently changed to B. M. & E. A. Whitlock & Co. In the service of this house he traveled all over the South, and at the commencement of the war was in the South representing his firm. He utilized the information and experience thus acquired to the advantage of the newly organized Confederate government, in some papers containing suggestions on the tariff, export duties, &c., which may be found among the proceedings of the first Confederate Congress. When war actually came, he hastened to Rome, Georgia, and in April, 1861, joined the "Cherokee Artillery," a company already organized, and of which his brother was a non-commissioned officer. The company went into camp of instruction and was shortly afterward organized into a battalion, of which Mr. Jones was made quartermaster, chiefly because of his previous business training and fitness for the position. The battalion served around Richmond and Weldon, North Carolina, until the fall of 1861. During the winter of that and the succeeding year it served in Tennessee, and afterward in detachments between Knoxville and Bristol, being engaged in overawing and keeping in order the discontented elements of East Tennessee, and was finally sent to hold the mountain pass of Cumberland Gap.

In June, 1862 he was promoted to be brigade quartermaster, and ordered to take charge of the post at Chattanooga, where he was engaged doing all the work at that important post, beside buying horses, manufacturing wagons and preparing transportation for General Braxton Bragg's army. Upon the evacuation of Chattanooga, in September, 1863, he was sent temporarily to organize the post at LaGrange, Georgia. In May, 1864, Major Jones was ordered by the Secretary of War to report for inspection duty to General Bragg, who then occupied the position of commander-in-chief, under the President, of the armies of the Confederate States, and had his headquarters in Richmond, and was instituting a most rigid investigation into the irregularities of the various departments of the government; but more particularly of the quartermaster and commissary departments. Major Jones was selected as one of the confidential inspectors for this important work. He immediately addressed himself to the duty before him, and went as far west as the Mississippi river, and examined and reported upon every quartermaster and commissary along his line. In many places he found great evidences of demoralization, and his reports were so full and comprehensive, and showed such perfect knowledge of the subject matter in hand, that he was highly complimented by those in authority, who seldom complimented any one.

At the close of the war he settled in Rome, Georgia, and did a prosperous business for several years; but the approach of hard times, the shrinkage of values and the low price of cotton impoverished the people and caused him, as it did a great many others, to withdraw from business. In 1871, however, he became engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, but the panic of 1873 demoralized the iron business, along with most other private industries, and he was forced to abandon that. About this time the water works in Kansas City were built by a private corporation, and trouble ensued between the company and the city. This trouble increased as time went on, and when the works were completed and the company looked around for some one to take charge of their affairs, they, fortunately for themselves, selected Major Jones. He accepted the position of secretary and general manager for the company, and, with his family, took up his residence in Kansas City.

His labors in his new position were arduous and delicate. A violent and most embittered feeling had grown up between the company and the city government and citizens. The acceptance or rejection of the works by the city became an issue in municipal politics to the exclusion of every other issue. Major Jones devoted himself to the work of allaying the bad feeling that existed, of removing obstructions to a better understanding, of making explanations where explanations were necessary, and by uniform courtesy of demeanor transforming enemies into friends. In a little while the officers of the company and the city authorities were brought together in an amicable conference, one by one difficulties were removed, point by point the basis for a compromise of conflicting interests was laid, and finally an understanding was reached that was satisfactory to every body. For this result the company as well as the city was more indebted to Major Jones than to any other one man.

Major Jones has been twice married. He was first married to Mary Ann Nesbit, the youngest daughter of William Nesbit, an old and much respec-

ted citizen of Gwinnett county, Georgia. By this marriage he had three children: Hattie Nesbit, Charles Adam and Mary Octavia. His second marriage took place in Alabama, November 10, 1864, to Mary Caroline Smith, the eldest daughter of Asahel R. Smith, who settled in Lawrenceville, Georgia, about the year 1825. Two boys were the result of this union—Bayard Franklin and George Axson, born respectively October 9, 1869, and May 19, 1873. Mrs. Jones is a sister of Major Charles H. Smith, a popular and widely-known humorist, who wrote many admirable papers and letters before, during and since the war, over the signature of "Bill Arp."

Major Jones is now in the full vigor of the matured powers of his manhood. He possesses in a large degree that most uncommon quality known as common sense. He is a fine business man—quick, ready and accurate—well informed from extensive reading and from extensive intercourse with and knowledge of the world—an accomplished conversationalist—a delightful companion—courteous and polite with the courtesy and politeness that comes from good feeling and kindly sympathy for others—and gifted in a rare degree with that social tact and intuitive knowledge that enables him always to say the right thing at the right time to the right person.

CHURCHILL J. WHITE.

KANSAS CITY.

CHURCHILL J. WHITE was born in Woodford county, Kentucky, June 7, 1825. He was the eighth and youngest child of William and Mildred (Blackburn) White, who were Kentuckians by birth and of English origin. The father was born in Henry county, Kentucky, in 1783, was a farmer and slave owner, highly esteemed and prosperous, a noted Whig in politics and a great admirer of Henry Clay, who was his intimate personal friend. He married Miss Mildred Blackburn about the year 1808. Her parents, George and Prudence Blackburn, removed from Virginia to Kentucky in 1785, where the family afterward became one of the most prominent in the state. Three of the sons, William, George and Churchill, were eminent in the professions of law, theology and medicine. The other, Edward, a noted horse dealer, was the father of the able and well known present Congressman, Joseph Blackburn. William married the daughter of Henry Clay. He was a Whig, having great political influence. The mother of Mr. Churchill White was a superior woman, with deep religious convictions and a conscientious sense of duty in regard to the moral training of her children. She was left a widow when he was only eight years of age, and required his assistance on the farm, which gave him only the advantages of the winter terms in the common country school until he was seventeen. She then sold her real estate in Kentucky, and removed to Liberty, Missouri, where her daughter, Mrs. Abijah Withers, resided. Churchill there attended school until twenty years of age, when he engaged as a clerk in the dry goods store of D. Roberts.

At the age of twenty-two he married Miss America Adkins, daughter of Judge Robert and Sallie Adkins, and having about two thousand dollars as his share of the estate left by his father, he purchased an interest in the store of his employer, where he remained four years. He then sold out to Mr. Roberts, and entered into partnership with R. S. Adkins, establishing a dry goods business which they continued eleven years.

During the war of the Rebellion Mr. White was a conscientious Union man, but his partner's sympathies were with the South; consequently they suffered much loss and annoyance by having goods frequently taken from their store by both Union and Confederate soldiers, but for those taken by the former they were afterward compensated.

In the fall of 1862 he was commissioned as 1st lieutenant in the 48th Regiment of Enrolled Missouri militia, commanded by Colonel Moss. He was soon after promoted to be adjutant of the same regiment, with the rank of captain. When the Enrolled militia were consolidated with the Provisional militia, in the fall of 1863, he was transferred to Colonel Hale's regiment, where he served as adjutant until appointed by Provost-Marshal-General Fry as one of the enrolling officers for the draft.

For one year Mr. White conducted the business

of the Farmers' Bank of Liberty, but withdrew in the spring of 1865, when he assisted in organizing the Bank of the Kansas City Savings Association, of which as cashier he has now (1878), as he has had for over thirteen years, the principal control and management. From the first he was one of its largest stockholders and assumed the responsibility of its affairs, which have been conducted in a manner that has given it the reputation, at home and abroad, of being one of the safest and most reliable of the banking institutions of the entire New West. In 1869–70 he was one of the city councilmen and has several times been given positions of trust without his solicitation. In politics he was a Whig, but is now a Democrat. He is liberal toward all church organizations, though a member of none, believing that each person must reap the consequences of his own acts, and that truthfulness, purity and uprightness, with a charitable disposition, are essential and desirable elements of character.

In personal appearance Mr. White is tall and well formed, having a fine physique, an active nervous temperament and a very pleasant and agreeable countenance. He is kind and generous in disposition, just and courteous in manner toward all. He is widely known and highly esteemed as one of the most reliable and substantial of the business men of Kansas City.

The happy married life of Mrs. White commenced when she was sixteen years of age. She is amiable, practical and cultivated, loved and admired by a large circle of friends. Of their three children, William, their first born, died at the age of four years. Robert, a young man of great promise—a favorite in Kansas City business and social circles—died in 1876, aged twenty-two years. He had been assistant cashier in the bank with his father for several years. Their daughter, Sallie, is the wife of R. L. Hawkins, of the well known firm of Bird & Hawkins, Kansas City.

ABRAM NAVE.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS is characterized by a very uniform distribution of wealth among her citizens, yet she presents some examples of extraordinarily successful financiers, whose business talents and untiring energy have won for them preëminence—men whose position entitles them to be called merchant princes, but whose good sense leads them to reject the idea of assuming such distinction above their fellow men on account of their greater wealth. Among these merchants Abram Nave is especially distinguished for his success and for that most admirable quality—common sense.

He was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, June 15, 1815, and is the son of Henry and Elizabeth (Brooks) Nave, natives of Tennessee, who immigrated to Missouri in 1816, and settled in Saline county four years before the admission of Missouri into the Union as a state. Henry Nave who is yet (1878) living, was engaged in agricultural pursuits, and inured his sons to manual labor. Abram worked upon his father's farm during the summer months, and in winters and at intervals of rest when the business of the farm did not require his aid, attended the country schools, and in this way, notwithstanding the limited advantages, he secured a fair elementary education, and by his habits of observation acquired a keenness in investigating opportunities and a promptness in availing himself of their advantages that has clung to him to the present. During his boyhood he evinced a strong tendency to trade, and at twenty-one years of age he had secured about one thousand dollars—the result of economy and raising, and trading in stock. With this capital, by the help of the excellent credit he enjoyed among the farmers of Saline county, he bought a drove of mules, taking them to the New Orleans market, and by this enterprising transaction cleared more than a thousand dollars. Soon afterward he purchased the remnant of a stock of goods at Arrow Rock, Missouri, which he transported by wagons to Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri, and here he commenced in 1842, as a country merchant dealing in general merchandise, and continued successfully until 1858. During these sixteen years he established branch stores at Oregon and Forest City, Holt county, Missouri, and Hawleyville, Page county, Iowa. In addition to this business he was associated with James McCord from 1852 to 1857, near Sacramento, California, buying

Abram Nave.

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horses, mules and cattle in Missouri and driving them to California in the spring and summer—four months being required for a trip, starting from Missouri about May 1st and arriving at the ranches on the Sacramento river the last of August. In the net profits of these transactions they more than realized their anticipations.

Removing to St. Joseph, Missouri, in 1856, he with James McCord, the gentleman who had so successfully managed Mr. Nave's branch house in Oregon, Holt county, Missouri, established the wholesale grocery house of Nave, McCord & Co. a popular and permanently successful institution. In 1862 Mr. Nave purchased an interest in the wholesale grocery house of C. D. Smith & Co., of St. Joseph, and in 1867 devoted considerable attention to starting a mammoth wholesale grocery house in Kansas City under the firm name of McCord, Nave & Co. Five years afterward, he with James McCord and others commenced business upon a large scale in St. Louis, dealing wholesale in groceries as Nave, Goddard & Co., resulting, if possible, in a greater success than its very prosperous predecessors.

Mr. Nave is at present (1878) the senior member of four of the most substantial grocery houses in the country—Nave, McCord & Co. and C. D. Smith & Co., St. Joseph, McCord, Nave & Co., Kansas City, and Nave, Goddard & Co., St. Louis. In May, 1872, he removed to St. Louis, where he still resides.

He has secured a proud preëminence as a successful merchant, and owes his position not only to habits of punctuality, industry, and careful attention to the details of his business, but to a strict integrity of character, his course through life having been governed by noble purpose and true principle.

Physically and mentally, Mr. Nave is one of the most remarkable men of the country; although sixty-three years of age he is very vigorous in health and his mind is as clear, fresh and active as at any period of his life. With strict propriety it may be said of him that he has *sana mens in sano corpore*.

He was married to Miss Lucy Jane McCord, of Randolph county, Virginia, in 1842. They are blessed and honored by four children living: William Henry Nave, St. Louis; James McCord Nave, Kansas City; Mrs. Emma N. Ranney, New York City, and Samuel Miller Nave, of St. Joseph, Missouri.

Abram Nave was at one time a leading spirit in the St. Joseph & Denver Railroad, and has been a director in various banks, insurance companies and other incorporations, but has always declined to be a candidate for any public political office. He joined the Masonic fraternity when a young man, but owing to constant pressure of business seldom attended the lodge. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States, never as a pleasure-seeker but always on business. He is not and never was a partisan, although a Democrat in political faith. Mr. Nave joined the Christian (Campbellite) church in 1851, and has been a faithful and consistent member of that church.

The biographies of men whose wealth or position has been inherited from generation to generation, afford little of profit or pleasure to the youth of this country, but the life-work of men who have by personal effort carved their way up from humble and obscure positions to distinction, encountering and overcoming the obstacles to growth and progress, affords examples stimulating their energies and inspiring them to noble action. Of such a tendency, may we hope, is this briefly and hastily prepared sketch of Abram Nave.

PROFESSOR THOMAS JEFFERSON LOWRY, M. S., C. E.

COLUMBIA.

THOMAS JEFFERSON LOWRY was born November 29, 1850, in Randolph county, Missouri. His great-grandfather, who was a native of Scotland, immigrated to the United States in the time of Charles, the Pretender, and settled in Philadelphia. His grandfather, Dr. John J. Lowry, was born in West Philadelphia in 1780, and was reared and educated in that city. He emigrated to St. Louis, Missouri, about the year 1818, and in 1830 removed to Howard county, where he resided until his death at the house of his daughter, in Randolph county, in 1863. He was for many years president of the bank in Fayette. He was elected to the legislature often by his constituents, and during his entire life in Missouri was an active, influential and leading mind in the politics of the state. Dr. J. J. Lowry was

married to Miss Malinda Gorham, daughter of Thomas Gorham, who died in Louisiana. There were born to him Thomas G., John J., Millard F., Henry F., Elizabeth, Frances, who married Henry T. Fort; Ann E., who married Abel Jackson, who died, and she then married Henry T. Fort, whose first wife was dead; Miller, who married William Jackson; Mary Benton, who married William M. Neilson; Martha Macon, who married J. C. Wilson, of California; Van Buren, who married I. H. Pogue, and Louisa, who married Rev. T. G. Pool, a Presbyterian clergyman. M. F. Lowry, the father of the subject of this sketch, was born in Howard county, Missouri, in 1828. He was reared on a farm and educated by a private tutor, a Scotchman named McEwing, who was a ripe scholar, and who remained in the family several years. In 1847 M. F. Lowry began the study of medicine under Dr. Grizzard, of Randolph county. He attended medical lectures in the Cincinnati Eclectic School in the winter of 1848–9, graduating in the spring of 1849. He returned to Randolph county and commenced practice with Dr. William Fort. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also of the I. O. O. F. He is a professor of religion and worships with the Christian denomination. In 1848 Dr. M. F. Lowry was married to Miss Georgia E. Yates, daughter of John Yates, of Randolph county, Missouri. Her mother was a Christian. M. F. Lowry had born to him by this marriage one child, Georgia, who subsequently married George Frye. He was a second time married in January, 1850, to Mrs. Sarah E. Cooper, formerly Miss Sarah E. Turner, born in 1830, and reared and educated in Randolph county. She was a daughter of Judge Joseph Turner, who was a native of Tennessee, whose parents were from North Carolina, and whose ancestors were Irish. The wife of Judge Turner was Mary Lingo, born in Tennessee. Judge Turner and wife had eleven children: James, Matthias, Samuel, Isabella, Nancy, who married Lee Alexander; Mary, who married Samuel McCully; Margaret, who married Joseph Richerson; Jane, who married G. A. Wright; Martha, who married Gideon Haines; Louisa, who married I. L. McCully; Sarah, who first married John Cooper, and after his death was united with M. F. Lowry. By this last marriage there were born three children: Thomas J., John A. and Willie T., who married T. J. Morrow.

Thomas J. Lowry, the subject of this sketch, was reared in Randolph and Macon counties. He received the ordinary tuition in the common schools and then attended McGee College, in Macon county, until he completed the Sophomore year. Desiring to pursue a more thorough mathematical course than the facilities of McGee College afforded, he left that institution and entered the junior class of the Missouri State University at Columbia. He graduated from the University in June, 1870, and was awarded the first honor in the scientific department, and also on a competitive examination in international and constitutional law, won the law prize, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Science and Normal Graduate. For his proficiency in mathematics he was recommended by the University for an appointment in the United States Coast Survey, which he received in October, 1870. During the winter of 1870–1 he was engaged in the hydrographic survey of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana, and of the gulf of Mexico, off the mouths of the Mississippi river. During the fall and winter of 1871–2 he assisted in a hydrographic survey of the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In the winter and spring of 1872 he made a hydrographic and triangular survey of the upper portion of Matagorda Bay, Texas, and in the summer and fall of the same year, a triangular and hydrographic survey of the northern part of Lake Champlain. In December, 1872, he was ordered to the Pacific coast for duty, and from January to June, 1873, was assistant astronomer on the Coast Survey, Geographical and Hydrographic Reconnoissance of the western coast of Lower California, from San Diego to Cape San Lucas. From July to November 1873 he assisted in determining the latitude and azimuth of Kalama, Washington Territory, and also the difference of longitude by telegraph of San Francisco and Kalama. During December, 1873 he was on magnetic work at the mouth of Columbia river. From April, 1874, till December, 1875, he was employed on reconnoissance for the coast survey trans-continental triangulation, from the Pacific coast eastward as far as Austin, Nevada. From August to December, 1876, he was in this trans-continental triangulation, and was of the party that occupied the stations Mounts Diablo and St. Helena. He settled the question of intervisibility of Mounts Shasta and Helena—a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight miles. On May 4, 1874, Professor Lowry was elected a member of the California Academy of Science at San Francisco, and was an active and productive member, as the Academy reports of 1874–5–6 will show.

He is the inventor of a sextant for measuring two angles at the same instant, and of a sextant for meas-

uring any angle from 0° to 180°. He has also invented the protracting sextant and other sextants and protractors. He is the author of several new methods in hydrographic surveying. Some of these are described in volume XIV of the American Cyclopedia, and all are described in the proceedings of the California Academy of Science, the Analyst and the Nautical Gazette, of New York.

Professor Lowry was elected in June, 1877, professor of civil engineering in the Missouri State University. In June, 1873, he received the degree of Master of Science from the University. In August, 1877, he was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The University in June, 1878, conferred upon him the honorary degree of Civil Engineer, and elected him professor of civil and topographical engineering, and dean of the engineering faculty. He is an occasional contributor to the *Analyst*, of Des Moines, Iowa, the *Mining and Scientific Press* of San Francisco, and the *Nautical Gazette* of New York. He is at present (1878), as opportunities offer, engaged in writing two books—one on "Hydrographic Surveying," the other on "Trigonometrical and Topographical Surveying."

HON. A. W. MORRISON.

GLASGOW.

ALFRED WILLIAM MORRISON, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Howard county, was born in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 25th of November, 1802. He was the only son of a family of six children. His father, William Morrison, was a native of Wales, and with his two brothers, Thomas and John, came to this country during the latter part of the last century. Thomas located in Ohio, where he married and raised a family. The other two brothers settled in Kentucky, where John died unmarried.

Alfred Williams, the maternal grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Virginia, and in 1770 removed to and settled in Jessamine county, Kentucky, where his daughter Elizabeth met William Morrison, by whom she was wooed and won in marriage near the close of the century. William Morrison died, and his widow married Lawrence J. Daly, a noted and accomplished teacher of that day, under whose tuition Alfred received a liberal education, particularly in the department of mathematics. In 1820 the family removed to Missouri and settled in Howard county. In 1822, Mr. Daly being county surveyor, young Alfred, as his deputy, became proficient in the practical work as well as in the theory of surveying.

After reaching the estate of manhood, Alfred Morrison's acknowledged ability and unswerving integrity recommended him to the people of his county for various official positions, in which he served them almost continuously and always acceptably, in one way or another, for over twenty years. For some ten years he was county surveyor, during which period he laid off the towns of New Franklin, Fayette, Boonesborough and Roanoke, as well as filling several government contracts on the western boundary of the Platte purchase. He subsequently served for several years as sheriff of his county and as a member of the county court. In 1851 he was appointed by Governor King to fill the unexpired term of Peter G. Glover, deceased, as state treasurer, and the manner in which he discharged the duties of the office gave such general satisfaction that he was elected three times successively to the same position. He was state treasurer at the time of the breaking out of the civil war, but rather than take the test-oath he resigned the position, against the earnest rem nstrance of Provisional Governor Gamble, whose political views were directly opposed to those of Judge Morrison. On leaving Jefferson City he returned to his farm near Fayette, but soon afterward bought the Joel Hayden farm, in the Hurricane neighborhood, a tract of eight hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found in Howard county, where he still lives.

In 1839 he was appointed by General John B. Clark, commissary of the expedition sent out to expel the Mormons from the state, and without a dollar in the military chest; by using the personal acceptances of the general commanding, the expedition was carried to a successful conclusion, involving the expenditure of over $200,000, which, however,

was promptly assumed and paid by the state.

Five or six years ago Judge Morrison joined the Baptist church, and since his connection with it has been one of its most devoted and active members and liberal supporters. From early manhood he has been a staunch Democrat, always a leader in its party work and prominent among its representatives in its various conventions.

He has been twice married: March 15, 1825, to Minerva Jackson, daughter of Captain John Jackson, one of the early settlers of Howard county, formerly of Tennessee, and who served with honor under General Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. By this lady he had five sons and two daughters. Four of the sons are still living: John L. Morrison, a prominent merchant of Fayette and formerly sheriff of Howard county; James R. Morrison, a successful farmer on the old homestead; Samuel M. Morrison, a commission merchant of Shreveport, Louisiana; and Preston E. Morrison, yet a young man living at home with his father. William J. Morrison, the other son, married and died in Howard county. Of the daughters, Susan died single at about the age of eighteen, and Irene married Amos Cake and died in Howard county. The wife and mother died September 10, 1858. On the 17th of September, 1860, Judge Morrison was married to his present wife, Mrs. Martha C. Johnson, widow of James H. Johnson, of Platte county, and daughter of John Henderson, a native of Virginia. She had three children by her first husband: Annie B. wife of Hon. B. J. Franklin, a lawyer of Kansas City and Representative in Congress from the 8th District of Missouri; Rebecca, widow of William Ford, of Kentucky, and George, a farmer in Chariton county, who died during the year 1878.

With the exception of the time passed by him in Jefferson City as state treasurer, Judge Morrison has lived in Howard county continuously since 1820. He is now (1878) in his seventy-sixth year, but is still hearty and vigorous, mentally and physically, and personally supervises his large farming and other business interests, and can, if occasion requires it, stand as much exertion and fatigue as men ordinarily at fifty years of age.

WILLIAM HENRY FERGUSON.

STEELVILLE.

WILLIAM HENRY FERGUSON was born September 1, 1827, in Allen county, Kentucky. He is the son of Obediah Ferguson and Lucinda Collins. Little is known of his genealogy farther back than the third generation. His paternal grandfather, John Ferguson, moved from Albemarle county, Virginia, to Allen county, Kentucky, about the year 1810, and engaged in agriculture until his death, which occurred soon after his arrival. His maternal grandfather, Harvey Collins, moved from Virginia to Allen county, Kentucky, about the same time, and located on a piece of land which he cultivated till his death, and on which he reared a large family. He died at the age of eighty. His father, Obediah Ferguson, was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, April 20, 1800, and moved with his father to Kentucky in 1810. After the death of his father he engaged in farming and also learned the trade of a brick mason. In 1830 he moved with his family to Washington county, Missouri, where he remained until 1837, when he removed to and settled in Crawford county. Here he resided till his death in 1869, at the age of sixty-three years. His wife died two years afterward, July 30, 1871, in the sixty-fifth year of her age.

William H. Ferguson was early taught to work. His father being poor he was compelled to work on the farm during the fall and winter, and in the brickyard during the summer. Hence his early education was of a very meager character, and was acquired by attending the common schools at intervals. When twenty years of age he began teaching school in the winter and attending to brick making in the summer, and continued these occupations until thirty years old. He was elected county surveyor of Crawford county in 1856 and held the office until 1867. In 1857 he built the court house in Steelville.

On the 9th of September, 1862, he was commissioned captain of company I, 63d regiment Enrolled Missouri militia; and again, August 19, 1864, was

commissioned captain of a provisional company of militia, organized for home defense during the raid of General Price. In 1866 he was elected sheriff of Crawford county, and was reëlected to the same office in 1868. In 1872 he was again elected sheriff and collector of the county for two years. At the expiration of his time, in 1874, he was again elected sheriff and collector of the county, and in 1876 was reëlected to the same position.

Mr. Ferguson was formerly an Old Line Whig, but is at present identified with the Democratic party.

He is not a member of any religious organization, but inclines to the faith of the Missionary Baptist church, in the principles of which he was raised.

He was married April 14, 1860, to Miss Martha O. Johnson, who died June 4, 1870, leaving no children. He was again married April 16, 1873, to Mrs. Amanda Millsaps, daughter of Reuben Vaughn, of Crawford county, by whom he has had two children.

He is a large land owner, having nine hundred acres of farming and mineral lands in Crawford county, and several tracts in Phelps, Maries and Dent counties. He is also interested in one thousand eight hundred and sixty acres of iron and farming lands in Dent county.

He is a man of prepossessing appearance with a well developed physique. As a business man he is prompt, energetic, and strictly honorable. By industry and economy he has accumulated a large property. Temperate and moral in his habits, liberal in his views, social in disposition, he has greatly endeared himself to the inhabitants of Crawford county, and his popularity is evinced by his repeated election to prominent and lucrative positions.

PROFESSOR EUGENE C. CROSBY.

KANSAS CITY.

EUGENE C., son of Samuel and Elizabeth Crosby, was born in Perry, Lake county, Ohio, March 3, 1845. Samuel Crosby, great grandfather of Eugene, was one of three brothers who came over from France. He served in the Revolutionary war and received, as his pension from government, six hundred acres of land in Courtland county, New York. One of the sons was a colonel in the war of 1812; another, the grandfather of Eugene, was a farmer of good native abilities and fair education. Samuel, son of the above and father of Eugene, was also a farmer; a sober, upright man of strong mental powers but of limited education. Elizabeth, wife of Samuel, was a woman of feeble health, quiet, gentle manners and superior intelligence; she was well-born and among her ancestors were several Methodist ministers and a judge. Eugene was left an orphan at eleven years of age, with two brothers and one half-sister; the father expressing as his last wish that his children should receive a good education. Deprived of the loving care of his parents, his early experiences being among the ordinary scenes of farm-life, and inheriting, somewhat, his mother's quiet disposition, Eugene grew fond of seclusion, loving books more than society, and, when a mere youth, was strongly impressed, as he says, by the "general thinness of common conversation." After the usual attendance at the common country school, he pursued various studies both at Willoughby Collegiate Institute, Ohio, and Alleghany College, Meadville, Pennsylvania, and a complete course of analytical chemistry and pharmacy in Michigan University. Professor Crosby is a fair Latin scholar, has given some attention to Greek, and made his scientific studies a specialty; but inflammatory sore eyes prevented his regular attendance in any school. Leaving college, he adopted teaching as his profession, one of the inducements being the opportunity for study thus afforded. Coming to Kansas City in 1867, the first year of the establishment of the city free schools, Professor Crosby was elected principal of what is now known as the Humboldt school, but he was obliged to resign his position on account of sickness, and return to Ohio, before the close of the year. Recovering his health, he purchased, in company with his brother Arthur, the necessary apparatus for illustrating studies in physical science, and engaged in lecturing, with considerable success. Returning to Kansas City in 1871, he took charge of the Benton school, then having a corps of five teachers. The new impetus that the study of natural history

received about this time from the published journals of scientists, notably that of Agassiz, drew Professor Crosby from the West to Penikese Isle, off the southeast coast of Massachusetts, where Professor Agassiz had founded a school for the study of natural history. Here Professor Crosby was forcibly convinced of what he had long suspected, "the wide difference between the study of animal forms, and the purposeless memorization of what some one says about them." On one occasion he inquired of Professor Agassiz the name of a certain organ and received this reply: "After you have studied its connections, form and structure, I will tell you its name. When we learn the name, then we study it no longer with the same interest, thus do we stop with the symbol." While here, Professor Crosby was taught the great value of method, and the "necessity of making method a permanent possession of the pupil." While engaged in these practical studies, he received notice of his election as teacher of natural science in the Kansas City High School, in which position he was engaged until the spring of 1875, when he was granted leave of absence until September, 1876. The Professor had long cherished a desire to visit the historical places of Great Britain and the Continent, the seats of the old universities, the summits of the Alps, the sulphur beds of Ætna, the ruins of ancient civilizations, and all else that would help him answer the query, "Are not the questionable, and what is only barely probable, frequently mistaken for established truth?" After thirteen months of delightful and instructive travel, he returned to Kansas City in the summer of 1876, where he has since occupied the chair of natural science in the High School of that city, giving his classes the benefit of those studies and experiments in which he has taken so deep a personal interest.

Study and reflection have freed Professor Crosby's mind from many of the superstitions of his youth, and, no longer regarding doubt in religious matters sinful, he has come fully to recognize its necessity, accepting the individual conscience and judgment as the court of final appeal. He has taken but little interest in politics, usually favors as much individual freedom as is consistent with the good of the individual and the state, without any class discriminations.

December 27, 1876, Professor Crosby was married to Mattie E., eldest daughter of G. W. Hinckley, Esq. Mrs. Crosby is a graduate of the Chicago Ladies Seminary, class of 1876, in which she took the highest honors. They have one child, Francis Hinkley Crosby.

Professor Crosby is five feet four inches high, weighs one hundred and seventy pounds; is a fair conversationalist in a small, select company, but is reticent in general society. He is exacting in his mental habits, states facts correctly, sometimes hesitating for just the exact word, as it must be that or none; decides nothing hastily, and gains what knowledge he possesses by careful, patient study. His verbal memory is not good, but his comprehension of an author's meaning once gained, the idea remains and is forever after his own. He is deservedly popular with his classes, an earnest student and a conscientious teacher, well adapted to impart instruction, with nothing perfunctory in his method. Kansas City is to be congratulated upon so able an addition to her corps of public instructors.

HON. JAMES KELLY SHELEY.

INDEPENDENCE.

HORACE SHELEY, the father of James K. Sheley, was born May 11, 1788, in Jefferson county, Virginia. His father was also a native of Virginia, though of German extraction, and his mother a native of Maryland, and of English stock. About the year 1806 the grandfather of James K. Sheley immigrated to Kentucky, and settled in Scott county, where he lived till his death in 1825. He served in the colonial army during the entire Revolutionary war, holding the positions, first of captain and afterward of major. Horace Sheley and Sallie Kelly, the parents of Judge Sheley were married in Scott county, Kentucky, February 14, 1814. He was by trade a wagon-maker, and immediately after his marriage, settled in Lafayette county, where he pursued his calling. Early in the year 1821 he

removed to Franklin county, working at his trade there until the fall of 1828, when he immigrated to Missouri and settled in Callaway county, then a comparative wilderness. Here Mr. Sheley began farming, an occupation which he followed, and on the same tract of land, till his death in 1870. His wife was a native of Scott county, Kentucky; she died in 1848, in the fifty-fifth year of her age. Her father was born and reared near Norfolk, Virginia; when young he removed to the then wilderness of Kentucky, and was married to his wife in a fort at or near Great Crossings, in Kentucky. He was in a number of Indian fights, in one of which he was wounded. He died in 1832.

James K. Sheley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, March 17, 1815. Prior to the removal of the family to Missouri, he had acquired a fair knowledge of the rudiments of education. His father settled in the woods, and, being a poor man and having a large family to support (James being the oldest of seven children), he necessarily required the services of all who were able to assist him. For several years no opportunity presented itself to attend school, and, indeed, there were no schools in his neighborhood taught by competent men. Many winter nights did the youth spend studying by fire-light, endeavoring to increase his limited store of knowledge. He finally received the benefit of several winter schools, and by the time he was nineteen years old, had acquired a good English education, with some little knowledge of Latin. He then began teaching a common school, and continued in that business till the fall of 1837. During this time he steadily progressed in his studies, frequently calling upon gentlemen in whom he had confidence for information and assistance. While teaching school, he also began the study of law with Hon. John Jameson, an eminent lawyer of that day, as his preceptor. He was admitted to the bar and licensed to practice by Hon. John C. Edwards, one of the supreme court justices. He immediately began the practice in Fulton, Callaway county, in partnership with Mr. Jameson, his preceptor. Here he continued nearly fifteen years, and, in 1852, moved to Independence and began the practice of his profession with Robert G. Smart. In 1867 he formed a partnership with Hon. S. H. Woodson, a connection which extended to 1876, when the latter was appointed judge of the circuit court. He is still (1878) engaged in the practice, holding a high rank among the lawyers of the Jackson county bar.

In 1842 Mr. Sheley was elected to represent Callaway county in the general assembly. During that term he prepared and introduced the bill under which the state constitutional convention that assembled in 1845 was called, and also a bill to erect a warehouse in St. Louis and establish a tobacco inspection. In the year 1848 he made another race for representative, and was beaten thirteen votes. This was, however, a triumph, as the county was Whig by nearly three hundred majority. In 1855 Governor Sterling Price appointed him judge of the common pleas and probate courts of Jackson county, then first established. Two years after, he was elected to the same position, holding courts alternately at Independence and Kansas City, and rendered general satisfaction by his rulings and decisions.

In the early part of the year 1861, the legislature passed a law providing for the call of a convention, the real object of which was to pass an ordinance of secession and unite the destinies of Missouri with those of the seceded states. To this, Judge Sheley was opposed. He was elected one of the three delegates from the 14th senatorial district, then composed of Jackson, Cass and Bates counties. That body figured largely in the history of the times, and made and unmade governors. During the last session of that historic body, in 1863, an ordinance of gradual emancipation was adopted; the first that ever became a law in the state. Judge Sheley voted for that ordinance, although before the war he had been ultra pro-slavery in sentiment. In 1872 he reluctantly gave his consent to represent the people of the eastern district of Jackson county in the legislature. In the election of speaker, Judge Sheley received next to the highest vote, and was subsequently appointed chairman of the judiciary committee. So assiduously did he apply himself to the duties and business of his position that the committee gave general satisfaction, and such was the confidence it inspired that the house sustained nearly every report made. Since the expiration of that General Assembly, he has peremptorily refused to permit his name to be used in connection with a seat in either branch of the legislature, and has turned his whole attention to his profession.

Judge Sheley is six feet and half an inch in height, weighs one hundred and ninety-eight pounds, has fair complexion, blue eyes, prominent features, hair, originally black, now almost white, and is sixty-three years old, erect and vigorous.

He was married in November, 1837, to Miss Mary Ann E. Smart, a native of Montgomery county, Kentucky, but at that time living near Fulton, Missouri. The union was a happy one, and continued so till her death in March, 1872. She had nine children, two of whom died in infancy; the remaining seven, five sons and two daughters, are still living, five of them married; the youngest son is now engaged in the practice of medicine. Feeling keenly the want of early educational advantages, he has taken great pains and spent much money in the instruction of his children, and has given to all of them a good education, and to most of them a classical one. In August, 1873, Judge Sheley married Mrs. Mary C. Murphy, of Jefferson City, the fruit of that marriage being one child, a daughter. Although he has always been closely attentive to business, and had a good practice, yet he has accumulated comparatively little property.

He became a member of the Christian church in 1840, and has consistently lived in fellowship and communion with that body till the present time.

Politically, he has always been a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school. He has always been conservative in his course and respected the opinions of those with whom it has been his fortune to differ, politically or religiously. He has never had a personal difficulty with any man, and has led an upright and honorable life. He has never been connected with any secret organization, and is strictly temperate and domestic in his habits, never, or seldom, leaving home, unless business requires his absence; is warmly attached to his family and contributes freely to their comfort and advancement.

Judge Sheley was one of the first board of commissioners of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and, as a director, assisted in the organization of a branch of the Southern Bank in Independence.

HON. CARL SCHURZ.

ST. LOUIS.

CARL SCHURZ is a native of the village of Liblar, near Cologne, Germany, and was born March 2, 1828. His parents were highly respectable people, living in moderate style. He received a preparatory education at the Gymnasium in Cologne, and entered the celebrated University at Bonn, where he took a thorough course of classics, history and philosophy.

At the commencement of the revolution of 1848, many of the students, young Schurz included, took great interest in the agitation of the times, taking part on the liberal side. Professor Gottfried Kinkel of the University, with their coöperation and assistance, started a liberal or revolutionary paper. Schurz had charge of the paper while Kinkel was absent in the Prussian Legislature. After an unsuccessful attempt to raise an insurrection at Bonn, Kinkel and Schurz were forced to flee, and they took refuge in the Palatinate. Here Mr. Schurz took service as adjutant to Gustav Nickolaus Tiedemann, commander of the revolutionary forces. At the surrender of Rastadt he was made prisoner. Tiedemann was condemned and shot August 11, 1849; but Schurz had previously escaped from the fortress, concealing himself three days and nights in a sewer, through which he reached the river Rhine. During this time he was without food or drink. He fled to Switzerland and remained in seclusion at Zurich until early in the summer of 1850. Professor Kinkel had been condemned and sentenced to twenty years imprisonment, and was confined in the fortress of Spandau. Schurz determined to attempt the rescue of his friend; and with that object in view, he secretly made his way to Berlin. Here he remained three months conniving to get into suitable relations with the guards, and finally Kinkel's cell was opened November 6, 1850. The prisoner was taken to the roof of the prison, and lowered from the top of the outer wall to the ground. The two friends fled across the frontier into Mechlenburg at night. Thence they went to Rostock, from whence in a short time they escaped in a schooner which carried them to Leith, arriving there about December 1, 1850. Mr. Schurz soon after went to Paris. He remained there corresponding for newspapers in Germany until June, 1851, when he went to London and there supported himself by teaching languages and music until July, 1852, when he married Miss Margarette Meyer, daughter of a wealthy

merchant of the city of Hamburg, Germany. They soon after came to America, landing at Philadelphia. Here he resided about three years, studying English and the history and laws of the United States. He then removed to Watertown, Wisconsin, where he bought a farm upon which he lived.

In 1856 he espoused the cause of the Republican party in Wisconsin, and became conspicuous as an orator in his native tongue. In 1857 he was the Republican candidate for lieutenant-governor, but was defeated. In 1858 he delivered his first public speech in English, at Chicago, in support of Mr. Lincoln in his canvass against Mr. Douglas for the United States senatorship for Illinois. This speech was published by the press far and wide, attracting great attention.

In the spring of 1859 he delivered a very able speech in Faneuil Hall, Boston, on Americanism. Previous to this he had removed to Milwaukee, was admitted to the bar and commenced the practice of law. In the winter of 1859–60 he delivered many lectures in various parts of the country. He was a prominent delegate in the Republican National Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln at Chicago in June, 1860. He entered into the canvass with great zeal, and delivered many able and eloquent speeches in both English and German throughout the Northern states. He established a fine reputation as an orator in both languages and thousands flocked to hear him. He speaks English with great fluency, fine expression and correct accent, idiom and pronunciation. In this respect he has no superior, and perhaps not an equal among Germans who have attempted public speaking in English in this country.

Early in 1861 Mr. Lincoln appointed Mr. Schurz Minister of the United States at the court of Spain. He accepted and went to Madrid in the summer of 1861. In December of that year he requested to be recalled, as he wished to enter the military service against the rebellion. His desire was granted and he returned to this country, entering the field as a brigadier-general in Sigel's corps. He served with distinction in the campaign of 1862, at second Bull Run, and in 1863 at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg where he won the rank of Major General.

On the 6th of March, 1862, he delivered a powerful and eloquent speech, showing the necessity of emancipation, and it is probably the best of all his public addresses. In August, 1863, General Schurz joined General Sherman, taking command of a division, which he held until the close of the war. He went north in 1864 on leave of absence, and made many speeches in support of Mr. Lincoln's reëlection. In the spring of 1865 he went south at the request of President Johnson to inspect the condition of the country and the people, and report upon the course to be pursued to bring about a proper state of feeling in that region. Mr. Schurz traveled extensively, examined the situation carefully, and reported his opinions and their basis. The report did not please the President; but when the facts became known the report was very generally sustained by the public judgment.

Mr. Schurz went to Detroit in 1866, and took charge of the *Daily Post*, but only remained a short time, and in 1867 he purchased an interest in the *Westliche Post*, at St. Louis, removed to that city and became principal editor of the paper. He was cordially welcomed by the Republicans of Missouri, and entered at once upon active political life. In January, 1869, he was elected United States senator by the Legislature of Missouri. His German friends throughout the country were especially delighted when this high honor was bestowed upon their distinguished countryman, and he received many heartfelt congratulations from all parts of the country.

As a senator the career of Mr. Schurz added greatly to his reputation as a statesman, scholar and orator. He was not able to vote upon all questions with the body of the Republican senators; but when he could not he gave his reasons fairly and frankly. He was not in accord with the President on many measures, and was an intimate friend and great admirer of the illustrious Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, and very generally agreed with him upon public questions, but not all. He declared himself in 1870, in favor of the removal of disfranchisement of the citizens of Missouri who had engaged in rebellion; although he well knew that this course would result in defeating his return to the senate. He was bitterly denounced by radical Republicans, but pursued the course which he had determined was right and just. He joined the National Liberal movement in 1872, was president of the convention at Cincinnati which nominated Mr. Greeley for President, and afterward made many speeches in favor of that gentleman's election. In 1874 he assisted in the organization of the People's movement in Missouri, and stumped the state in favor of William Gentry, the candidate of that party for governor. Mr. Gentry received a large vote, but the Democratic ticket was elected.

He made a lecturing tour in the Northern States and then went to Europe with his family, returning in the spring of 1875. During the campaign of that summer and fall in Ohio, he espoused the cause of the Republican party, and aided very materially by hard work and many able speeches in the election of General Hayes to the Governorship. In the Presidential campaign of 1876, he again supported the Republican ticket, his exertions being constant and effective. He is preëminently the leader of German political thought and action in this country.

Upon his inauguration to the Presidency, Mr. Hayes called Mr. Schurz to his cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, which high position he fills with distinguished ability. He has introduced and steadily enforces many reforms, especially in the Departments of Public Lands and Indian Affairs, which command the general approval of the public without regard to party. He delivered a powerful address in support of Mr. Hayes' administration at Music Hall, Cincinnati, to a very large audience, on the evening of September 28, 1878. He is incomparably the greatest and ablest citizen of the country of foreign birth, and very few of our native statesmen and scholars can excel him in the precision, fluency and power with which he uses the English language, either in writing or speaking. Mr. Schurz met with a very sad affliction in the death of his beloved and accomplished wife, in the month of March, 1876.

REV. MARSHALL McILHANY.

LEXINGTON.

MARSHALL McILHANY was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 4, 1837, being the eleventh of fifteen children. His parents were Mortimer and Mary A. (Washington) McIlhany —he a man of fine natural ability, liberal education, profound piety and sound integrity; she a woman of uncommon moral qualities, a loving mother, an affectionate friend and an accomplished lady. The entire family were ardent admirers of literature and music, and in that circle Marshall formed, and there was fostered an early love of letters. The paternal grandfather, James McIlhany, was a major in the Revolutionary army; a man of fine mind, genial disposition, very popular and of considerable wealth. The maternal grandfather, Edward Washington, was also the owner of a large estate, the relative and intimate friend of the Nation's father.

In 1849 Marshall's parents removed to Missouri and, after remaining a short time in Monroe county, settled in Montgomery county. John McIlhany, the eldest brother in the family and a man of superior ability, fine scholarly attainments and literary tastes, was the private tutor of our subject to whom he gave the benefit of an academical course. When nineteen years of age his pupil being fully prepared, entered Howard High School (now Central College) Fayette, Missouri, remained one year, and subsequently directed his own studies. During this latter period he taught school in Montgomery county eighteen months.

In the spring of 1858, the date of the first excitement in regard to the fabulous auriferous deposits in Pike's Peak of the Rocky Mountains, he joined an expedition and spent a year on the plains and amid the mountains, greatly enlarging his knowledge of nature. Returning in 1859 he commenced reading law, with the view of adopting the legal profession; but soon after abandoned it, feeling pleasurably obligated to a holier calling. In the fall of 1861 he was accepted in the Missouri Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), and commenced preaching in the following fall, having charge of the Waterloo Circuit, Clark county, Missouri. Next year he had charge of Hydesburg Circuit, and subsequently in turn the circuit of Darwell, in Callaway and Montgomery counties, Palmyra Station, St. Charles Station and Mexico—all in the same state. In the fall of 1866 he resumed teaching and was principal of the Palmyra (Missouri) Seminary four years. He was then given charge of the Monticello Seminary, Lewis county, Missouri, remaining five years. In June, 1876, he was elected president of the Central Female College, Lexington, Missouri—the leading female educational institution belonging to the Southern Methodists of Missouri. During the first year of his term there was a manifest

increased vitality, and at the close there were very promising indications of rapid growth. On his assuming the duties of the presidency the financial affairs of the college were in a somewhat languishing condition, owing to the depressed circumstances of its legitimate patrons and to other causes; but it is now firmly established on a secure basis, is flourishing as greatly as its friends could wish in so short a time, and has a flattering prospect. This institution was inaugurated in 1868, and is for the young ladies of the church and world the same that Central College is for the young gentlemen, the principal institute for learning of that denomination in Missouri—the two being under the immediate control and supported by the three conferences of the state. The location is unexcelled for health, beauty and variety of scenery and moral surroundings, by any similar institution in the Union. The building presents to the passing river traveler or to the sojourner in the city an imposing appearance. It is three stories high, capable of accommodating seventy boarders and many more day scholars. Before the war between the states it belonged to the Masonic order and by them was used as their college; but at the commencement of hostilities the school was necessarily suspended, never by them to be resumed. From that time the old Masonic College became historic as the central scene in one of the bloody dramas of that war. The camp fire of the soldiers, alternately of both contending armies, and the hoofs of their chargers made a barren waste of the ground, military necessity defaced the edifice, the shock of battle tore open its sod to receive the bullets and bones of both "the Blue and the Gray." In 1868 the Masonic Grand Lodge of the state of Missouri presented the building and ground (about six acres, valued at $25,000) to the Southern Methodists on three conditions: First, they must keep up a school there for ten years without an intermission of two years; second, they to educate, free of charge, in the literary department, the daughters of deceased and indigent Masons, provided the number should not exceed thirty; third, they shall expend $50,000 on the property, but giving unlimited time for the expenditure. The new college opened with fair prospects, but soon declined under the charge of various able gentlemen, owing to causes already mentioned, until 1876, when Prof. McIlhany was elected president. The catalogue of the institution for 1877 gives a very favorable report for that scholastic year.

Professor McIlhany is preëminently an educator, prominent in the state as such, and his works in and outside of the school room prove him a success. There are many excellent teachers; but a professional and successful educator is that one who insensibly soars above the many upon the wings of some grand idea and establishes his elevation by its demonstration. That of Professor McIlhany might be written in two words—Sanctified Education—but its full explanation would require a book—which we are glad to know he expects to give to the world, collected from a series of lectures, some already published in religious papers and the others of which he is now preparing. For the purposes of this work we may briefly state the main points of his theory:

1. While a warm and influential advocate of universal education, he is conscientiously the opponent of the present "Free School System."

2. Society is divided into church and state, and neither can perform the functions of the other in this or any other government. Only one of these parties must teach; because, as at present when both are attempting it, there is developing an irrepressible antagonism—which, in the nature of things, would not be were both in the line of duty. One is wrong and the immutable principle of right demands that the trespasser should be ascertained and opposed.

3. Addressing himself to the citizens, he declares the state has no right, under the constitution of the United States, to teach; for it cannot do so without violating the conscience of some, few or many, and that Charter is equally the protector of one as of all—of Infidel, Atheist, Jew or Gentile. The proof of this is found in the war of words and paper bullets distracting the school rooms of this country to-day.

4. Addressing the Christian in the same language, he says it is impossible to teach any science without teaching God, for all truth is from Him. The state is the civil protector, not the moral educator; the church is God's depositary of truth, and is commanded, "Go, teach all Nations."

5. The church must not hinder nor embarrass the state in the performance of its natural functions; and, *vice versa*. It being established that it is the prime duty of the church to teach, the state is wrong in usurping the task, and in doing so hinders and embarrasses that party in society's compact.

6. His theory acknowledges that all, poor and rich, should be educated, and would be, under any or no "system;" because intelligence being a

natural good, all men will seek it, for themselves and for their children.

We can only give these few points of Mr. McIlhany's views on education, in our brief biograpical sketch.

The professor is a Royal Arch Mason, having joined that order when twenty-one years of age. In politics he is a Democrat.

He was married to Miss Ann Mary Blackwell, daughter of Joseph Blackwell, of Glasgow, Missouri, who died October 2, 1865; by this marriage they had one child, a son, still living. January 5, 1867, he was married to Miss Virginia C. Johnston, daughter of Henry J. Johnston, of Hancock, Maryland, formerly of England. She died March 3, 1870, leaving a son and daughter. On the 9th of June, 1874, he was married to Miss Lucy T. Plant, daughter of M. Plant, of Monticello, Lewis county, Missouri, and this marriage has been blessed with two children.

President McIlhany is slightly under the medium size, compactly built, with a look of energy and determination about him characteristic of the man. His manners are agreeable and polished. While in the conference he did good service for the church, and stood well among his brother-ministers. His preaching is vigorous and animated; his style clear, argumentative and convincing these traits appearing more prominently in his lectures which are more logical. As an author he is equally perspicuous and always addresses the reasoning powers.

HON. LEONARD JAMES FARWELL.

GRANT CITY.

LEONARD J. FARWELL, is a native of Watertown, New York, and was born January 5, 1819. He had one brother, George, younger than himself, who died at Chicago, March 29, 1844. His father was Captain James Farwell, a native of Massachusetts, and his mother, whose maiden name was Rebecca Cady, was born in Vermont. She died in 1824 and his father died in 1830, leaving the two boys orphans when Leonard J. was but eleven years of age. He remained at his native place, or in its vicinity, several years and obtained a fair English education in the common schools. In his youth he entered a dry goods store where he remained about one year, when he became an apprentice to a tinsmith. During his tutelage at his trade he improved his leisure hours in reading and studying to fit himself to master the elements and secrets of business success. At the early age of nineteen, obeying an impulse common to the young men of that time, to penetrate the alluring and mysterious Far West, and with an amount of capital so small that it would astonish the young men of this day, he started from his native place and first attempted business on his own account at Lockport, Illinois. Here, with a small stock of hardware and a few tools of his trade, he soon succeeded in building up a thriving business, considering the time and place. But the country was new, the settlement slow, the point isolated, and the field not large enough for one so enterprising and ambitious; so, in January, 1840, he sold out his business and removed to Milwaukee, in the Territory of Wisconsin, which at that time was a mere village but rapidly increasing in importance. Here by judicious advertising, a critical knowledge of the business, great industry and careful management, in a few years he became the head of one of the largest hardware houses in the great North-west.

Ten years later, for the purpose of recruiting his health impaired by close confinement in his business, having accumulated a large fortune for those days, he withdrew from the active management of his mercantile pursuits and embarked in other enterprises. In 1846 he made a six months trip to Cuba and other West India Islands, in pursuit of health and recreation. In 1847 Mr. Farwell visited Madison, the territorial capital of Wisconsin, and effected a large purchase of village property, embracing and including its then unimproved water power; and having completed this arrangement, in September of the same year, he went to Europe, and remained abroad a year and a half, visiting England, Ireland, France, Italy, the Holy Land, Turkey, Egypt and many other countries, returning to the United States in the spring of 1849. He contributed, while absent, a series of sketches and incidents of travel, to the Milwaukee *Sentinel*, which attracted much public attention.

The real estate which he had purchased at Madison, embraced nearly half the site of the village, and if the additions subsequently made are included, it amounted to more than half the plat of the present city. Here he built fine flouring mills, a woolen factory and machine shop and foundry—the first establishments of their kind erected at the place. He was a partner in building the Capital House—the principal hotel for many years—the Lakeside Water Cure—afterward widely known and patronized—the gas works, and labored earnestly to secure water works for the city. He erected the "Bruen Block," one of the best in the city. He established the Madison Museum, and subsequently donated its collections to the State University. He assisted in organizing the State Historical Society, now unequaled in the extent of its collections in any western state. He also helped to organize the State Agricultural Society, the system of graded schools, and the State University, and contributed more or less to the establishment and support of several religious societies. He set the first example of grading and filling streets and building cross and sidewalks in the town. He built the first plank road, and also stocked the neighboring lakes with new varieties of fish. In the projection of railroads in the state he took an active part. Indeed, every great enterprise of public utility and benevolence in the place bears more or less the stamp of his enthusiastic labors.

The personal popularity resulting from the character of his career, forced him, we may say, into public life. His genial address, noble generosity, and frank, outspoken manhood, had laid up a fund of good will and esteem on the part of the people that waited but for its time to find the means of expression.

Numbers of emigrants were constantly arriving in Milwaukee, unacquainted with the English language, frequently victimized by sharpers or suffering from sickness and lack of means. Whenever cases of this kind came to his notice he made it a rule personally to assist them. His large warehouse was freely opened for their reception, provisions furnished and other material assistance afforded. Many of these objects of his kindness have since achieved success in life, and now, men of wealth and high standing, live to bless their benefactor. Popularity, engendered by these acts, called him into public notice and in 1851 his name was placed before the people of Wisconsin for the office of governor by the Whig and Free Soil party. Notwithstanding the fact that the Democratic party was at that time largely in the ascendant in the state, he was triumphantly elected—the Democrats electing all the other state officers—no inconsiderable tribute to his personal popularity and worth. His official career was an entire success. Notwithstanding that during his entire term both branches of the legislature were politically opposed to him, there was no measure of importance suggested or recommendation made by him that was not promptly adopted. At the close of his official term of two years, he refused a renomination to the office on any terms, his important private interests needing his exclusive personal attention.

On retiring to private life, he among other things of note, engaged largely in promoting the railroad interests of the country, and was active in his exertions to promote direct connections with Chicago by the Beloit & Madison Railroad and also with Milwaukee, via Watertown. At a later period the panic of 1857 gave a fatal blow during several years to his restless career of noble and unselfish usefulness. The new State Capitol, the Hospital for the Insane, and the Central University edifice are public buildings for which the city is deeply indebted to his efforts. The financial revulsion of 1857 embarrassed him greatly, and his endorsement of paper for the Watertown & Madison Railroad, resulted in his business ruin. Finding the catastrophe inevitable, he made every effort to meet all personal obligations, paying his creditors in valuable real estate. Having decided to make no assignment, the balance of his property was left to be equally divided, and had time been given, and he been employed to manage the business, it would have more than sufficed to cover every claim. For several years he resided on a farm near the city of Madison.

In the spring of 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln an assistant examiner in the Patent Office at Washington, and three months later was made principal examiner of inventions—a position which he held several years. During the Rebellion he took an active part in all measures to preserve the national capital. He was vice president of the association for the relief of Wisconsin soldiers, and rendered efficient service in that capacity. On April 14, 1865, he was present in Ford's theater, a spectator of the assassination of President Lincoln and the escape of Wilkes Booth. Apprehending danger to other prominent officials, he rushed into the Kirkwood House, and was just in time to save the life of Andrew Johnson from the knife of Atzerodt, who was then in the building waiting an opportunity to

strike. For this service Mr. Johnson sent for him, and tendered him any position in the government he might desire, notwithstanding a radical difference in their political sentiments. But the well meant offer was kindly declined, as he thought political preferment should not be accepted when offered from a mere sentiment of personal gratitude.

In 1868 he moved to Chicago, where he engaged in business, remaining till 1872. He was burned out in the great fire of October, 1871.

Leaving Chicago he traveled for some time over the New West, in quest of a location, and finally selected Grant City, the seat of Worth county, Missouri, his present home, where he has since been engaged in the real estate business, and is doing much to encourage immigration from Wisconsin and other Northern States.

On the 20th of September, 1853, he married Miss Frances A. Corss, daughter of General A. N. Corss, of Madison, Wisconsin, formerly of Watertown, New York, a lady of rare attainments and amiable traits of character. She died in Washington, D. C., April 15, 1868, after a lingering illness, the result of a railroad accident, leaving three children: two sons, William C., now (1878) aged twenty-one; Leonard C., aged nineteen; and a daughter, Cornelia L., aged sixteen; all unmarried.

He was raised a Universalist, but never adhered to any church, though he liberally assisted in the building of churches for all denominations. He was a Whig until that party disbanded and has since been a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

He is five feet ten and one-half inches high, and weighs one hundred and seventy pounds, well built, and prepossessing in appearance. He is genial in disposition and eminently popular with all men.

WILLIAM HARRISON MILLER.

KANSAS CITY.

THE subject of this sketch was born in Jasper county, Missouri, January 12, 1843. He was the sixth child of Joshua A. and Nancy Jane (Turner) Miller. His father was a native of Bedford county, Virginia, and of German descent. The original progenitor of the family in America came to Philadelphia some time during the seventeenth century, and forming a colony, went into what was then the wilds of Virginia and founded the town of Woodstock, which for many years was called after him—Millersville. The family has resided there since, and has always been prominent in local affairs, mostly in county politics and in efforts to advance the cause of education in that locality.

Owing to family misfortunes, the father of our subject was deprived of educational advantages in his early youth; but after he was seventeen, at which age he immigrated to Western Virginia, and while learning the business of wool carding and blacksmithing, he managed to secure such elementary education as fitted him for the transaction of any ordinary business. About 1825 he went to Adair county, Kentucky, where he met and married Nancy Jane Turner, a native of that county, but descended from a family of French Huguenots, who, at the time of the persecution in France immigrated to North Carolina. In 1829 the family removed to New Salem, Illinois, then a little town near Springfield, where Mr. Miller became the personal friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln. In 1842 he removed to Jasper county, Missouri, where he attempted to open a farm, but finding the country not well adapted to agriculture, he removed the following year to Macon county, Missouri. It was during the winter that he resided in Jasper county that our subject was born. In 1852 he removed to Atchison county, Missouri, and again in 1867 to Nemaha county, Nebraska, where he still resides with his aged wife and two daughters, at the advanced age of seventy-three.

During his residence in Atchison county, William worked on the farm and attended the country schools during the winter months, where he acquired an elementary education. At the age of seventeen he went to Rockport, the county seat, to learn the art of printing in the office of the Rockport *Herald*. He remained here, however, but a few months, when finding his employer remiss in the observance of the contract, he left him, and afterward worked in Oregon and Forest City in the adjoining county of Holt, returning home to assist his father on the farm during

the summer of 1861. In October of that year he availed himself of the first opportunity to enlist in the ranks of the then rapidly filling Federal army. The command to which he became attached was a detached company of Missouri State militia, called out for six months service, in which he held the position of corporal. In January, 1862, this company was mustered out at St. Joseph, Missouri, when our subject at once reënlisted in Company A, 1st Missouri State militia, for three years, in which he was promoted to be sergeant. The following summer, while on duty in the city of St. Louis, he was detailed on special duty at the office of Governor Hamilton R. Gamble, where he attracted the attention of Adjutant-General Colonel William D. Wood, and was, at his instance, given a commission as 2nd lieutenant in Company K, 35th Missouri infantry, on the 1st of December, 1862. There being no 1st lieutenant, and the captain being on detached service, he had command of the company, then at Benton Barracks, from the first, and on account of the knowledge of the affairs and management of a company which he exhibited, was promoted to be 1st lieutenant on the 22d of the same month, while at Helena, Arkansas. He continued in command of this company until June, 1863, serving in several expeditions in Arkansas and Mississippi. In June he was assigned to duty on the staff of Brigadier-General Solomon, in which capacity he was serving at the battle at Helena, Arkansas, July 4, 1863. Soon afterward, he received a commission as captain of his old company, dating from May 26, and returned to it. A few weeks afterward he fell a victim to the malarial fever, which was, at that time, very prevalent at Helena, and lay sick until in December, when he resigned. Returning to St. Louis and recovering his health, he took, in January, a commission as 1st lieutenant in Company E, 11th Missouri cavalry, commanded by his old friend, Colonel William D. Moore. With this command, he returned to Arkansas by the way of Batesville and Jacksonport, and, at Duvall's Bluff, in July, 1864, he resigned and left the army.

Returning to his boyhood home in Atchison county, we soon find him publisher and proprietor of the *Brownsville Advertiser*, of Brownsville, Nebraska. Finding this an unpromising adventure, he disposed of it in December and went to Omaha, where the legislature was just convening, and was elected engrossing clerk of the upper house. After the adjournment of the legislature, he was induced by friends found there to take charge of the *Register*, at Rulo, in Richardson county. Finding this, too, unpromising, he went to Nebraska City, in June, 1865, and took charge of the *Press*, a daily paper, with which he continued until 1870, having become its proprietor, as well as editor. In 1871 he removed to Kansas City and took an editorial position on the *Journal*, with which he continued until 1877, filling, at different times, every editorial position on the paper.

In 1873 he was elected secretary of the Board of Trade, then a young and feeble organization, demanding but little time. The development of the markets having rendered a stronger and more efficient organization necessary, the Board was reorganized and incorporated in May, 1876, and at once undertook the erection of the present Board of Trade building, on the corner of Delaware and Fifth streets. By the beginning of 1877, the duties of the secretary became such as to demand all of his time and he, then, finally withdrew from the *Journal*.

While connected with the *Journal*, in 1872, he developed the idea of barge navigation on the Missouri river, in a series of editorial articles, which attracted much attention in St. Louis, as well as Kansas City and throughout the West. The press of St. Louis, however, opposed the scheme until, in 1873, during a short visit to that city, he explained to Mr. Charles Davis, editor of the *Globe*, its effects on St. Louis, and, at Mr. Davis' request, wrote a series of articles for the *Globe*, which seemed visibly to affect the feelings of St. Louis toward the project. The agitation of this subject was continued by the *Journal* until the past summer, when such navigation of the Missouri river became a realized fact, four trips being made as follows, at a saving in freight of about three cents per bushel: July 25, Grand Lake No. 2, 83,540 bushels corn; July 27, A. J. Baker, 62,038 bushels corn; August 12, A. J. Baker, 50,538 bushels corn; August 31, A. J. Baker, 44,198 bushels wheat.

As commercial editor of the *Journal*, he compiled the annual reviews of that paper from 1873 to 1877, adding to the last a commercial history of Kansas City, the most complete and comprehensive account yet written, and which has become the authority to which all future writers in the same field must refer. Having the fullest faith in the future of Kansas City, he used his position on the *Journal* to attract attention to its markets, and to develop them, and contributed largely to the high standard of that paper as a fosterer of Kansas City's

interests, and as a commercial authority in the West. As a journalist he possesses ability of a high order and as a writer, he is ready, fluent and correct, but his specialty is as an editorial writer on commercial subjects, and, as such, he is not excelled in this part of the state.

As secretary of the Board of Trade, he has proven himself an active and efficient officer, is popular with its members, and has attained a position as a compiler of statistics which makes him the highest authority in the city on the commercial statistics of the city and the country adjacent thereto. The Board of Trade now has two hundred and ten members, and owns the fine property occupied by it on the corner of Fifth and Delaware streets, valued at about $65,000, and brings an annual income for rent of about $15,000. It is a part of Mr. Miller's duties to take charge of the building, collect its rents, etc. He was married, in Nebraska City, in June, 1866, to Miss Ginevra Linton. He is the father of two children, one of which, a daughter, died in 1876, at the age of nine years.

HON. JOHN F. PHILIPS.

SEDALIA.

JOHN F. PHILIPS is a native of Boone county, Missouri, and was born December 31, 1834. His father had settled there in 1817. Young Philips was reared on his father's farm, and his youth was passed in much the same manner as that of other farm lads in a new country. He attended district school, entered the State University of Missouri when seventeen years old, and afterward entered Center College, Kentucky, and graduated from that institution in 1855. He read law in the office, and under the direction of General John B. Clark, at Fayette, Howard county, Missouri; and, having been admitted to the bar, in 1857 he opened an office at Georgetown, which was, at that time, the county seat of Pettis county, where he rapidly built up a fine practice, and was very attentive to business and hence successful, especially as an advocate before a jury.

Before the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Philips was a Whig, and, in 1860, he was a candidate for alternate, or assistant presidential elector, on the Bell and Everett ticket. During the canvass he made his first political speech; it was followed by many others, and he attracted much attention as a brilliant, eloquent and forcible orator. In 1861, after a spirited struggle, he was elected by a large majority to the state convention, which was held to consider the relations of the state of Missouri to the Federal Union. He was one of the youngest members of that distinguished body of men, which held sessions during two years. He was influential and zealous in opposition to secession and rebellion, and made many eloquent and convincing speeches in support of his patriotic opinions. He believed that secession was a remedy for no evil; that it was a greater evil than any which it was expected to cure, and that in the Union, and under the constitution, was the place to stand for all rights.

In 1861–2 Mr. Philips raised a regiment of Union cavalry, and was appointed colonel. This command did fine service and good fighting in Arkansas and Missouri, and was often complimented in orders by commanding generals. For gallant service against General Price, in 1864, Colonel Philips was placed in command of the central district of Missouri, by General Rosecranz. He was also appointed brigadier-general, by Governor Hall, but, as he was not a Radical in politics, the state senate refused to confirm him. He commanded his regiment throughout the war, except when he was placed in a higher command.

After the war, Colonel Philips resumed the practice of his profession at Sedalia. Judge Russell Hicks became his law partner in 1866; George G. Vest is now his partner and has been for many years. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Congress, and made a stirring canvass in opposition to disfranchisement and proscription. He was not elected, but the campaign was a memorable one and aroused great enthusiasm and admiration for him among the people. In the same year he was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention which nominated Messrs. Seymour and Blair for president and vice-president, respectively. In 1874,

With Great Respect
Jno F. Philips

after a very remarkable struggle in convention, he became the Democratic candidate for Congress, and after an active canvass, was elected, by a large majority. From his first entry into Congress, he commanded much influence and respect, by his industry, talents and eloquence. His first prepared speech was in opposition to Mr. Blaine's proposed sixteenth amendment to the constitution, in regard to church and state, and attracted much attention as a logical argument and an eloquent appeal. His eulogy on the late Speaker Kerr was a very finished, elegant and touching tribute to the memory of its distinguished subject. He served on the committee on the Pacific railroads and on claims. He was also a member of the committee sent to South Carolina to investigate presidential election affairs, and chairman of the sub-committee. He performed his duties with distinction and made a very able and concise report; he also supported his report and the action of the committee in a speech of great force, logic and eloquence.

Colonel Philips has been for many years a consistent and zealous member of the Presbyterian church, and represented the Synod of Missouri in the convention at Edinburgh, in July, 1877; and afterward traveled extensively in Europe.

He was married to Miss Fleecie Batterton, of Danville, Kentucky, May 14, 1857. He has two children—a son, Emmett, who graduated with high honors, in June, 1877, at Center College, Kentucky, and a daughter, Hortense.

Colonel Philips stands very high in his profession, and he is very generally successful before court or jury; he is an accomplished orator, an able statesman, a most excellent citizen, and bids fair to rise to much greater distinction than he has yet attained.

JOHN B. WORNALL.

WESTPORT.

JOHN B. WORNALL was born October 12, 1822, in Clarke county, Kentucky. His grandfather, Thomas Wornall, was an honored citizen of Kentucky, having received the approbation of his countrymen by the frequent bestowal of official trusts. His father, Richard Wornall, was a man who was held in the highest esteem by his neighbors and acquaintances, and left behind him a name unstained by a single act of dishonor. His father moved to Jackson county, Missouri, in 1844.

As a resident of Kansas City long before it aspired to metropolitan honors, John B. Wornall was one of those who foresaw its prospective greatness, and who labored to give the place that prominence its position and merit deserved. He was an indefatigable worker and did much to promote its growth and influence. The "Wornall farm" has long been known to residents and travelers as the home of hospitality, and is now one of the most pleasant suburban residences in the vicinity of Kansas City. It was a well known resort when the present site of Kansas City was only "a landing." Mr. Wornall has been identified with most of the important enterprises that have contributed to the advancement of the city, and his sound judgment, prudent action and practical business sense have done much to elevate, improve and adorn the section in which he resides. As a patron of public schools, he did much for the cause of popular education, and was a founder of the city schools, but was not connected officially in their building. He has always been the friend and advocate of that higher culture which is not attainable in the public schools, and he has, therefore, been a liberal contributor, in money and labor, to the success of William Jewell College, located at Liberty, Missouri, of which he has been for many years a trustee, and much of the time president of the board. At one time he gave eight thousand dollars to its endowment fund, and has contributed smaller amounts as the interests of the institution seemed to demand it.

In religion he is a decided Baptist, deeply concerned for the welfare and prosperity of the church. In 1872–3 he presided over the general association of Missouri Baptists, an assembly composed of the representatives from upward of one thousand churches, embracing 80,000 people and nine hundred ministers.

He has been for a number of years president of the Kansas City National Bank, now the Bank of Kansas City. In 1869 he was nominated by accla-

mation for the state senate from the 14th District and was elected by a large majority; he served with credit to himself and his district for four years. He was favorably mentioned by a number of Democratic papers as a candidate for Governor of Missouri in 1874; but he made no caucus and took no pains to secure the nomination.

He was first married in 1850 to Miss Matilda A. Polk, daughter of William Polk, of Kentucky. She died in 1851, without living issue. He was married to his second wife, Miss Eliza S. Johnson, daughter of Rev. Thomas Johnson, in 1854. Seven children were the issue of this marriage, only two of whom, both sons, survive. He married his third wife, Miss Roma Johnson, a cousin of his second wife, in September, 1866, who has borne him two sons. She is an exemplary Christian woman, remarkable for her amiability and loveliness of character.

MILTON C. TRACY.

MACON CITY.

THE ancestors of Mr. Tracy are of Scotch-Irish origin. He is the eldest son of the late B. N. Tracy, Sr., an eminent merchant and banker, whose mother's name was Fanny Cornelius, daughter of Abner Cornelius, one of the early pioneers of Missouri.

The subject of this sketch was born at Huntsville, Missouri, on June 18, 1844. He received his early mental training in his native place, and graduated at Mount Pleasant College in the year 1863. He subsequently read law in the office of H. M. Porter, Esq.

In the year 1868, Mr. Tracy removed to Macon City, Missouri. He took a prominent part in the celebrated political campaign of 1870, and lent the aid of his voice and pen to the enfranchisement of disfranchised southern men of Missouri. Mr. Tracy also took a very active part in the presidential contests of 1872 and 1876, and is noted throughout Northern Missouri as an influential and unswerving Democratic worker and stump speaker.

The pursuit, however, best adapted to Mr. Tracy's talents and tastes, is literature. He has achieved considerable distinction as a lecturer on general topics, and is now superintending the publication of a volume of miscellaneous essays, and is engaged in writing a book, which will be ready for the press by January, 1879.

REV. THOMAS JOHNSON FERRILL.

PLATTSBURG.

THE parents of Thomas Johnson Ferrill were Rev. William Ferrill, born January 13, 1798, and Elizabeth Ferrill, born February 20, 1805. They removed to Missouri at an early day and settled in Howard county, where, owing to the hostility of the Indians, they were compelled to live in Cooper's Fort four years. Rev. William Ferrill was present when the Mormons attacked Independence, and assisted in driving them from the state. He was one of the first Methodist ministers in Western Missouri and the Indian Territory. When the Church South seceded, in 1844, although in slave territory, he remained in the Methodist Episcopal church and preached for those that would not secede. In 1861 he was loyal to the old flag, and if age had not prevented he would have gone and defended it. In 1863 he departed this life, and his children had engraved upon his tombstone, "He was loyal to his country and his God."

Thomas J. Ferrill, the subject of this memoir, was born in Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, December 24, 1831, was educated in a semi-

nary in Western Missouri, in the common branches, passed through a theological course before he was twenty-two years of age, and became a minister in the Missouri Conference. His early ministry in Missouri was attended with extreme hardships, privations and persecutions. Commencing in the exciting days of the Missouri Compromise and the Kansas excitement, when every minister of the Methodist Episcopal church was regarded as a common enemy, he resolutely stood up for his church, made long rides over a vast circuit, and became the target of pro-slavery denunciation, taking his life in his hand and valiantly battling for the right against all opposition. Kansas being opened to settlement, he removed to the new territory in the summer of 1854, and settled one mile west of Lawrence. He had scarcely got into his cabin with his bride, whom he had married a few days before, when a pro-slavery mob gathered around him, threatening his life for no other reason than that he was a Methodist minister, and about the first rally of the pioneers of Lawrence for self-defense, was a night reconnoissance to protect this valiant minister. The two parties met, and finally, on the pro-slavery men agreeing to desist from any attack, the anti-slavery men of Lawrence returned to their homes.

His first circuit embraced all the settled territory south of the Kansas river. He was the first Methodist preacher who delivered a sermon in Lawrence, and the first of his denomination in Kansas. His first sermon was preached in a tent covered with prairie hay, and before another Sabbath it was burned, supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. He afterward conducted services at the Lad Hotel, and at other places, till the spring of 1856, at which time a Methodist church was built by putting posts in the ground, siding with slabs and roofing with canvas. The seats were fair, the floor sawdust and the pulpit good for that early day. He had the honor of preaching the dedicatory sermon. In October, 1856, the first session of the Kansas Conference was held in that humble building, Bishop Baker presiding. In the summer of 1855 they held a meeting in the grove on Wakarusa creek, south of Lawrence, Rev. William H. Good, the presiding elder, being in charge of the services and Mr. Ferrill an active participant.

Early in 1857 he took a prominent part in a camp meeting west of Clinton, on Elk creek, at which Revs. A. Still, Holliday, Dennis and Piper officiated, a large congregation attending and twenty-five persons joining the church. In September of the same year a camp meeting was held near Baldwin City, conducted by Rev. L. B. Dennis as presiding elder, assisted by Messrs. Ferrill, Pugh, Hoag and Durand, attended by a large congregation and at which twenty-five persons joined the church.

Mr. Ferrill was at first connected with the mercantile firm of Hornsbys & Ferrill, whose store was a half mile west of where the State University now stands. Here he located a claim and resided until 1862, when he was appointed to the Mound City circuit, and removed to that place, and in 1863 was transferred to the Baldwin City station, where his family remained until 1867. In 1866 he was the pastor of the M. E. church in Ottawa, Kansas, but in 1867 was transferred to the Missouri Conference and stationed at Harrisonville, Cass county, Missouri. In 1868 he was appointed to the Pleasant Hill station and remained there three years. In 1871 he was appointed to the Liberty street M. E. church, Kansas City; in 1872 to Macon City station; in 1873 to Brookfield station, and in 1874 to Kirksville district, as presiding elder, where he remained four years. In 1878 he was transferred to Plattsburg, Missouri, where he is now stationed. Rev. J. H. Hopkins and Rev. Thomas J. Ferrill are now the only ministers that are able to do effective work, that belonged to the Missouri Conference in 1851, when it embraced in its territory Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Texas.

Mr. Ferrill was a chaplain of the 16th Kansas volunteers, participated actively in the Price raid and served in the Indian campaign of his regiment upon the plains.

He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and has held the office of Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of Kansas. He is a straight-out Republican; was brought up an old-line Whig.

He was married February 14, 1854, in Johnson county, Missouri, to Miss Minerva Hornsby, daughter of Brintley and Esther A. Hornsby. The family were free state people, among the worthiest, truest and best of the pioneers of Kansas. Mrs. Ferrill was one of the most amiable Christian pioneer women of the state. They have two children: Mary A., an accomplished young lady, especially proficient in music, both vocal and instrumental, and William C., a graduate of Lewis College and a successful practitioner of law in Kansas City.

His wife's last illness commenced in the fall of 1860. Early in the spring of 1861 he took her

home to Missouri to die, and find a resting place beside her mother's grave, and remained till May 5, when he, with other members of the family, were forced to flee to a land of safety at his home in Kansas. Although at the door of death, yet with fortitude and patience she journeyed homeward to end life's pilgrimage in a land of peace. In three days after their arrival home she crossed the line of worlds.

In November, 1863, he was married to Miss Cleopatra E. Lynch, a lady educated in Baker University, who graduated with honors, delivering an address at the commencement which marked her as a lady of high intellectuality.

The career of Mr. Ferrill was marked by many incidents of thrilling interests in the pioneer history of the state. He is a man of good address, indomitable will and great fearlessness of character. The early camp meetings on the Wakarusa were connected with many incidents peculiar to the times, with all of which he was identified. At one time it was believed that a mob was about to assail the camp on account of the anti-slavery sentiments of the Methodist preachers, and many men from Lawrence appeared upon the grounds with bowie-knives and revolvers in their belts, swearing that the freedom of speech and of religious worship should be protected, some of them protesting that they cared nothing about the Methodist religion, but that no man's right to worship God according to the dictates of his conscience should be interfered with.

Mr. Ferrill is still in the vigor of manhood and among the most faithful ministers of Missouri in the work of his church and the Christian religion.

MATTHEW KING SMITH.

SPRINGFIELD.

MATTHEW K. SMITH was born July 3, 1830, on Huron Prairie, Erie county, Ohio. His father, Hezekiah Smith, was a native of Connecticut, of Scotch descent, and one of a family of nine children who emigrated from Connecticut at an early day, engaged in agricultural pursuits and were honored and useful members of society. The maiden name of his mother was Mary Calkins, a native of Connecticut, who died in 1839. On account of his obliging disposition and desire to help those in trouble, Mr. Smith's father became involved and lost his property, in consequence of which Matthew's opportunities for attending school were limited, but he studied and read at home by lamplight, and at the age of nineteen he purchased his minority and determined to fit himself for the duties of life. He attended high school in Orland, Indiana, a part of two seasons, teaching a district school during the winters He then accepted a situation in a dry goods and drug store, and shortly after became a partner in the same, remaining until the spring of 1855. He then sold a small farm and his interest in the store, went to Topeka, Kansas, and immediately purchased a claim, before the land had been surveyed, bought four yoke of oxen and a plow, and commenced breaking prairie and planting corn. During the next season he built a mercantile house, for which the town association gave him an original interest in the town. The Free State Legislature held its first session in this building. He now commenced merchandising, and did his part with other citizens in protecting life and property during the invasion of the state by pro-slavery mobs. In 1863, in company with M. G. Farnham, he did an extensive wholesale and retail business. Their sales to the Mexicans were large, as at that time Topeka was an outfitting point. In consequence of a partial sunstroke, which impaired his health, he settled his business in Topeka and in the fall of 1868 moved to Springfield, Missouri, where he had invested in land adjoining the city. He saw the great need of manufactories in Springfield, talked and wrote encouraging them, and finally determined to commence the manufacture of woolen goods himself. In the spring of 1872, after investing all of his means, he had by energetic effort become well started, when his factory was badly wrecked by a cyclone or whirlwind, which unroofed the building, tore much of it down to the second story and scattered a fine stock of wool in all directions. This was a heavy loss, but he immediately repaired the damages and has since had an increasing trade and enjoyed the confidence of the public.

Ever, Your friend,
Jas. S. Rollins.

In politics Mr. Smith has been a Republican but now believes in the principles of the Greenback party. He has had no inclination to hold office, yet has filled several positions of trust in public and private associations and societies. He is now the county agent to see that money appropriated for railroad purposes is properly expended. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

In religion he was brought up as a Baptist, but is now liberal, believing in the impersonations of the invisible world, and that each individual must reap the consequences of his own acts.

He was married in 1854 to Hannah Barnard, of Orland, Indiana, who died in 1856. He was married again in 1858 to Almeda M. Caswell, of Quincy, Michigan, daughter of Cyrus G. and Hannah Caswell. She is a natural musician and fine singer, has often taken an important part in musical entertainments and frequently leads the choir. Their eldest daughter, Lena Leota, has enjoyed good educational advantages, is a graduate of Drury College, a composer of music and a fine performer on the piano. Jessie, who is attending school, and Mary and Gracie, the other two daughters, each displays an unusual talent for music.

Physically Mr. Smith is slightly built, though of medium height and weight, well formed and possessing naturally a strong organization, capable of great endurance. His health is somewhat impaired by work and devotion to business. In his mental make-up he is endowed with a fine nervous organization, in which the intellectual and moral faculties predominate. He has a well-shaped head, a clear blue eye and a thoughtful and expressive countenance. His mind is clear and analytical and capable of entertaining broad and liberal views upon all subjects. He is a deep thinker and sound reasoner, always looking after the why and the wherefore, the cause and effect; is a devout lover of truth and justice, and frank and sincere in the avowal of his opinions, however unpopular they may be. He is modest and unassuming in manner, always respectfully regarding the feelings and opinions of others; is prompt, energetic and decisive in action, superintending his business in almost every detail; is genial and affable in disposition, has a cultured social nature, a warm and generous heart, and is liberal to all worthy objects.

HON. JAMES S. ROLLINS, LL. D.

COLUMBIA.

TO record the life, in such a manner as to make even a near approach to a biography, of such a man as the one whose name is at the head of this memoir, would require long time, much research, and the work would make a large and instructive volume in itself. His life has been long and active, and its history is an important and honorable part of that of his state and country.

Mr. Rollins is a native of Richmond, Madison county, Kentucky, and was born April 19, 1812. His paternal grandfather was a native of the county Tyrone, Ireland. His father, Dr. Anthony Wayne Rollins, was a physician of great eminence in Kentucky. His mother, whose maiden name was Rodes, was a native of Albermarle county, Virginia. Mr. Rollins had six brothers and sisters, all of whom are dead except his youngest sister, the wife of Hon. Curtis F. Burnam, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

In early youth Mr. Rollins pursued an academic course of study in his native town, and in 1827 entered Washington College, Pennsylvania. At the end of the junior year Rev. Dr. Wylie, the president, went to Bloomington, Indiana, taking charge of the State University of Indiana, at that place. Mr. Rollins, as well as many other students, accompanied him, and he there entered the senior class and graduated in 1830. He went to Missouri, where his parents had already moved, took up his residence in Boone county, and has continued to reside there ever since. His father owned an excellent farm and he assisted in its management about a year, and then read law two years with Hon. Abiel Leonard, afterward a justice of the supreme court of Missouri. He also studied two years at the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky, and graduated in 1834. Being admitted to the bar, he commenced law practice at Columbia,

but on account of ill health he devoted a portion of his time to managing and improving a farm which he purchased near the town.

When the Black Hawk war commenced, in 1832, Mr. Rollins volunteered, and served about six months on the staff of General Gentry, in the northeastern part of the state. The Missouri troops were engaged in no actions, but faithfully guarded the frontier until the war was over. Mr. Rollins and his law partner, Mr. Thomas Miller, became editors, in 1836, of the Columbia *Patriot*, a Whig paper, and conducted it many years.

On the 20th of April, 1836, a large railroad convention met at St. Louis. It was the first ever held in the state. Mr. Rollins was chairman of a committee which drafted a memorial to Congress asking for a grant of public lands to aid in constructing an extensive system of public works, which the convention favored.

Mr. Rollins was married on the 6th of June, 1837, to Miss Mary E. Hickman, a native of Howard county, a very accomplished lady. They have had eleven children, eight of whom are now (1878) living. The oldest son is James H. Rollins, captain of ordnance, United States army.

Mr. Rollins was elected to the legislature in 1838. He was a strong Whig and a great admirer of the doctrines of Clay and Webster. Although quite young, he commanded influence and respect from the first. During the session of 1838–9 he was very active in regard to educational matters, and drafted, introduced and ably advocated the bill to found and endow the State University of Missouri. It became a law, and the institution was soon after established at Columbia and has become a great and influential seat of learning—a lasting monument to the wisdom, patriotism and public spirit of its founders and the pride of the state. Mr. Rollins was reëlected to the legislature in 1840. During both his terms of service in the legislature he was energetic and earnest in the advocacy of the prosecution of internal improvements, and especially the building of railroads and the improvement of rivers, at the public expense. Young as he was, and while railroads were yet in their infancy, even in the eastern states, with no important results yet achieved to recommend them to public consideration, he clearly foresaw the vast and beneficial results that they were destined to bring forth, and the wondrous development that they would ultimately accomplish. He cast his first vote for President, in 1836, for General Harrison.

In 1844 Mr. Rollins was a delegate to the Whig national convention, held in Baltimore, which nominated Henry Clay for President. In the campaign of that year he made many effective speeches in the state in support of Mr. Clay, and in 1846 was elected to the state senate from the district composed of the counties of Boone and Audrian. In his senatorial service he was distinguished for his support of all measures of education, public benevolence and enlightened progress, and was the leading advocate of the bill to establish the first lunatic asylum at Fulton.

In 1848 he was the Whig candidate for governor, but the state being largely Democratic, he was defeated, although by a much less majority than his opponents expected. He made a thorough joint canvass of the state with his adversary, Mr. King. In the General Assembly of 1848–9 Mr. Rollins was the Whig candidate for United States Senator, but the Democrats had a large majority and elected Hon. D. R. Atchison.

In 1854 Mr. Rollins was again elected to the lower house of the general assembly, from Boone county. The extension of slavery into the territories, and troubles arising therefrom, were exciting and paramount questions at the time. Mr. Rollins boldly and ably opposed the extension of slavery, but was elected, nevertheless, by a constituency among whom the slavery influence was very strong. The session of this legislature was a very exciting one, in a political sense, on account of the interest arising from the slavery question, and the border troubles on the subject, in Kansas. In the election of United States Senator, Mr. Rollins supported Colonel Doniphan, and in consequence of a debate on this subject between him and Mr. Goode, of St. Louis, Mr. Rollins attracted great attention as an eloquent and accomplished orator.

In 1857 Mr. Rollins was again the Whig candidate for governor, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Governor Polk to the United States Senate. Hon R. M. Stewart was his Democratic opponent. They made a joint canvass of the state and the excitement was very great. Mr. Stewart was declared elected by two hundred and thirty votes, but many of Mr. Rollins' friends thought that he was really elected. At any rate, it was a substantial and glorious triumph for Mr. Rollins, to bring the Democratic majority of thousands so near to zero.

In 1860 he was elected to Congress from the 9th District. He supported Bell and Everett, while his

adversary, Hon. John B. Henderson, supported Douglas and Johnson. He took his seat first in the special session of Congress, called for July 4, 1861, by President Lincoln, to take measures to suppress the rebellion then raging. He ranged himself at once upon the side of the Union, believing that the rebellion and secession, in all their causes, phases and pretenses, were entirely defenseless, as a matter of law, morality or policy. We can, in this memoir, but briefly allude to his labors in Congress. He commanded great respect and influence in the House, from the commencement, and gained more and more by experience, study and observation. He made many speeches which attracted wide and thoughtful attention, for their wisdom, patriotism, eloquence and convincing logic.

Mr. Rollins was an active and able supporter of the bill to provide for agricultural colleges in the different states by a grant of public lands. February 5, 1862, he introduced a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri river to the Pacific. With some amendments, it became a law in July, 1862, and under its provisions the Union Pacific, Central Pacific and Kansas Pacific railroads, and accompanying telegraph lines, were built across the continent. He advocated, in a great speech, the adoption of the thirteenth amendment to the constitution, abolishing slavery in the United States, in the 38th Congress, to which he had been elected by a very large majority. It was regarded by Mr. Lincoln, and many other distinguished men, as one of the very ablest of all the speeches made upon that vast and all important question in the House of Representatives. This amendment was introduced in the Senate by Senator John B. Henderson, Mr. Rollins' old opponent. They were now upon one platform of wisdom and eternal justice. Mr. Rollins opposed a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Long, of Ohio, for the expression of disunion sentiments in the House of Representatives, and, on the 12th of April, 1864, delivered a great and powerful argument in favor of free speech in the debate upon that subject. Mr. Rollins declined election to the 39th Congress, in 1864, and the war being closed in 1865, he returned to his home in Columbia and resumed attention to his business affairs, which had suffered greatly during his absence and from the disturbing effects of the long and terrible war. In 1866 he was again sent to the legislature, receiving nearly all the votes cast. During his term he was engaged in revising the statutes of the state, to adapt them to the new constitution adopted in 1865, and to the new conditions imposed by the results of the war and the emancipation of the slaves. He was also greatly interested in perfecting the common school system of the state and the rehabilitation of the State University upon a firm and enduring basis, it having been broken up by the war. He introduced and advocated a bill which became a law, notwithstanding great opposition, to establish a normal department in the University, and to provide for rebuilding the president's house, which had been destroyed by fire.

In 1867 President Johnson appointed Mr. Rollins a director of the Union Pacific railroad company, which he accepted, but resigned in 1868. In 1868 he was again, contrary to his desires, elected to the state senate, receiving a very decided majority of votes, but owing to the disfranchisement of many citizens, and troubles arising therefrom, his seat was contested by his opponent. After a long and severe contest, he was unanimously seated by a senate which was opposed to him politically. During this term in the senate, Mr. Rollins introduced a bill, which had been previously defeated, establishing the Agricultural and Mechanical College, endowed with three hundred and thirty thousand acres of public lands, as a department of the State University. After a heated struggle, it became a law. He succeeded, also, in increasing the endowment of the University, reducing charges for tuition and bringing its benefits within the reach of all the sons and daughters of Missouri, substantially free of expense to them. He was the leading founder of that great institution of learning, and has been for the past eight years President of the Board of Curators. He has been its firmest and most active friend for forty years, through good report and evil report. He has been the author and advocate, in the legislature, of all the great measures for its advancement and support and its proper endowment. He has encountered in its behalf, at times, obloquy, censure and hostility, but he has outlived all this, and can point with pride to this creation and triumph in the cause of civilization and progress. He favored, in his last senate term, the bills which passed to establish state normal schools at Kirksville and Warrensburg, to make permanent provision for the support of Lincoln Institute, for the higher education of colored youth, and the bill to establish a state asylum for the insane, at St. Joseph.

In 1872 he was a prominent candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor. While his great popularity and statesmanship were very generally admitted, and that for his great and eminent services, largely non-partisan in their nature, deserved the most honorable reward from the people of the state, adverse interests prevailed against his friends.

Mr. Rollins is not a mere partisan politician. He has wide and enlightened views upon public questions, and discusses and examines them from the stand-point of a true statesman. He has passed a long, active and honorable life, devoted, in a very great degree, to the advancement of his people, his state and his country. In private life, Mr. Rollins is polite, sociable, generous and kind to his family and friends, and always earnest in promoting the best interests of the people of the community in which he has so long resided.

WILLIAM M. WYETH.

ST. JOSEPH.

WILLIAM M. WYETH was born in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1832. His father was Francis Wyeth, whose family emigrated to America at an early date and settled in Boston. Three of Mr. Wyeth's great-uncles were in the Revolutionary war, and one was engaged in throwing the tea overboard in Boston harbor, under disguise of a Mohawk Indian. His grandfather, a printer and publisher, was engaged for a number of years as state printer of Pennsylvania. His mother, the daughter of William Maxwell, was of Scottish descent, whose uncle, John Maxwell, a resident of Southern Pennsylvania, was a general in the Revolutionary army.

Mr. Wyeth received his education at the Military Academy at Harrisburg, where he pursued an academical course. After receiving his diploma he removed to Chillicothe, Ohio, where he entered a dry goods house as clerk. After retaining that situation for nearly four years, the firm with whom he was engaged went out of business and in 1852 he entered a hardware house as clerk. The managing partner failing in outside business transactions, the firm were anxious to sell out. In 1856 the stock and business were purchased by Mr. Wyeth and a capitalist of the place. The business was continued until 1859, when Mr. Wyeth sold his interest to his partner, and started out in search of a better location, traveling through Kentucky, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri. Arriving at St. Joseph, he was satisfied with its prospect of future growth, and decided to remain. In 1860 he opened a hardware store of very moderate character in Corby's Block, where he remained until 1865, when the block was burned. About this time, several gentlemen associated with him in the business as clerks, were admitted to the position of partners.

After the fire, they removed to the building adjoining the *Herald* building, on Second street. Here Mr. Wyeth remained until his new store on Third street was completed, which he had commenced previous to the fire. In addition to their extensive hardware business, the house has also manufactured largely of saddles, harness and collars, which, like the hardware, are only sold at wholesale. The retail business was made a separate branch in 1869 and is carried on in a separate building. The business has been enlarged constantly, and is at present the most extensive business of any kind in St. Joseph, and occupies more floor surface than any other mercantile establishment.

Mr. Wyeth has never solicited office and has never held any other public position than director of public schools and director of the Missouri river bridge. He has, however, represented the city as a delegate with others on many occasions.

He was married, September 28, 1858, to a daughter of the late Thomas Renick, of Ross county, Ohio, a family of large connection and allied to most of the prominent families of that ancient metropolis of the state.

Mr. Wyeth spent two years of travel in Europe, besides traveling through Egypt, up the Nile and through the Holy Land. Nature and his extended travel have bestowed upon him that polished and attractive manner which has readily gained him so many friends, who become the more attracted upon an intimate acquaintance, which enables them to

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learn the sterling worth of a character containing so few defects and so great merit. While placed by his circumstances above the ordinary level of mankind, he is marked for his unassuming manners, the modesty of his demeanor and the simplicity of his habits.

As a business man he is prompt, energetic and painstaking, a man of strictest honesty and integrity. By his carefulness and long experience he is enabled to carry on with ease his large and extensive business, and add to it from year to year. In brief, it may be said of William M. Wyeth that there are few characters who have that universal high regard of a whole community which he possesses. In addition to the large business at St. Joseph, a branch house was opened at Kansas City, in 1876, under the name of Duncan, Wyeth & Co., and is in successful prosecution of the business at that point.

NATHAN H. STIDGER.

UNIONVILLE.

NATHAN H. STIDGER was born November 12, 1849, in Marshall county, West Virginia. His father, George Stidger, was a native of Carroll county, Ohio, and followed through life the profession of medicine. His mother, whose maiden name was Mary A. Baker, was a native of Ohio.

The subject of this memoir was brought up in Van Buren county, Iowa, where his parents had moved in 1854. His early literary education was liberal, and obtained at the common schools and the University of Iowa. He entered on the reading of law in the fall of 1870, in the law department of the Iowa State University, graduating in June, 1871. In 1872 he located at Unionville, Putnam county, Missouri, where as an active attorney he has since resided. In politics he is a Republican, in religion a Methodist. He was married in 1873 to Miss Sarah Lavenburg, of Unionville.

Mr. Stidger is a gentleman of genial nature, affable, yet of marked decision of character. His industrious and persevering habits enable him to surmount difficulties that would entirely dishearten many men. He felt keenly the loss of his home residence, with its contents, March 7, 1878, by fire, which swept away in an hour the earnings of years, and yet in this, as in other life experiences, he rises above and goes beyond all discouragements. He has in his youth commenced a good record, which he will continue faithfully to write full of good and useful deeds to the end of life.

JAMES RICHARD WADDELL.

GALLATIN.

JAMES R. WADDELL was born in Springfield, Missouri, November 22, 1842. His father, John S. Waddell, was born March 18, 1805, in the state of Tennessee. His grandfather, Seth Q. Waddell, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and his great-grandfather, John Waddell, was a native of Ireland, and raised near Londonderry. He came to America when fifteen years of age, and settled near Philadelphia, where he married Miss Rachel Quee, and near the close of the Revolution removed with his family to Washington county, Tennessee—then a territory of North Carolina. He took an active part in the rebellion of the colonies against English tyranny.

The great-grandmother of James R. Waddell was of Scotch-German descent, though born in Pennsylvania. Seth Q. Waddell married Mary Burdine, a native of Culpepper county, Virginia, and daughter of Original and Ann (Sampson) Burdine, who were natives of Virginia. Her grandfather,

John Burdine, was a native of Wales, and came to America while a young man. He married Nancy Tanner, a native of London, England, though of German parentage.

The father of the subject of this sketch received a common school education in his native state, and when quite young taught school. He also filled the office of deputy clerk of the county court. He began the study of law with General L. A. Howard, of Newport, Tennessee, who subsequently removed to Indiana, after which, he was sent as minister to Texas, and died at Galveston. He finished his legal course under Judge Hyns and General Alexander A. Anderson, the latter of whom was United States senator from Tennessee. He was admitted to the bar by Judges Peck and Keith, the former gentleman being judge of the Supreme Court.

In 1835 he removed to Greene county, Missouri, and farmed one year, after which, he loeated in Springfield, Missouri, and was appointed deputy clerk of the Circuit and County Court of Greene county. In 1838 he was admitted to the bar in the state of Missouri, and practiced his profession in Springfield until 1861, when he joined the Union army and served four months. In the same year he was appointed, by Governor Gamble, judge of the 18th Judicial district, which position he resigned in 1862. The following year Governor Gamble appointed him judge of the 14th Judicial district, and, at the first judicial election after the war, he was elected judge of the same.

He was appointed, by President Johnson, register of the land office of Springfield, and held the position until the inauguration of President Grant. He was a Whig, and held many important offices in that party, and was on the electoral ticket when General Winfield Scott was candidate for the presidency. Since the Rebellion, he has acted with the Democratic party. In 1833 Judge Waddell married Miss Sarah Kellogg. They have been consistent members of the Methodist church for nearly sixty years. Both enjoy good health, and are highly respected in the community in which they have so long resided.

The subject of this sketch received a good English and classical education in the public schools of Springfield. He was an apt student and applied himself closely to his studies. He had a remarkable taste for language and history. Before he was eighteen years of age he had read Rollin, Hume and Gibbon and, while attending school and daily reciting in Cicero, geometry, algebra and English grammar, he would read law and history. In 1861 he enlisted in C. B. Holland's Home Guards, and the following year enlisted for three years in the 8th cavalry, Company A, commanded by Colonel W. F. Geiger. He was soon made 1st lieutenant of the company, and was with them in several skirmishes and the battles of Little Rock and Byametree. His health failing, he resigned his commission and came home, and began to study law in his father's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1865. He practiced his profession in his native place until 1866, when he formed a partnership with Samuel L. Kneeland, and bought the *Southwest Union Press*, the first Democratic paper started in Southwestern Missouri after the war. They edited this paper for one year, when the office was destroyed by fire, being an entire loss to the company.

Mr. Waddell then resumed the practice of his profession, but, his health failing, was unable to continue his labors, and went into the country, where he built a log cabin, set out a large orchard and opened up a farm, but returned the following year, with health much improved, to the practice of law. In 1871 he was appointed register in bankruptcy for the western district of Missouri, which position he resigned in 1874, when he was elected prosecuting attorney for Greene county. During the two years in which he held this office, he prosecuted to conviction, forty-seven persons for penitentiary offenses. In 1877 he was the leading attorney in what was known as the "Leg murder case," from Christian county, Missouri, where George W. Davis was assassinated; and, during that year, he prosecuted to conviction, three men, who were sentenced to be hung. He has taken an active part in the enterprise which resulted in the building of the Springfield and Western Missouri Railroad.

Mr. Waddell has ever taken a great interest in politics, being in every canvass since 1866. His father being an old-line Whig, he was raised under the influence of that political doctrine, but has ever been a Democrat, casting his first ballot for George B. McClellan. He took a decided stand for the Union at the breaking out of the Rebellion, and was a member of the state Democratic central committee from his congressional district for eight years.

In 1865 Mr. Waddell married Rowena Emma Leedy, daughter of Josiah and Margaret (Doran) Leedy, who were natives of Virginia. Her father was a prominent architect and builder, and a very

energetic and enterprising business man. Mrs. Waddell is a woman of most excellent qualities of mind and heart, and their domestic relations are very happy. They have four children, viz: Florence Belle, Charles F., John and Mary Elizabeth.

Mr. Waddell is prepossessing in appearance, and by manly candor and integrity has won hosts of friends in every walk of life. He possesses a personal magnetism which is nowhere more marked in its salutary effects than his pleadings before a jury when great interests are at stake. It is this quality, supplemented by those other natural, and, in his profession, necessary, gifts of a pleasing voice, ready flow of language, and an exceedingly sympathetic nature, that has gained for him a fast spreading reputation as an able and successful lawyer. His arguments in the case of Samuel Orr and Albert Cox, for the murder of Davis, (above referred to,) both of whom were sentenced to be hung, were regarded as among the strongest and most eloquent efforts on record before any bar in the state. In the preparation of his cases he spends great time and care, and is a most indefatigable worker in acquainting himself with the law and in ascertaining and thoroughly sifting the evidence.

Mr. Waddell has recently been nominated for member of Congress by the Democratic party in the 6th Congressional district of Missouri. Of his election, there is little doubt, and from happy impressions formed by passing acquaintance, the writer is convinced that he will grace the highest councils of the nation by serving with dignity and honor the people among whom he was born and has always resided. As a public speaker, he is eloquent, logical and terse, earnest, vigorous and ornate. His presence before an audience is commanding and his hearers, before they are aware of it, become intensely interested. He is yet a young man, and, from the prestige he derives from past success, gives every token of a still brighter future.

C. C. MORROW.

WARRENSBURG.

C. C. MORROW was born April 14, 1842, near Columbus, Johnson county, Missouri. He received a good English education, attending two years a select school known as Science Hill High School. Before he was seventeen years old he entered a store, as a clerk, where he remained until 1862, when he opened a store at Sedalia on his own account. He afterward removed to Dresden and remained one year, when he sold out his business, going to St. Louis and renting the Clarendon Hotel, which he kept one year. After the war he returned to his farm in Johnson county, and remained until 1870, when he was elected clerk of the circuit court, which position he held four years.

In 1874 he purchased the Johnson County *Democrat* and changed its name to Warrensburg *Democrat*. He was successful in the management of the paper, and, in the fall of 1876, purchased the Warrensburg *Journal* and consolidated the two papers under the title of the Warrensburg *Journal-Democrat*, the official paper of the county, which had a large circulation and wide influence.

Politically he is a Conservative Democrat. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, of which he has been district grand lecturer for several years. He is a worthy member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is six feet two inches high, well proportioned and prepossessing in appearance; is a man of fine ability and is noted for his kind and genial disposition and great popularity among all classes. He has a remarkable memory, especially of men, their names and residences, and can accurately name nearly every man in his county.

Early in 1875 he held a position in the office of the auditor of state, at Jefferson City, and in October of that year was appointed cashier of the Warrensburg Savings Bank and still holds that position, contributing greatly to the success and stability of that institution. He is an intimate friend of General F. M. Cockrell, and was prominent, active and influential in support of that gentleman's election to the United States Senate, contributing not a little to that event.

Mr. Morrow was married, April 11, 1861, to

Miss Mary J. Farr, daughter of Hon. J. K. Farr, of Warrensburg. They have five children, all daughters, the eldest of whom is attending normal school. They have lost one son, who died in the fifth year of his age.

The father of Mr. Morrow, Rev. John B. Morrow, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, came to Missouri from the South while it was yet a territory, and spent his life's labor on Missouri soil. He was very extensively known in the western portion of the state as an earnest, zealous minister and a very worthy man.

JOHN MARTIN SAMUEL.

COLUMBIA.

JOHN M. SAMUEL is a native of Boone county, Missouri, and was born December 16, 1825. His parents were Richard and Lucy (Marrs) Samuel. They both died before he was six years of age. He was reared and received his early education under the care of relatives in Kentucky, and returning to Missouri he entered the State University at Columbia in 1842, being among the first students in that institution. He attended College in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1844. He studied law afterward with Preston Loughborough and William H. Field, of Louisville, and in 1848–9 attended a course of lectures at the law school of Transylvania University, at Lexington, Kentucky.

About this time he changed his mind in regard to future pursuits, and concluded to engage in mercantile business. He entered into the sale of merchandise dealing in and shipping tobacco and packing pork, which he has carried on extensively and successfully, to the great benefit of the surrounding country. He was elected sheriff of Boone county in 1857, and reëlected in 1859. He was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1867, and reëlected in 1871. In 1876 he was elected county treasurer, and now holds the position. He has given entire satisfaction to the public in all his official relations, and he has performed all his public duties with ability, promptness and integrity. He is a gentleman of benevolent and kindly impulses, a public spirited citizen, a wise counselor and true friend; and is deservedly popular in the community which has known him long and well.

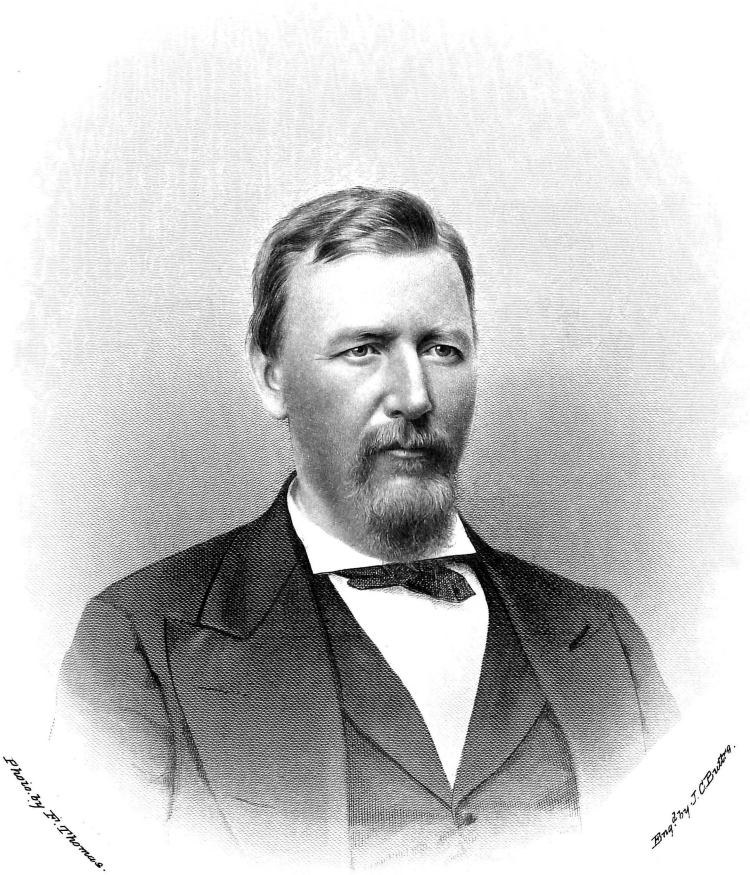
Mr. Samuel was married September 2, 1847, to Miss Elenora B. Vanhorne, of Boone county, Missouri, a daughter of the late Ishmael Vanhorne, and has three daughters, all married. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel are faithful members of the Presbyterian church, and usefully and actively interested in the general good of society.

JEFFERSON CHANDLER.

ST. LOUIS.

JEFFERSON CHANDLER was born in Unity, Maine, in 1842. His mother, who was Miss Mary St. Clair, of an old and favorably known family, died when Jefferson was only four years of age, and the father's family, in consequence, was broken up. This was a great affliction, but especially a severe deprivation to the young boy, to be left at that early age without a mother's influence and training. Although his life has been that of a moral man, yet no life can hardly be perfect without the softening and ennobling qualities acquired from a mother's constant culture. Still, Mr. Chandler now exhibits the tenderness of heart and integrity of action seldom attainable under the most careful training.

His father, Alden Chandler, was financially able and extremely desirous of giving his son a finished education; but after the death of his wife he was



Very Respfly
Jno. M. Samuel

compelled to leave him with friends, where he remained until the age of sixteen, working on the farm in summer and attending public school in the winter. The father had moved from Maine to Michigan, soon after Mrs. Chandler's death, and at the age of sixteen, Jefferson and his sister rejoined him. Two years afterward the father died, when the son returned to Maine and entered upon a regular course of study to fit himself for the profession of law. No one assisted him in his laudable purpose, he obtaining means by teaching school during the winter months.

After attending college at Kent's Hill, Maine, in 1861 he entered the law department of the University of Michigan, and graduated in 1863, having honorably completed a thorough course. In the fall of 1863, young Chandler located in St. Joseph, Missouri; but finding business of every kind suspended on account of the war, he enlisted in one of the provisional regiments of the state and served therein until it was disbanded. It was no new idea of the young patriot, nor altogether forced upon him by the circumstances then surrounding him, for he had already given evidence of his loyalty to the old Union by enlisting in a Maine regiment the next day after the attack upon Sumter had fired the hearts of the lovers of constitutional government. He ranked as 1st lieutenant of his company, but was never called into active service. Maine's quota only called for one regiment. Seven were organized and tendered their services. Only two were accepted, and the other five disbanded after five months drilling and camp life. So Mr. Chandler was thrust back into citizen life, and forced to move west to find vent for his patriotism, or employment in his profession.

After being mustered out of service in the Missouri Provisional troops, and the prospect for professional business still not at all favorable, Mr. Chandler became connected with the *St. Joseph Herald* as city editor, and so remained one year.

In the fall of 1864 he began the practice of law in St. Joseph. In 1866 he was elected city attorney and reëlected at a subsequent date. In the fall of 1868 he was appointed circuit attorney of the then 12th Judicial Circuit of Missouri, which office he held two years.

Although a young man and citizen of the state, Mr. Chandler already commanded great political respect in Missouri, and in 1872 he was nominated by the state Republican committee for the office of attorney general.

On the 1st of January, 1874, Mr. Chandler removed to St. Louis and at once entered upon the practice of law. His local reputation there has grown as rapidly and as favorably as before, and he soon was regarded as one of the most promising lawyers at the city bar. Indeed he had already gained an honorable reputation throughout the states of Missouri and Kansas by his important and successful suits in his St. Joseph practice.

Jefferson Chandler married Miss Kate O'Toole on the 22d of February, 1865. Her father, James B. O'Toole, came from Kentucky to Missouri. Her mother was Miss Sophia Hickman, of Howard county, Missouri, one of the most extensive and honorable families in the state. To Jefferson and Kate Chandler have been born four children—Mary, now in her eleventh year; Blanche, seventh; Jeff. Paul, sixth; and Beatrice, now in her third year.

Of the social qualities and legal abilities of Mr. Chandler, a member of one of the most renowned law firms of St. Louis, and a gentleman who knows well whereof he speaks, says:

"'Jeff. Chandler,' as he is familiarly known all over this state, is one of the originals responsible for the expression, 'he's a perfect brick.' No doubt the expression was first used of just such a man by an enthusiastic admirer. He is quiet in his intercourse with men and almost taciturn, yet a shade of humor may always be seen lurking in his eye or around his mobile lips, which ever and anon break forth into some quaint speech brim full of fun. Being mindful of others' feelings, kind of heart and an attentive listener, he is always a pleasant companion. His social qualities are preëminent, not only from his rare humor and fun-loving temper, but his solid common sense renders his conversation always attractive and his bandinage never condescends to the silly or nonsensical. Generous in impulse, quick in repartee, brave as a lion, tenacious of his opinions, deferential to the views of others, quiet in demeanor except when roused by excitement, Mr. Chandler is a welcome guest to the social circle, and is greatly beloved by his friends.

"As a lawyer he is philosophical, reasons from principles and is no unquestioning adopter of precedents. Every case that passes under his examination must bear the authority of logic and sound judgment as well as that of 'being the law,' before it is adopted by him as a basis for his conclusions. He is courteous to his fellow lawyers, ever ready to acknowledge the merit of their arguments, or to expose their sophistry, yet always in a gentlemanly manner. He is earnest in the advocacy of his views and seldom in error. At times he is carried away with the subject discussed, and becomes truly eloquent even when speaking on 'dry points' of law. As an advocate, on the stump or before a jury, he

has few equals and no superiors in the state, being peculiarly happy in his expressions and manner of thought and extremely fascinating and eloquent. His eloquence, however, is not so much the eloquence of beauty as that of logic. He convinces rather than charms, and yet nine out of every ten who hear him call him a 'beautiful speaker.' This is owing to his fluency of diction, ease of manner, and eloquence of gesture.

"Mr. Chandler has many friends as a man, and many admirers as a lawyer and speaker; and, being industrious, sober and ambitious, will no doubt occupy a place in Missouri history among her most illustrious sons. It was said of him by a chief justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri, that 'he is the best lawyer of his age in the state.' Such an encomium, righteously uttered, as the writer believes, shows the position he has attained at so early an age, and gives bright hopes of his future."

Says another prominent gentleman of St. Louis:

"There is no question in my mind that Mr. Chandler will, in less than five years, if he is blessed with good health, be the acknowledged leader of the St. Louis bar, both as a lawyer and advocate. More than most men I have known does he combine the strength of both. He can construct the best brief and make the best speech of any practitioner now at this bar, and is as thorough in the one as he is engaging and convincing in the other. All he needs is opportunity, and this is fast being afforded him.

"It is a difficult matter for a lawyer to press forward to the front rank in position, no matter what his position, and especially difficult in St. Louis, unaccompanied by enduring brass. The profession is crowded, and business is, as one might say, advertised for in different ways. But Mr. Chandler, disdaining to make use of said means, has in less than a four years' residence in this city, advanced to the confidence and highest affection of the bench and the bar. There is no one among the last named whose judgment is more relied on, none whose oratorical efforts draw larger or more admiring audiences.

"Socially Mr. Chandler is one of the most agreeable companions with those he knows and who know him; with others he is reserved to the point of diffidence. As modest as a woman, as brave as a lion, as thoroughly devoted to his clients as though the case were his own, thoroughly grounded in law and with the ability to apply its principles, so that the humblest as well as the highest and most learned are intelligently convinced of the correctness of his opinions, with a capacity for any amount of work and a love for it as well, his future rests alone with him. Let it be never so bright and prosperous, there is not a man within my knowledge who would envy it or dispute that it is well deserved."

HON. THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN.

WARRENSBURG.

THOMAS T. CRITTENDEN is a native of Shelby county, Kentucky, and was born January 2, 1834. His father, Henry Crittenden, was the younger brother of Hon. John J. Crittenden. Henry Crittenden did not interest himself very greatly in politics, but was once a Whig candidate for Congress against Hon. John Pope. Colonel Thomas T. Crittenden's mother was a daughter of Colonel John Allen, a prominent lawyer of Kentucky in his lifetime, and who was slain in the battle of River Raisin, in the war of 1812. Mrs. Crittenden was a devout and zealous member of the Presbyterian church and devoted herself entirely to the happiness, welfare and moral training of her children. She was left a widow when Colonel Crittenden was only two years of age. She was married some years afterward to David R. Murray, of Cloverport, Kentucky. A son by this marriage is General E. H. Murray, who was a distinguished officer in the Union army, during the war of the Rebellion, has been United States Marshal for Kentucky, and is a very prominent and influential citizen of that state.

Colonel Crittenden was educated at Center College, Kentucky, and, after graduating, studied law in the office of his illustrious uncle, Hon. John J. Crittenden, at Frankfort, Kentucky, and was admitted to practice by Chief Justice Simpson, at Winchester, in 1856.

In the fall of the same year, he was married to Miss Carrie W. Jackson, daughter of Samuel Jackson, of Lexington, Kentucky, a lady of very charming accomplishments.

He removed to Lexington, Missouri, in 1857, and entered upon the active practice of his profession. He was admitted to practice at the bar of Missouri by Judge Russell Hicks, between whom and himself the most intimate relations of friendship

Engraved by J.C. Buttre.

JOSEPH G. NORWOOD, M.D. LL.D.

ever afterward existed. He entered into partnership with Judge John A. S. Tutt, at Lexington, was kindly received by the old established members of the bar, and very soon attained an extensive and lucrative practice. Early in the war of the Rebellion he entered the Union service, and was appointed by Governor Gamble to be lieutenant-colonel of the 7th regiment of Missouri State militia (cavalry), which was commanded by Colonel John F. Philips, of Sedalia. This regiment performed much valuable service, did good fighting in Missouri and Arkansas, and was repeatedly complimented in orders by commanding generals. Colonel Crittenden's military record and service was of a very high order, and shows him to be a gentleman of great gallantry and fine soldierly qualities. He served to the end of the war, and was mustered out of service and honorably discharged in 1865.

On returning to civil life after the war, Colonel Crittenden moved to Warrensburg and reëntered the practice of his profession, forming a partnership in 1867 with General F. M. Cockrell, now United States senator for Missouri. He soon succeeded, at his new home, in procuring a large, lucrative and eminently successful practice. He was appointed, during the war, attorney-general of the state, by Governor Willard P. Hall, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Attorney-General Atkinson P. Welch. This was a very high compliment to a lawyer so young as he was at that time, and showed the appreciation in which he was thus early held in the state of his adoption. He was the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress, in the 7th district, in 1872, and was elected by fifteen hundred majority, defeating Hon. S. S. Burdett, Republican, who was running for reëlection. In 1874 he was defeated for renomination, in the famous contest between Colonel Philips, A. M. Lay and himself; over six hundred ballots were taken, and Colonel Philips was finally nominated. In 1876 he received the nomination without solicitation or expectation on his part, and was elected by about thirty-five hundred majority, defeating Stover, Republican. This was more than double the majority ever before given for the Democratic ticket, in the district. At the time that this nomination was tendered to him he was making a very brilliant and successful canvass of the state as a Democratic candidate for presidential elector at large, a nomination which had been given to him almost unanimously by the state convention, at Jefferson City, July 19, 1876. He resigned this position to enter upon the canvass, in his district, for Congress, which resulted as above stated.

Colonel Crittenden has been eminently successful as a soldier, lawyer and politician. His services in Congress have been important and valuable, his talents commanding high respect and influence in the house of representatives. He is just in the prime of his life, and has before him the promise of many more years of usefulness to his country and his fellow men. As a private citizen his worth is above estimate, and all classes of people hold him in the highest esteem.

JOSEPH G. NORWOOD, M. D., LL. D.

COLUMBIA.

JOSEPH GRANVILLE NORWOOD is a native of Woodford county, Kentucky, and was born December 20, 1807. His paternal grandfather was John Norwood, who emigrated from England and settled in Virginia in 1740. He was a teacher under the auspices of the Church of England, of which he was a devoted member. His oldest son, Charles, the father of our subject, was born in 1753. He was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, in Colonel Woodford's regiment, and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He was twice married. After the death of his first wife, about 1795, he immigrated to Kentucky, where some of her relatives had preceded him. In a few years he married Mildred Dale, a sister of his first wife. Of this union our subject was the only child that survived infancy. He built a powder mill and manufactured gunpowder during the war of 1812, and afterward pursued farming and market gardening near Lexington, Kentucky, for some years. He died in 1832.

The subject of this sketch, at the age of six

years, was sent to a country school for six months, and afterward to a graded school in Lexington. He was in this school about five years. His father having moved into Lexington, the lad became acquainted in the office of the *Western Monitor*, and desired to learn the printing business, but his father wished to give him a good education and desired him to become a physician. To this arrangement the boy strenuously objected, thinking he had education enough. He has been sorry since that he did not accede to his father's wishes. The result of the matter was that he was placed in the office of a Mr. Winn, a banker and manufacturer. He remained in this situation about one year, when his employer closed business and he was out of work. During the year his curiosity and interest in natural science had been greatly excited by a traveling exhibition, consisting in part of chemical and philosophical experiments. His father soon placed him in the office of John Bradford, publisher of the Lexington *Public Advertiser*, to learn the printing business. In about a year Mr. Bradford stopped publishing the paper and sold the office to a nephew. Soon after this change young Norwood was engaged upon the printing of a work upon Pathology and Therapeutics, which subjects interested him very much. After this he was employed for a time in the office of the *Kentucky Whig*. The proprietor dying, his executor offered the office for sale and Mr. Norwood purchased it. About this time some of the friends of Henry Clay decided upon the publication of some of his more important speeches, and Mr. Norwood obtained the copyright. He also commenced the publication, in the summer of 1826, of the *North American* newspaper. In November of that year he sold his paper and office, including the copyright of "Clay's Speeches," to Mr. Thomas Smith, editor of the *Kentucky Reporter*. Mr. Norwood then left Lexington and traveled in the southern and eastern states about a year. On his return, in 1827, he purchased material in Cincinnati and opened a job and book printing-office in Lexington. His first job was a book on Baptism, by Rev. Samuel Steele. He did all the work on this himself, both composition and press-work. After this, business increased so that he had constant employment for a number of printers. He commenced the publication of the *Transylvania Journal of Medicine and the Associate Sciences*, in 1828, and in 1829 the *Christian Examiner*, a monthly journal devoted to the defense of Christianity. Elder Jacob Creath, now a resident of Palmyra, Missouri, was an editor of this paper.

In 1830 he formed a partnership with J. W. Palmer, a bookseller but former printer, and they moved the office to Louisville, deeming that a good point at which to build up a large business. This was eventually found to be an error. They established a newspaper called the Louisville *Price Current*, the first paper of its class ever published there. It was edited by Mr. Norwood. They published two or three books, on contract, and soon after Mr. Norwood sold his interest in the business to his partner. He then entered into the produce and commission business, but soon withdrew, as he did not understand it and considered himself not adapted to it.

He now determined to enter upon the study of medicine and cognate sciences. He returned to Lexington and commenced, but for the first year assisted a great portion of the time in the publication of the Lexington *Intelligencer*, in the way of general supervision and making up the forms. He then devoted his time entirely to medical and scientific studies, in the medical school of Transylvania University. After attending two sessions at this school, he went to Madison, Indiana, on advice of friends and with excellent letters from the faculty, and opened an office in March, 1835. He succeeded far beyond his most sanguine expectations, and soon had a very large practice. In January, 1836, he attended lectures at Lexington, wrote a valuable thesis on spinal diseases, and graduated at the commencement in March.

The Madison Medical University, chartered by the Legislature of Indiana, was organized in 1840, and Dr. Norwood was appointed to the chair of Surgery. In 1843 the trustees of the medical department of the University of St. Louis appointed him to the chair of Materia Medica, General Therapeutics and Medical Jurisprudence in that institution. He accepted, and after the close of the session of 1843–4, returned to Madison and practiced medicine until the next session. He remained in this position until 1847, when he resigned and was appointed assistant geologist on the United States survey of the region now embracing Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dacota. He remained in this position until 1851, when he was appointed state geologist of Illinois. He was at the head of this survey until 1858, when the Legislature of Illinois refused further to appropriate money for its prosecution. No report of this work was ever published, except a

brief abstract of a report on the Coals of Illinois, which was paid for by the governor out of funds under his own control. In 1854 he was appointed to the chair of Chemistry in the Kentucky Medical School, at Louisville, but was obliged to decline it on account of duties connected with the Illinois geological survey.

He was appointed an assistant in the geological survey of Missouri, in 1858, and remained in it until 1860. He made a detailed survey of eight counties. In 1860 he was elected Professor of Natural Science in the State University of Missouri. This was done without his request, but on consultation with his family and friends he accepted, has held the position ever since, and performed its duties with distinguished ability.

Dr. Norwood was first married to Miss Louisa Taylor, a native of Richmond, Virginia, daughter of a prominent merchant, who died some years before the marriage of his daughter. Of this union were born a daughter and two sons. Mrs. Norwood and her sons died in Kentucky. The daughter is the widow of Colonel J. A. Hendricks, of Indiana, who fell at the battle of Pea Ridge. In 1847 Dr. Norwood was married to Miss Mary Frances, daughter of John Pugh, of Madison, Indiana. Her mother was Eliza Boone Lamond, who was a daughter of Rebecca Grant, the second white female ever in Kentucky. Dr. Norwood has had eight children born of his second marriage. Two sons and a daughter died in early childhood. The only surviving son is Professor Charles J. Norwood, who is Professor of Natural Science in Bethel College, Russellville, Kentucky. His wife is a daughter of the late Daw White, of Manchester, Kentucky. Dr. Norwood has four daughters living, one of whom is unmarried. Louise is the wife of Overton A. Fitch, of Madison, Indiana; they have one son seventeen years old. Eliza Boone is the wife of Henry McConathy, of Columbia, Missouri; they have two sons and two daughters. Emma is the wife of John D. Vincil, D. D., of St. Louis; they have one son.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL.

LEXINGTON.

BENJAMIN MARSHALL was born in Stewardstown, county Tyrone, Ireland, August 8, 1829, being the eldest of three sons. His parents' names were Frederick Marshall and Margaret Dickson. His father was an extensive miller and farmer, and his paternal grandfather was a sea captain. His maternal grandfather was also a seafaring man, being an officer in the British navy, but afterward settled in Glasgow, and was the first to start iron shipbuilding on the Clyde, at the Dickson Iron Works.

Benjamin received his early education in Stewardstown, and then went to College in Dungammon. When sixteen years of age he was pursuaded by a cousin, who was several years his senior, to leave college and start for America, which he did without apprising his friends of his intentions, nor did they know of his whereabouts for two years. On his arrival in this country he settled in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and went to learn the trade of a machinist. There he remained until 1852, when he removed to Wheeling, Virginia, and became an engineer on one of the Ohio river steamboats plying between that city and Louisville.

In 1854 he moved to Davenport, Iowa, and purchased an interest in a saw mill. He remained there until the spring of 1859, sold out and moved to Lexington, Missouri, his present abode. He at once engaged extensively in the grist and saw milling business, which he still follows.

He has been councilman for three terms—first in 1864–5, then in 1868 and again in 1873–4. In 1871–2 he served as county treasurer. In 1875 he was elected mayor of Lexington and held that position till the summer of 1878. He has been a local director in the American Life Association, and is at present one of the directors in the Lafayette Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

He joined the Masons in 1861 and now belongs to the Commandery as Past Master. He has traveled extensively over the United States, and in 1851 took a nine months trip to Europe, confining his travels, however, to Great Britain and Ireland. He

was raised a Presbyterian and is a member of that church. At present he is a Republican; formerly he was an old line Whig. He was married, March 31, 1853, to Minerva E. Clark, daughter of Robert Clark, of Wheeling, Virginia, by whom he has had ten children, nine of whom survive.

Mr. Marshall is a man of imposing presence, being six feet two inches high and proportionately stout, weighing two hundred and fifty-four pounds. His manners are frank and easy, yet tinged with a certain degree of reserve so characteristic of people of Scotch-Irish descent. He is shrewd, energetic and industrious, and is always ready to lend his aid to any public enterprise. He is respected and trusted by the community and highly esteemed by all his friends.

HON. ALBERT P. MOREHOUSE.

MARYVILLE.

AMONG the stirring and sturdy business men of Maryville, no one deserves a more honorable mention than the subject of this sketch. Albert P. Morehouse was born July 11, 1835, near Ashley, Delaware county, Ohio. His parents were Stephen and Harriet (Wood) Morehouse. His father was a native of Newark county, New Jersey, and was, by occupation, a farmer and mechanic; immigrated to Ohio in 1820, locating in Delaware county, and, in 1856, removed to Nodaway county, Missouri. He was county and probate judge of Nodaway county for a number of years. His mother was a native of New York, and daughter of Russell Wood, an early settler of Delaware county, Ohio.

Albert was brought up to unremitting industry in the employments of his father's farm. His educational advantages were very good and well improved. When eighteen years old he began to teach school in his native county, and, in 1856, accompanied his father to Missouri. He was engaged for seven years in teaching school in Iowa and Missouri and employed his spare time in studying law.

In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and the same year entered upon the practice of his profession in Montgomery county, Iowa, where he remained six months. In 1861 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant in Colonel Kimball's regiment of Enrolled Missouri militia, and held the office for six months. In 1862, in partnership with Colonel Amos Graham, he began the practice of law in Maryville. In 1865 Colonel Graham died, and the following year he formed a partnership with M. G. Roseberry, which continued until 1871, since which time Mr. Morehouse has given his entire attention to real estate. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Baltimore national convention, and in 1876 to the St. Louis convention. In the fall of 1876 he was elected to the Missouri House of Representatives. Politically, Mr. Morehouse is a Democrat.

In 1865 he married Miss Mattie McFadden, of Lexington, Missouri.

He is naturally just, honorable and conscientious in all his dealings. He acts out his best convictions without either hope of reward or fear of punishment.

NATHAN J. MORRISON, D. D.

SPRINGFIELD.

NATHAN J. MORRISON, President of Drury College, was born at Franklin, New Hampshire, November 25, 1828. He was the fifth child and second son of Nathan Smith and Susannah Morrison — the child of their "old age," his mother being forty-five years old at his birth.

As the name indicates, he is of Scotch-Irish descent—sprung from the famous colony from Londonderry, Ireland, that, near the close of the seventeenth century, peopled an extensive district in New

Hampshire and called it "Londonderry." His father was a farmer and a lumberman. Most of Nathan's life, until nineteen, was spent in hard toil on the farm, though, occasionally, he accompanied his father in winter expeditions in the pine woods, and for one season worked for his father as raftsman on the Merrimac river, from near the foot of the White Mountains to Lowell and Boston.

In politics, the father was a life-long Jeffersonian Democrat, espousing, with enthusiasm, the doctrines of the great Virginian during the period of "the embargo," when their advocacy was extremely unpopular in New England.

In religion, the father belonged to a sect called "Christians," once numerous in New England. He was a man of singularly earnest faith and broad sympathies. His house was "ministers' hotel" for all sects. He was widely benevolent, using his means with great liberality, alike in secret alms at his own door and in promoting comprehensive plans of beneficence in our own West and in the distant isles of the seas.

These political opinions and religious habits of the father are mentioned because they, in a large measure, furnish the key to the life and work of the son, though long since the latter had discarded the political party to which the father was attached, and, for purposes of wider usefulness, had connected himself with another church.

Mr. N. J. Morrison's early advantages for education were limited, amounting to scarcely more than three months annual attendance at the public school in a back-country district school-house, until he was eighteen. He, however, read all the books and newspapers which he could lay hands on. His especial delight was Isaac Hill's *New Hampshire Patriot*, a paper that for many years exerted a most extraordinary influence throughout the Granite State. He has often said that he was chiefly indebted to this paper for his education, including his course in college. He prepared for college at academies in Meriden and New Hampton, entering Dartmouth in 1849 and graduating with honor in 1853. Fifteen years later, his venerable Alma Mater still further honored him, while traveling in Europe, with the degree of doctor of divinity.

Teaching one term in a high school in his own state after graduating, at the beginning of 1854 he came west to study theology under the celebrated President Finney, at Oberlin, Ohio. While an under-graduate, he had purposed pursuing the law and a career in politics, acting in the fall of 1852 as chairman of the executive committee of a vigorous "Pierce and King club," but becoming convinced that law and politics were, for himself, inconsistent with an active, religious life, he discarded his former plans and determined to enter the ministry. He remained at Oberlin four years, supporting himself by teaching classes in the college. During the last two years, he was also tutor, and, at the time of leaving, was offered a permanent position in the college. At about the same time, the distinguished Horace Mann offered him a position in the faculty of Antioch college.

On the 8th of February, 1858, he was ordained pastor of the Congregational church in Rochester, Michigan. In October, 1859, he resigned the pastorate of this church to accept the professorship of ancient languages in Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan, then just organizing. He continued in this position until June, 1865, when he was appointed president of the college, which office he held for seven years. During this period of nearly thirteen years, with a singleness of purpose and self-sacrifice rarely equaled, he devoted to the young college his scholarly attainments, his property, his energies, his whole soul, thus "raising the institution," in the language of a testimonial from the trustees on the occasion of accepting his resignation, "from the condition of a common village academy to that of a true and successful college."

In 1873, in connection with Mr. S. F. Drury, of Michigan, he removed to Springfield, Missouri, and that year organized and set in operation Drury College, to whose interests he has since given his energies with unsparing devotion, building an educational institution as thorough and complete as any in the state of Missouri. It is supplying to the Southwest a want long since felt, and is being liberally patronized; its fifth annual catalogue, just issued (1878), showing an attendance of three hundred and thirty students—is neither sectarian nor sectional, and offers to students of both sexes superior advantages for a thorough English and classical education at comparatively small expense. Its location at Springfield, a growing and prosperous city, having an unusually salubrious climate, is very favorable to the growth of a great institution of learning.

Mr. Morrison is a man of great executive ability, determination and perseverance. He commenced the establishment of Drury College with but little means at his disposal, but has met with magnificent

success and has already secured a good endowment and the promise of a much larger one in the future. He is himself a man of broad and liberal culture, a smooth and polished writer and speaker, and is widely known for his classical and literary attainments. He has thus been, though still in the prime of life, a chief factor in the founding of two Christian colleges. In his hard and patient work he may have won little honor and still less pecuniary emolument, but he has the consciousness of having set in operation important educating forces whose healthful influence on the society of two great western states will last while that society endures.

In politics, Mr. Morrison is an Independent, denying all claims of party on his fealty, a believer in what were once recognized Democratic doctrines: limited powers of government, tariff for revenue, the sacredness of national obligations, the world's standard in money, and the reform of the civil service.

He holds connection with the Congregational church, because he thinks he finds there less of sectarianism and more of the spirit of practical and unselfish beneficence than he sees elsewhere. To the fundamental principles of orthodox Christianity he holds unswervingly.

He has never held or desired a civil office, unless it might possibly be that of street commissioner, that he might have an opportunity to improve the highways. He is not a member of any secret society, save a literary one, the Alpha Delta Phi, of the United States. He joined this in college, and values membership in an order which embraces many of the first scholars, poets, novelists, lawyers, teachers and scientific men of the country.

On the 8th day of July, 1863, in the city of Brooklyn, New York, he was married to Minnie Capen Dimond, of that city, Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D., LL. D., officiating. Three children, a daughter and two sons, are the fruits of this union.

WILLIAM GENTRY.

SEDALIA.

WILLIAM GENTRY is a native of Howard county, Missouri, and was born April 14, 1818. His father was Renkin E. Gentry, who migrated from Kentucky to Missouri in 1809. He located at Boone's Lick in 1811, and assisted in building Forts Henstead and Kincaide. In youth Major Gentry was only able to obtain the rudiments of an English education, as the schools of Missouri at that early day were not of very high grade. In 1824 his parents removed from Howard county, and settled on a farm about five miles north of the site now occupied by the city of Sedalia. Here he spent his youth and early manhood working on the family farm.

In 1840 he was married to Miss Ann R. Major, daughter of Lewis R. Major, of Pettis county. In 1846 he purchased and settled upon the farm where he now resides, about two miles northwest of Sedalia. By his first marriage he had eight children born to him, and they are all now living. His first wife died in 1873, and he was since married to Mrs. Evelyn Witcher, who is a sister of his first wife.

His home farm comprises about twenty-five hundred acres, is improved and fitted up in the most approved manner, and is one of the model establishments for agricultural purposes in the state. He owns, all told, fully six thousand acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation and highly improved. His lands are mainly or entirely in Pettis county. He raises almost fabulous quantities of corn and other grain, and also has large numbers of fine bred live stock. He has paid a great deal of attention to breeding fine stock, and annually places hundreds of fat cattle and other stock upon the market.

He was elected county judge of Pettis county in 1855, and held the office eight years, performing its duties to the universal satisfaction of the people. After the death of his brother Richard he resigned the office and administered the estate—this business, together with his own affairs, requiring all his time and active attention. He was appointed major of the 40th regiment of Missouri Enrolled militia, by Governor Gamble in 1862, and served until it was disbanded. He afterward served as major of the 5th regiment of Provisional militia until the end of the war of the Rebellion. He was the candidate of the People's or Independent party for governor in 1872;

Yours Truly
Wm Gentry

yours Truly
A.W. Ridings.

but was defeated by Hon. Charles H. Hardin, the Democratic candidate.

Major Gentry was elected in 1870, a director of the Lexington & St. Louis Railroad company, and two years later became president of the company. In connection with others, by great exertions and after overcoming many serious difficulties, the means were secured and the road was built. He has also been a director of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad since 1876. He is now and has been for several years, agent for Pettis county in railroad matters.

He is a representative farmer, and his life, fortune and present position are apt and striking illustrations of what great results may be accomplished by intelligence, industry and business application, in the cultivation of Missouri soil. He takes great interest in all enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the farming guild, and is now president of the Central Missouri Agricultural and Mechanical Fair Association, which holds exhibitions annually at Sedalia. As a citizen he stands very high in the community in which he has so long resided, and no man is more trusted and honored by those who know him best.

ARCHIBALD WELLINGTON RIDINGS.

WARRENSBURG.

ARCHIBALD WELLINGTON RIDINGS was born December 8, 1815, near Siloam, Surry county, North Carolina, and is the son of Jesse Ridings, a man of fine natural ability and of stern integrity. He was a farmer in good circumstances, who moved to Missouri in 1837, and settled in Lafayette county, where he died in 1850. He was descended from an old family of French Huguenots, who were driven from their native country, took refuge in England, and finally came to America, landing in Virginia about the year of Bacon's Rebellion, and settling near the Roanoke river. About the year 1760, John Ridings, the grandfather of A. W. Ridings, removed to North Carolina, and settled on the Yadkin river, where some of the family still reside. Mr. A. W. Ridings is one of a family of five children, two of whom are dead. The survivors, beside himself, are Thomas Wentworth Ridings, a farmer residing in Wellington, Missouri, and Mrs. Berilla McKinney, who resides at Kingsville, Missouri. His mother's name was Mary Wentworth Poindexter, daughter of Thomas Poindexter, who was of German extraction.

Mr. Ridings received his early education at Patrick Henry Academy, Henry county, Virginia, and finally finished his classical course at Randolph Macon College, Virginia. He has always been strictly temperate, has had absolutely no bad habits, and at all times of life has maintained a very high moral character. After completing his education, he taught school, and in 1837 came with his father to Missouri, and continued teaching, residing at Lexington. In 1838 he was in the Mormon war, and was present at the capture of Joseph Smith, the great Mormon prophet. From Lexington he moved to the southwest part of Lafayette county, Missouri, entered a large body of land, and commenced improving a farm, but was not considered a success as a farmer.

He felt a deep and abiding interest in the education of the masses of his adopted state, and he naturally turned to a vocation in unison with the noblest feelings of his mind. In 1845 he established a high school, under the patronage of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and named it Chapel Hill, in honor of the university of his native state. It was almost immediately successful, and during the years of its great prosperity it exerted a wide-spread influence in church and state. He must feel much pride and gratification when he reflects on the high positions many of his pupils have attained; one of them, Hon. F. M Cockrell, occupying the second position in the gift of the people, that of United States senator. Among prominent lawyers are Judge George Miller, of Denver, Colorado; Milton Moore, of Kansas City; Vincent and John Marmaduke, of St. Louis; and of bankers are George E. Simpson, of Wall street, New York; Thomas Tidball, of Fort Worth, Texas, and James Ward and L. W. Jack, of Warrensburg. Numerous ministers of various denominations were educated by him free of tuition. Among them were Rev. A. C. Davis,

deceased, late of Memphis, Tennessee, a highly gifted and talented man, who had few equals in oratory; Rev. Wesley Gallimore, of California; Rev. G. L. Moad, of Clinton; Rev. J. H. Houx, of Warrensburg; Rev. W. W. Suddath, who died young, an eloquent and brilliant pulpit orator, and as fine a classical scholar, perhaps, as Missouri has ever produced; and last but not least is the name of Andrew Jackson Wallace, of Decatur, Illinois, whose "Commemoration" of William Cullen Bryant would do honor to Bryant's own gifted pen. In the early training of these young men, and the pecuniary aid extended to some of them, Mr. Ridings has woven a beautiful garland to lay on his monument to education. Thus the best years of his life were spent in the cause of education and progress.

After leaving Chapel Hill, in 1858, he moved to Jackson county and to several other places, but finally settled down at Lexington and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1866 he executed a contract to transport government supplies across the plains to Fort Laramie. In August, 1866, he moved to Warrensburg, and opened the banking house of A. W. Ridings & Co. In 1872 this was changed to the First National Bank and he became president, which position he still holds. He is a business man of more than ordinary ability, a shrewd calculator, and it seems almost intuitive for him to know the consequences events will bring about. He has been active and public spirited in building up the town where he resides, and is always among the foremost in aiding suffering humanity, whether from the cyclone, the scourge or fire. He has been engaged for a number of years in raising stock at the well known "O.Z." ranch, in Colorado, and is represented there by Dr. Joseph Ragsdale, one of his old students.

He is a member of the board of regents of the South Missouri Normal School, which is at Warrensburg; and has spent much time and money for its progress. Its brilliant success for the last three years is the capstone of his triumph over bitter opposition.

He became a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church in 1840, and so remains. He was a Whig until the dissolution of that party and has since been a Democrat.

He was married October 8, 1840, to Miss Mary J. Stapp, daughter of the late Judge John and Mary W. Stapp, of Lafayette county, Missouri. Mrs. Ridings is of a family of ten children—two brothers and eight sisters. Mr. Ridings says there is no such other family of sisters, and that his wife is nearer his ideal of perfection in form and face than any woman he has ever met. He seems as devoted as when, nearly forty years ago, he led her, a blooming bride, to Hymen's altar. In his physical appearance there is nothing uncommon, except his head, which is rather unique, being small but very high above the ears. He is tall and rather slender, but very erect for a man of his years. His forehead is high, his face oval, he has small brown eyes and wears no beard. He is, at times, somewhat moody and little inclined to talk, but is generally very pleasant in his intercourse with others.

JUDGE ALEXANDER MAQQUEEN IRVING.

GALLATIN.

CHRISTOPHER IRVING, father of Alexander, a native of Nova Scotia, was a wheelwright by trade. His wife was Mary Ramsbottom, of Fall River, Massachusetts, and together they came into Illinois and settled in Naples, Morgan county. Remaining there only a short time, they removed to Chambersburg, Pike county, where Alexander was born, January 15, 1842; he is the second of a family of eight children—four sons and four daughters. He received a substantial business education in the schools of his native town, where also he learned his father's trade. On the breaking out of the war of Rebellion, before he was twenty years of age, he left school and entered the Union army, in the 99th regiment Illinois infantry, United States volunteers, Colonel Bailey commanding. In this regiment he served out his full term of enlistment, three years, and, at the close of the war, removed to Missouri and settled in Harrison county, where he taught school one year. In 1866 he settled in Gallatin, his present residence, where, for the first two years, he worked as a wagon-maker.

November 14, 1868, he was married, in the city of St. Joseph, to Hattie J. Atchison, orphan daughter of a citizen of Shelbyville, Kentucky. Their three children are: Emma Vassie, aged six years; Mittie Jose, two years younger; and Edward Fenton, two years old.

In 1870 Mr. Irving engaged in the drug business in Gallatin, which he continued until 1872, when he sold out, accepting the position of deputy-sheriff, the duties of which office he faithfully discharged for a term of two years. In 1874 he again entered into the drug trade, but, finding his health impaired by the close confinement, sold out and established himself in the hardware business, which he still follows quite successfully. Mr. Irving is ranked among the representative business men of Daviess county, a quiet, undemonstrative man, firm in adhering to his convictions, and very reliable in all his statements.

August 1, 1877, he was appointed, by Governor Phelps, one of the three judges of the county court, under the new act abolishing the bench with five judges heretofore existing.

Judge Irving is quite prominent in the benevolent societies of his section. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Gallatin, and an old member of the Masonic body. He was made a Master in 1868, and is now in the Past Master's chair of Gallatin Lodge A. F. & A. M. Exalted in 1870, he is now Past High Priest of Gallatin Chapter, R. A. M., and has filled the offices of District Lecturer, and District Deputy Grand Master. In 1873 he was knighted in Kadesh Commandery, of Hamilton, Missouri, of which he is still a member.

He has belonged to the communion of the Presbyterian church since he was eighteen years of age. In politics he has always been a Democrat.

Judge Irving is quite dignified in his appearance, stands erect, about five feet, ten and one-half inches high; weight, one hundred and eighty-five pounds.

JOSEPH HYANS.

KANSAS CITY.

JOSEPH HYANS was born in Liverpool, England, October 21, 1840. His parents, Edward and Elizabeth (Leggett) Hyans, were natives of Ireland and removed to Liverpool, where the father was engaged in the boot and shoe business for many years. Joseph's mother died when he was but ten years old, and his early education was much neglected, but he was self-relying and by his own efforts made his way in the world. His father came to America in 1854, bringing Joseph and an only daughter, landing in New York, where he resumed his former business and where he still lives at the ripe age of eighty years.

Here Joseph, at the age of fourteen, was apprenticed to Honiwell & Brewster, to learn the trade and business of manufacturing hats. This large firm was favorably located opposite the Astor House and did a first class and flourishing business, and here for seven years Mr. Hyans enjoyed the best advantages for becoming a proficient and skillful workman and thoroughly posted in all the details of the business. He was studious and industrious and lost no opportunity for acquiring useful information. At the expiration of his term of apprenticeship he engaged with Seymour & Co. two years, when he secured a partnership interest in this prosperous firm and remained three years. He then established himself in a trade which he successfully conducted for five years, but greatly impaired his health by close confinement and devotion to his business.

In 1871 he came west, seeking to improve his health by the change of climate, and located in Kansas City, where for one year he was in charge of the hat factory of Hines & Gibson., at the end of which time he established himself in his present location, 526 Main street.

He is now the only practical hatter carrying on the business in Kansas City, and has built up an encouraging trade, extending through Western Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Texas and many other portions of the great New West, and is controlling much of the trade in a certain line of fine goods, at one time held by St. Louis. His orders are largely from customers requiring special styles and qualities of goods not found elsewhere in the West. These orders are accompanied by the correct

measurement of size and shape of head and general description of the form, features, complexion and build of the persons for whom the hats are ordered, all of which are important helps to the skillful and practical hatter. Mr. Hyans gives his special and personal attention and supervision to his thriving business. As a workman and artist in his line he has no superior, and has in his particular line of trade given Kansas City a reputation equal to that of New York or Boston, so far as the quality and style of manufactured goods are concerned.

Mr. Hyans is erect and well formed, agreeable and pleasing in his address, very temperate in his habits and generous in disposition. In 1862 he was married to Miss Mary Curtiss, of New York City. They have three children: Thomas, Joseph and Edward.

LEE CHISWELL.

LAMAR.

LEE CHISWELL was born October 15, 1848, in Frederick county, Maryland. He is the fourth of twelve children born to Joseph N. Chiswell and Eleanor White. His ancestors were from England and settled in Maryland in the early history of that colony. Beyond his father, however, little is accurately known. His father is still living in Frederick county, engaged in farming.

Lee Chiswell, till thirteen years old, attended the common schools of his neighborhood; but at that age he entered the Frederick City Academy, where he remained two years. On leaving the Academy he was admitted into the Freshman class at St. James College, Hagerstown, Maryland. At the end of a year, owing to the difficulties growing out of the war, the college was closed, and he was sent to Columbian College, Washington City, where he remained three years, and graduated in 1867, at the age of nineteen. In selecting his profession he was governed by his tastes, and chose the study of law. He began his studies in the office of Messrs. Ritchie & Lynch (Hon. John Ritchie and Judge John A. Lynch), in Frederick City, with whom he read until he was admitted to the bar in 1869. He immediately started to the West, and at first located at Kansas City, where he spent a few months. He then selected Lamar, Barton county, Missouri, as his future home, and established himself there. In 1870 the firm of Morgan & Chiswell was formed. In 1871 he was appointed prosecuting attorney of Barton county, which position he has continued to hold, having been elected four successive times.

Politically he is a Democrat. He was elected a delegate in 1874, and again in 1876, to the congressional convention of his district. He is a member of no religious order, but treats all denominations with respect. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity in good standing. He was married September 30, 1872, to Miss Anna B. Hall, daughter of Andrew Hall and Martha Ramsey, of Barton county, formerly of Loveland, Ohio. He has two children, both living.

Though yet young he has already given earnest of a future full of usefulness and honor. He stands at the head of his profession in Barton county, is highly esteemed as a citizen, and everywhere respected in business circles.

JAMES E. HAMBLEN.

CLINTON.

JAMES E. HAMBLEN was born in Lee county, Virginia, May 3, 1813, and was one of nine children of Champ Terry and Lavina Hamblen. His father married Miss Lavina Noble, of Virginia.

The subject of this sketch removed to Missouri in 1837, and followed the occupation of blacksmith until about 1841, when he married Miss Judith Whitloch, a daughter of Tarlton and Winniford Whitloch, natives of Rockbridge, Virginia, who removed to Clay county, Missouri, in 1818, and there raised a family of fourteen children. After the marriage

of James E. and Judith, he turned his attention solely to agricultural pursuits, and after locating and improving two farms in Clay county, sold out, and in 1852 moved to Clinton county, Missouri, where he purchased a large tract of timber land, and from that made a fine farm where he resided with his family, with the exception of a few years, until his death. Times becoming so troublesome in 1864, he moved out of the state and did not return until 1866, when, still being unable to return home, he purchased a farm in Jackson county, where he remained until 1871.

Mr. and Mrs. James E. Hamblen reared a family of four children: Geneva E., wife of James R. Hudson, of Jackson county; Louvina Polk, wife of E. J. Nickerson, a resident of Jackson county, and Champ T., who now resides on the home farm with his mother and youngest sister, Alice Virginia.

James E. Hamblen was widely known and deservedly respected for his many sterling qualities of mind and heart. Politically he was of the Democratic faith. He died, after a short illness, on the 1st day of April, 1872, having spent a pure and useful life.

WILLIAM JEWELL, M. D.

LIBERTY.

WILLIAM JEWELL, M. D., was born in Loudoun county, Virginia, January 1, 1789, and removed to Gallatin county, Kentucky, in 1800.

After completing his academic education, he took the degree of M. D. in Transylvania University. In 1822 he settled, as a practitioner, in Columbia, Missouri. In the same year he united with the Baptist church in that place. He pursued his profession with the fixed purpose of excelling, and proved eminently successful.

As a citizen, he stood in the first rank. In all public meetings to devise measures for the public good, he was either chairman or a powerful speaker. No other man did more for Columbia and Boone county than Dr. Jewell. To secure the location of the State University at Columbia, he gave eighteen hundred dollars and was ever a true friend of the institution.

He was several terms a member of the Missouri Legislature. He was one of the early and most active advocates of the establishment of a college for the Baptists of Missouri. He contributed about seventeen thousand dollars, in addition to the large fund raised in smaller sums, to the founding of the college. He was superintending the erection of the college building, in Liberty, Missouri, at the time of his death, August 7, 1852. The noble institution of learning which bears his name is his most fitting monument.

JAMES R. WILLIS.

JEFFERSON CITY.

JAMES R. WILLIS is a native of Maryland, and was born May 2, 1830, in Dorchester county. His father, Rev. Foster Willis, was a native of Caroline county, Maryland, and a faithful and zealous laborer in the Methodist Episcopal church for forty-five years. In 1828 he married Miss Ann Andrews of Dorchester county, Maryland, and they reared a family of seven children. In 1843 Rev. J. R. Willis removed with his family to Buchanan county, Missouri, and continued his ministerial labors in the northern part of the state, living upon a farm which he cultivated and where he educated his children in agricultural pursuits. Young Willis utilized the meager educational advantages offered by the country schools at that early day, and there, upon that frontier farm, surrounded by the refining influence of Christian parents, he formed habits of industry and economy which have given coloring to his

after life. In 1855 he settled in Doniphan county, Kansas, and the following year was appointed by James Buchanan, United States deputy-marshal for the northern District of Kansas and held that office until that state was admitted into the Union. Upon the breaking out of the war he returned to Buchanan county, when he became probably the most extensive grain dealer in Northwest Missouri.

From 1864 to 1868 he was residing at St. Joseph engaged in freighting for the Government across the plains. The firm of Willis & Clagett shipped 400,000 bushels of corn from the Missouri river to places at the base of the Rocky Mountains. In 1868 he resumed the grain trade in St. Joseph, and in 1870 failed in business owing to the great decline in wheat. In 1873 he became one of the lessees of the penitentiary of Missouri. Eleven months after he surrendered his interest and in January, 1875, was employed by the St. Louis Manufacturing Co. On the 23rd of November, 1875, and on the 23rd of January following he was appointed warden of the Penitentiary.

He was married in April, 1852, to Miss Rebecca Kent, daughter of Absalom Kent, formerly of Ross county, Ohio. To them were born seven children, two sons and five daughters, of whom five are living, as follows: Ralph D., aged twenty-four, clerk in the penitentiary; Annie Belle, aged twenty; Lottie, aged seventeen; Foster, aged ten and Georgia, aged seven. Nellie D., the oldest daughter, was educated at Christian College and died soon after graduating; Alice died at the age of seven years.

He is an active Democrat, and is a consistent and exemplary member of the Methodist church (South).

JOSEPH M. WOOD, M. D.

KANSAS CITY.

DOCTOR JOSEPH M. WOOD was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, March 27, 1810. Having completed his medical education in 1832, he left Kentucky and settled in Clay county, Missouri, where he remained, with the exception of a few months, until 1857, when he moved to Kansas City, having, however, achieved a professional reputation in Clay county. Since his settlement in Missouri, Dr. Wood has always been in the front rank of his profession. The operation of lithotomy is one of his specialties. In this he probably has had as extensive and successful experience as any man in his profession.

Both as a physician and surgeon he stands very high in his profession, commanding the respect and esteem of all who know him. He is a broad and liberally minded man, of general culture, genial disposition and is a leader in society.

He has been connected with the Kansas City College of Physicians and Surgeons, which was incorporated in 1869, and is in successful operation with the following faculty:

T. B. Lester, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, President of the Faculty; S. S. Todd, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women; A. B. Taylor, M. D., Professor of Surgery; E. W. Schauffler, M. D., Professor of Physiology, Secretary of the Faculty; T. J. Eaton, M. D., Professor of Chemistry; G. Halley, M. D., Professor of Anatomy; D. R. Porter, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; J. D. Griffith, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. The course comprises a full and complete series of Didactic and Clinical lectures on the usual branches of study, practical anatomy, and daily examinations on the subjects taught.

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